WHY SHOULDN'T IT. The Sun leads every paper in Lowell in circulation. Why should n't it? No paper in town compares with it as a live newspaper . .

THE LOWELL SUN

FOR THE PEOPLE. A paper of the people, published by one of the people, for all the people, is The Sun . . . . LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898. 12 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The extended period of clear and pleasant weather prevailing over New England continues unbroken. Sunday promises to be fair, though probably with some cloudiness, and it may be slightly cooler; the winds will continue generally southerly.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, MARCH, 13.
Sun rises—6; sets, 5:49.
Moon rises—morning.
High water—2:30 a. m.; 3 p. m.

HON. JOHN WELCH

Will Organize a Regiment of Lowell Men.

EXPECTS TO HAVE A COMPANY OF VETERANS.

He May Call a Public Meeting.

Hon. John Welch will organize a regiment of Lowell men to take up the cause of this country in case of war with Spain.

Mr. Welch wants to have a number of veterans of the late war, sufficient to make a company in his regiment.

He will issue a call within a few days for volunteers and possibly may arrange a public meeting for the purpose of arousing interest and enthusiasm in the movement. Mr. Welch says:

HON. JOHN WELCH.
To raise a volunteer regiment.

"In this movement I shall endeavor at first to obtain the sanction and the support of the press of the city. I intend to also see His Honor, Mayor Bennett today, to secure his cooperation. I intend to issue a call to the men of Lowell, veterans included.

"I will not be satisfied until I have got together a complete regiment. Included in this regiment I hope to have a company composed entirely of veterans.

"After having organized the regiment the choice of a commander would be left to its members. Until a leader was elected I should be in general charge."

STREET LIGHTS

MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH WELSBACH BURNERS.

It is likely that Welsbach burners will be supplied to all the street lamps in the city.

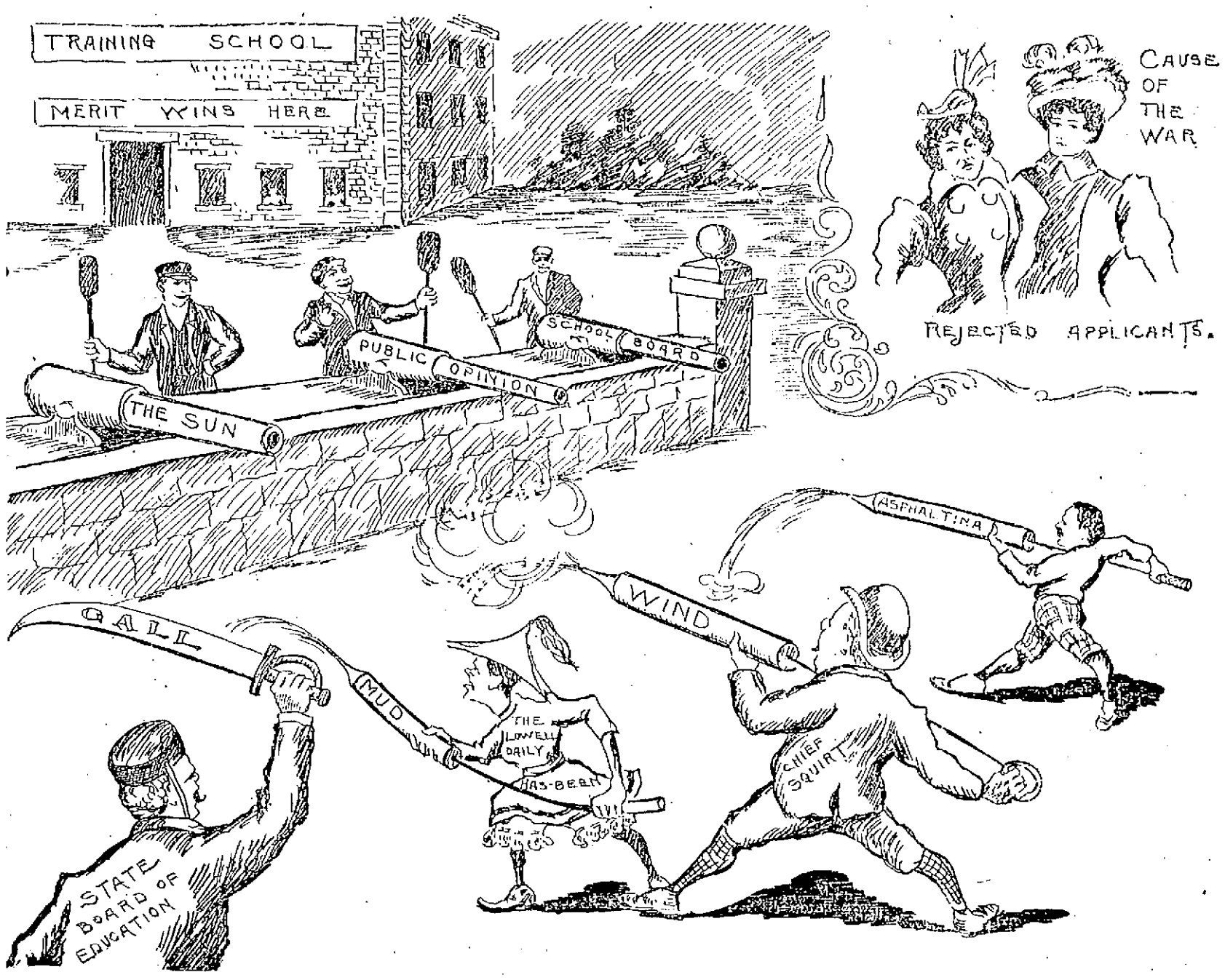
The matter was considered by the committee on lighting this morning, at a meeting held in the aldermanic committee room. Mayor Bennett was present, (with the committee on lighting, Purchasing Agent Barnard, Auditor Chase and representatives of the companies that manufacture the burners. It is claimed for them that they will furnish a better illumination than the present burners and will therefore be a convenience to the public. The matter of expense, of course, stands in the way. The conference lasted till noon.

Saturday, April 2nd
Is Quarter Day in the Savings Department
Traders' National Bank
Money deposited on or before that day will draw interest from April 1st.
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. F. Hill, Cashier.
Middlesex Street, Cor Post Office Avenue

BUY A JACOB DOLL PIANO — 15 Pianos to select from, 18 different makes. The Jacob Doll Piano is the talk of the town. If you haven't one, our neighbor has. Doll Pianos everywhere. For sale by SAMUEL GRIF, Associate Building.

MALTOX
will put your blood in perfect condition and counteract your poor circulation. At all druggists, 50c.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott street.



THE ASSAULT UPON THE TRAINING SCHOOL BY THE SQUIRT-GUN BRIGADE.

2 O'CLOCK

RILEY IDENTIFIED

As the Man Who Robbed Slavin.

OTHER CASES ENGAGE ATTENTION OF COURT.

The Highwayman Held in $500.

Peter Riley, who is under arrest for the third offense of drunkenness was this morning identified by John B. Slavin as the man who assaulted him and robbed him of $7 in a street leading from Middlesex street on the night of February 5. Slavin alleges that he formed the drinking acquaintance of Riley and another man on the night in question. After having several drinks the three started to walk along Middlesex street and Slavin claims that the two took him into a side street where Riley beat him and went through his pockets, taking $7. Riley was held in $500 for trial Tuesday.

One tone drunk was in this morning. He received four months in the workhouse.

John J. Mc Dermott and Catherine Clark who acknowledged their guilt of fornication were sentenced to jail for two months each.

Amasa F. Haskell and Mary E. Lennon, charged with illicit co-habitation, were held in $500 for the grand jury.

JOHN HUNT.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM LAST NIGHT.

John Hunt, an employe of the Carpet mills, died suddenly last evening at his room in his boarding place, 139 Colburn street.

He came home at 5 o'clock, ate a hearty supper and then went to his room. A fellow boarder who had occasion to go to the room later in the evening found him dead.

Mr. Hunt did not complain yesterday of being ill. Heart disease is suposed to have been the cause of his death. The remains are now at Undertaker Savage's. The deceased was 58 years of age.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Fine job printing done at this office.

WHITE BROS. STRIKE ENDED

The Shavers Will Return to Work on Monday.

State Board of Arbitration Brings a Victory to the Strikers—The Compromise Being in Their Favor—All Strikers Satisfied With the Result.

The White Bros.' shavers' strike is off.

And victory crowns the efforts of the strikers.

After a conference with their employes and the state board of arbitration at the American House yesterday, the strikers agreed to call the strike off, return to work on Monday and both sides accept as final the decision of the state board, which will be rendered after an investigation of the prices paid shavers in similar grades of work in other places.

While the agreement is a compromise it is also a victory for the strikers as could easily be read from their happy faces yesterday afternoon after the conference and the fact that they were willing to go to work without definite knowledge of just what pay they will receive, as the state board will take some time in investigating.

The conference of yesterday had been formulating for a week or more past, when the employers, unable to do without the assistance of their skilled shavers broached the subject of a conference.

A date was made and a committee appointed from the strikers to meet with the firm.

A postponement occurred but finally they got together and talked over matter, though the committee had no power to act. The committee reported back to the whole body of the strikers and later a committee of arbitration, to be composed of one member chosen in the trade by the firm; one by the strikers and the third by the two, was suggested but not agreed upon, when the strikers suggested the state board of arbitration as the qualified body to settle the differences existing. This suggestion of theirs was agreed upon by the firm and arrangements were made for a conference to be held yesterday.

The choice of the state board not only pleased the strikers but met with the approval of labor men all over the city, probably due to the fact that one of its members is Ex-Mayor Charles D. Palmer of this city, who is well known to all and whose liberal views in all matters could be depended upon to assert maetrially in the just disposition of the matter.

It was reported early yesterday morning that Ex-Mayor Palmer would not be in town until afternoon and the strikers immediately prepared to wait until he came before introducing themselves to any conference.

Ex-Mayor Palmer, however was present in the morning and at ten o'clock the strikers sent their committee into the American House where the board met, a large number of them waiting about the street in front of the hotel.

The conference was in existence until after one o'clock in the afternoon. What transpired at it in the line of arguments is not at present known, as it was agreed not to give out the details of the conference. It is believed however, that the state board decided that under no consideration would the men be obliged to work under the cut-down schedule and that an agreement was reached in some grades of goods that was as good as can be found in any shop and hence very favorable to the strikers, while the grades not decided upon will be investigated and an arrangement with other shops decided upon, to which both sides have agreed to stand. The strikers then agreed to declare the strike off and as many as wish to return to work on Monday, the firm to hire all who present themselves for employment.

It is said that ExMayor Palmer was prominent in bringing about the results as given out.

The other members of the board are Richard P. Barry of Lynn and Chas. H. Walcott of Concord.

And thus ended the shavers' strike. On the morning of January 4, when about 60 hand shavers quit work and brought the great "box calf" leather industry, which has made the White Bros. famous to almost a standstill.

The men went out because an average cut-down of 25 per cent. on all grades of leather was made, the firm claiming that it could not keep up its wage schedule and compete with the machine shaving, which was supposed to cheaper labor. But the strikers proved that claim erroneous showing that machines could not do their class of work in the first place and quoting prices paid in other places and receiving no satisfaction upon making a protest.

Immediately after striking they organized a labor union and got into the American Federation of Labor. There they received the moral support of unions all over the shoe districts, along with offers of financial aid at the asking. It is said that the organized labor men immediately stopped buying box calf shoes and the trade fell off, in Lowell at least.

After the strike began, White Bros. began sending skins to Peabody to be shaved, but the shavers there upon learning that they were shaving leather for White Bros. quit work on them.

The strikers received very little financial aid during their trouble, manfully agreeing not to ask aid until it was absolutely necessary. A quieter body of striking employes never existed and the public at large will be pleased to hear of the successful termination of their difficulty.

AGENT KNAPP'S PLACE.

A petition to the Mayor, advising him that it is essential for the city's interests that the executive head of the health department should be a physician, is being circulated among the physicians of the city, and it already has 30 or 40 signatures. It states that it is in the interest of no particular candidate. The position referred to is that now held by Agent Knapp.

Keep Well
Easy to say, but how shall I do it?
In the only common sense way—keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.
In the Spring
Then all your nerves, muscles, tissues and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives strength. It is the people's Spring Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others.
Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

GIVEN AWAY—A handsomely decorated China Cuspidore with one pound of Goc. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 60-3.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Is Still Under Fire at City Hall.

AGENT KNAPP PRESENTS HIS TESTIMONY

To the Committee on Investigation.

There was another session of the committee that is investigating the health department last night.

Agent Knapp was present at the meeting and the inquiry was conducted on the line of expenses and methods in the department.

In reply to a question as to why the appropriation asked this year was less than the expenses of last year, Mr. Knapp stated that the working force of the department had been decreased.

The question of the agent's standing was gone into at some length. Mr. Knapp said that he considered himself the board, except when two members were present in the office and were agreed or when the full board was in session. He did not believe that the board had the power to take from him any powers given by the statutes.

He also said that he did not believe that any one member of the board has the right to dictate a policy to him, but admitted that two or more of the members have. He believed it his duty to call a special meeting of the board when the occasion demanded it. On this theory, he called the board together on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of hearing an important case. During the proceedings of the board meeting, he said, considerable warmth was manifested and he was criticised for calling the board together. He gave it as his opinion that he would have been criticised to the same extent if he had neglected to call the meting. So he considered himself between two fires.

Mr. Knapp said he did not admit that the board had any right to transfer to some other official of the department who is not recognized by the statute, duties which the statutes say shall be performed by the agent.

Alderman Cosgrove did a great part of the examining and he had not entirely satisfied himself when the meeting adjourned at 10.30. The next session will be held in a week and Mr. Knapp will be again under fire.

The sessions of the committee are now public.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St. Cor. Worthen.

Putnam & Son
THE COVERT COATS
On Sale Today for
$4.50
Are as new as the morning. As stylish and natty, as right in shade, as fashionable in finish as you'll find for twice our price.
We can't, no we can't offer you old coats for we didn't carry one over.
We're glad to tempt you with Coverts that are as fresh as a new dollar bright from the mint.
THERE are liberal quantities.
TWENTY right kinds.
MADE with all the catchy ideas of custom tailors.
VERY short and moderately short, 31, 33, 36 inches.
PRICED to please. $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.
BEST of all from Rogers, Peet & Co., better than most made to order Coverts, $15.00, $17.00, $20.00.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S COVERTS from $3.50 to $10.00.
PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.

ATTACKS ON POWDERLY

Strong Opposition to His Nomination for a Federal Office.

Claim That He Opposed the Interests of Labor in Supporting McKinley and the Corporations.

Washington, March 12.—The senate committee on immigration has reported adversely upon the nomination of T. V. Powderly to be commissioner of immigration. It had been laid up in committee for several weeks on account of the absence of Senator Chandler. On his return to Washington, the matter was brought up, and Mr. Chandler united with the Democratic senators to secure an adverse report. It is believed that the report will be made the basis of an animated controversy in the senate. The Democratic attitude is due to politics, Powderly having espoused the cause of sound money in the presidential campaign when all of the labor leaders were on the other side. When the selection was made a protest was sent to Washington from former followers of the old leader of the Knights of Labor because of his alleged perversion from the labor faith.

DISCUSSED ARMY CLAIMS.

Washington, March 12.—The bill to pay the Bowman act claims, aggregating $1,200,000, for stores and supplies furnished the union army during the war was before the house until 5 o'clock Friday, but beyond completing the general debate little progress was made. Of the 500 odd claims in the bill all but a few come from the south, and dilatory tactics were resorted to to prevent progress with the bill. During the filibustering the house was in an uproar. At 5 o'clock, after completing two pages of the bill the house recessed until 8 o'clock for an evening session to be devoted to pension legislation. After the evening session the house adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Dingley opposed the bill in an earnest speech. He insisted that members who imagined that the findings of the court of claims in these cases constituted a liability against the government were entirely mistaken. The court simply found certain facts. He was perfectly willing to take up the claims separately and pass upon their merits.

Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.) in advocating the bill said that Mr. Dingley had set up a scarecrow to frighten members when he alleged that the passage of this bill would establish a precedent which would permit southern claimants to loot the treasury. He pointed out that one of the first war claims passed by the house at this session was one to pay a citizen of Maine (W. S. Grant) $78,060.

SELECTMEN MEET

Dracut's New Board Gets to Work

AND TRANSACTS CONSIDERABLE TOWN BUSINESS.

Speculation Regarding Town Liquor Licenses.

The Dracut selectmen met yesterday afternoon at the town office to transact their first business after organization.

Contrary to expectations they failed to appoint the four police officers over which appointment there is much speculation. The selectmen decided to postpone the matter of electing the officers until another meeting and therefore, the aspirants of gold lace and clubs are doomed to further suspense.

They appointed Joseph Keefe to be a democratic member of the board of registrar for three years and they appointed Eugene McCarthy to the position of public weigher.

The old horse at the town farm came up for their consideration. The animal of course, didn't come up personally, as it was ill, unfit to work, unfit for anything, infact, except a bone factory. It was accordingly decided to deliver the useless animal to a place where it will be well taken care of, a fertilizing establishment and the selectmen believing in patronizing home industry, voted it to the Dracut establishment. The matter of replacing the sick horse will come up later.

The matter of licenses was not considered as no applications have been received by the selectmen and their meeting accordingly adjourned early.

Although Dracut is entitled to two licenses there is a probability that there will be only one license granted and that at the Navy Yard.

It is said there is strong opposition to the granting of a liquor license in either Dracut Centre or Collinsville, while the Navy Yard, which heretofore held the licensed place, whenever the town went "Yes," isn't particular whether or not it is granted there. For political capital prior to the election, the Dracut Tribune announced that if the town went "Yes" Tom Scully would get a license in Collinsville. This was without foundation and was undoubtedly printed to get a larger "No" vote from Collinsville. In the first place Mr. Scully's place is a good distance from Collinsville being the hotel on the Long Pond road near the last turn of the car tracks before reaching Lakeview, where last summer he served some of the finest clambakes that ever went down a "hungry gullet." Mr. Scully has not yet announced his intention of applying and it is doubtful if he will. The only probable applicants discussed about the town at present are Patrick Costello and Ed. Dunlap, both hailing from the Navy Yard and giving rise to the belief that only one license will be granted as two would never pay at the Navy Yard.

There may be others who will apply later, but as yet they have not been heard from and the wise ones are confining their discussions to the two names mentioned above. The license fee has not been decided upon as yet but under the law it cannot be less than $1300 a year and there is a probability that it will be about $1500 in Dracut this year, the town's share for which sum, by the way, will be a great help to it, for as old Mr. Hubbard said at town meeting "used to take $10,000 to run it 10 years ago; now $25,000 ain't enough and what are we coming to?"

It is probable that other towns that vote against license from year to year will carefully watch the progress of our neighboring town under license law with a view to following her example should matters go along smoothly, for the license money which the town will get is not to be disregarded in a small community.

NEVER WORRY.—Take them and go about your business—they do their work whilst you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders; every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial,10 cents.—76.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

AMBULANCE CORPS EXAMINED.

Last evening, the examination for corporals of the Lowell detachment of the Ambulance corps was held in the officers' room in the Armory. The examiners were Capt. Miles Standish, and Second Lieutenant Stedman of Boston, and First Lieutenant Robert E. Bell of Lowell. Two privates took the examination. The result will be announced later.

Fine job printing done at this office.

CHIPPEWA BRAVES

Want to Fight for the United States.

WILL VOLUNTEER UNDER A NATIVE CHIEF.

And go 500 Strong on the War Path.

Superior, Wis., March 12.—In the event of war being declared between the United States and Spain, it is likely that one of the most formidable regiments in the service of Uncle Sam will be one composed exclusively of Chippewa Indians, and led by that intrepid veteran, Louis Beche, who was known during the war of the Rebellion by the appelation of "Powder Face Lou."

Beche is a full blooded Chippewa Indian, nearly sixty years old now, and for the past thirty years has lived at the head of Lake Superior in the good will of Indian and pale face alike. Beche proposes to raise a volunteer regiment to go on the war path against Spain. He has canvassed the Lake Superior Chippewas who look upon him as a sort of chief and says that not less than five hundred able bodied warriors are ready to pick up their tepes and follow their leader to the front.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, Beche believes himself capable of handling a regiment of infantry or cavalry and would like to be commissioned to the leadership of his volunteers.

SERMON SUBJECTS

FOR THE PREACHERS AT TOMORROW'S SERVICES.

Mt Vernon Free Baptist—Morning, "Actions Speak Louder than Words;" evening, "The Wheat and Tares; Which Art Thou?"

First Baptist—Morning, "Three Loves;" evening, "Jesus and Herod or the Survival of the Fittest."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "The Missionary Spirit;" evening, "Missionary Concert."

Highland Congregational—Morning, "Isaiah's Appeal to the People;" evening, "The Record of a Heart."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "The Purpose of Reconciliation;" evening, "Your Religion and Mine."

Chelmsford Street Free Baptist—Morning, "Unseen Protection or Angel Presence;" evening, regular service.

Immanuel Baptist—Evening, "Out of Egypt."

Worthen Street M. E.—Morning, "Sure Rewards of Christian Work;" evening, Sunday school missionary concert.

First Congregational—Morning, "The Lord's Prayer;" evening, "Heaven."

Eliot Congregational—Morning, "The Silence of Jesus;" evening, children's service.

Branch Street—Morning, "A Twentieth Century Christian;" evening, "The Latest News—Special Edition."

First Unitarian—Morning, "He that Ruleth the Spirit;" afternoon at 4, "The Demands Christ Makes Upon Us."

Pawtucket—Morning, "Working for Others;" evening, "Trading."

Second Church of Christ (Scientist) Odd Fellows hall—Regular services.

Highland M. E.—Morning, "The True Ideal of Life;" evening, "Three Crimes of a Magnificent Monarch."

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Morning, "Peace on Earth and Good Will Among Men."

Grace Universalist—Morning, "Motives for Christian Living."

Paige Street Free Baptist—Morning, "Physical Difficulties in Spiritual Achievement;" evening, "The Importance of Haste."

First Church of Christ (Scientist) Pollard's Building—10.45 a. m., "The Parable of the Wheat and Tares."

Middlesex Chapel—Morning, "The Saints' Resurrection;" evening, "The Romans."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning, "The Fall of Jericho;" evening, "Elijah."

St. Paul's M. E.—Morning "The Two Most Powerful Influences Known to Man;" evening, "What makes the Difference?"

Advent—Morning, "The Kingdom of God, as Represented by the Stone that Became a Great Mountain, Filling the Earth;" evening, "Preparation for the Lord's Coming."

First Trinitarian Congregational—Mechanics' hall, Dutton street, 10.30 a. m.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. George F. Kenngott, subject, "An Overflow;" 5.30 p. m., Union Temperance meeting under the charge of the W.C.T.U., to which all, especially the children and young people, are invited; to be addressed by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, state and national superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion of the W.C.T.U.; 7.00 p. m., address by Rev. Lawrence Phelps, field secretary of the Boston Seamen's Friends society, on "Sailors and Seamen."

OPEN MEETINGS.

The National association of Stationary Engineers will give a series of open meetings at their rooms in Merrimack street, when competent speakers will be heard on interesting practical topics. The meetings are free to all who wish to attend. On the evening of March 25, J. M. Jones of the Hartford Insurance company will give a talk on "Boiler Construction." On the 29th, Prof. Carpenter of the Pocahontas Coal company will tell about the mining of coal, tracing it from the bottom of the mine until it is used under the boiler. All engineers are particularly invited. On April 8, Wm. Johnson of the Mason Regulator company will speak on the subject of steam heating.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

GEN. C. A. R. DIMON, Manager of the United States Cartridge Company, Called to Washington.

Gen. C. A. R. Dimon has been called to Washington by the Navy Department and yesterday had a conference with Secretary Long in regard to supplying cartridges for the navy. He was accompanied by Senator Chandler, who is urging extreme measures of preparation for war.

General Dimon informed the secretary that his company is prepared to supply any quantity of cartridges the navy may require. He was turned over to the chief of ordnance whose duty it is to put in a requisition for supplies, and make out the contract. It is stated that after Colonel Dimon returns the United States Cartridge works will run night and day to get out the number of cartridges wanted immediately by the Navy Department.

A BANDIT'S CAVE

Lair of Outlaws Discovered at Bridgeport

WELL STOBKED WITH THE PLUNDER.

Citizens in Locality Buying Double Barreled Guns.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 11.—New evidences of the existence of an organized gang of outlaws in Trumbull vicinity were discovered today by Sheriff Plumb and a party of volunteers who have been following clews since the recent attacks upon Wolcott Beach and his wife and Colonel Hubbell as recently explained in The Sun columns. Away back in the innermost recesses of the dense woods that surround Munroe and Trumbull the party came across the lair of the outlaws. It is fully three miles from the main highway of Munroe, and is secreted in the great bear den hill.

The cave, for such it is, was large enough to accomodate a party of eight or ten though it is doubtful if the gang numbered more than half a dozen. Cooking utensils, horse blankets utilized for bed covering, three small oil stoves and a variety of odds and ends of household articles were found. A dozen novels principally of the sensational description and three of former Inspector Brynes' books on criminals were unearthed from an old bag. A smouldering fire showed the cave had been recently occupied. A book containing the names of prominent country people residing thereabouts, was found. Sheriff Plumb retained this memoranda, but set fire to the rest of the stuff.

It must have taken the outlaws at least three hours to get to their den, as there is no road leading to it and a team cannot pass through the swamps and woods. The authorities were informed of the lair and they have information to prove that the murders of Marcus Nichols and David Lambert and the hold ups and burglaries of recent date were planned in the den.

A local dealer today sold forty double barrelled shotguns to residents of Trumbull, who are in mortal terror of their lives.

HAS WON HER CASE

Miss Addie Gillette Will be Admitted

TO THE BAR DESPITE STRONG OPPOSITION.

She Will Appear Before the Court.

Fitchburg, Mass., March 11.—In accordance with an order from the superior court, posted at the court house in Worcester today, Miss Adie Frances Gillette of Fitchburg, in response to her petition, will be allowed to appear before Judge Gaskill in the superior court of Worcester, as an applicant for admission to the bar.

C. E. Ware of Fitchburg, counsel for the remonstrants against Miss Gillette's admission at the time of her application in December last, expressed surprise when told today of the notice.

This is the climax of a discussion begun last December which has attracted very wide attention. Miss Gillette, who is the first woman who has ever applied for admission to the Worcester county bar, succesfully passed the examination, but her admission was delayed.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

When an opportunity for benefitting yourself is presented to you, seize it This is good philosophy. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the distinguished specialist admitted to be the eminent authority on diseases, can be consulted personally or by letter, free. Dr. Greene's wonderful cures have made his name famous throughout the world. The weak and debilitated, the nervous and prostrated from overwork errors and indiscretions should see or write to Dr. Greene. Treatment by letter correspondence a specialty and offers an assurance of cure. All should seize this golden opportunity within their grasp without delay and be restored to health.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

First class job printing done at this office.

HIS OWN LAWYER

Robert Laycock Appears for Himself

AND AFTER SEVERAL HOURS OF HARD WORK

Believes That Lawyers Are Necessary Evils.

A lengthy and amusing auditor's hearing with Solon W. Stevens, Esq., presiding, took place in the smaller court room yesterday, incidental to the case of Mary A. Rand against Robert Laycock, on three charges alleging that he owed her for board and board for his horse and for obtaining $2000 from her by using undue influence.

The case is probably familiar to many particularly to residents in Wigginville where the interested parties resided.

Robert Laycock, who is rather well known about, due unfortunately to his appearance as a defendant in police court a few times, lived with an old woman named Mary A. Rand in Wigginville. Mrs. Rand's mind was affected and in 1895 she was committed to the lunatic asylum at Worcester.

After she went away, Laycock, who had been her sole adviser and companion, it is said, sued her estate for back wages and for the recovery of articles which he claimed were his and which he alleges the estate took away from him. He had counsel after counsel, and appeared to be dissatisfied with all

The estate, to get back at Laycock, sued him for influencing Mrs. Rand while she was mentally affected, to give him money at different times to the amount of $2000 and to recover back board which he owes for himself and his horse.

The case was submitted to an auditor and Laycock given due notice of the fact.

Mr. Rand of Portsmouth, representing the insane woman, appeared as plaintiff and retained Judge Pickman as counsel. When the hearing was opened yesterday morning, Laycock appeared without counsel, claiming that he knew his business and would conduct his own defence.

At the very start, it was evident that Laycock was a loquacious individual who would talk, if he did nothing else. Judge Pickman put in several witnesses, among whom was a woman, and Laycock cross-examined at length, to the great fright of the woman. He was allowed great license by the auditor and took at times even more than the court allowed, being called to order frequently.

Up to the noon adjournment, for dinner, the hearing had proceeded with difficulty to the defence on the third count. Then when court came in again, Laycock, who seemed to have a fondness for attitudes and poses, struck a most dignified position and announced that he believed that he would like to have the case adjourned right there until some future time when he would be present with counsel and have the entire matter gone over again.

Immediately Judge Pickman objected to any such arrangement, quoting the expense he had gone to in getting witnesses and reminding Laycock of the fact that he had had ample opportunity to employ counsel if he so desired.

Mr. Stevens then informed Laycock that he would consent to adjournment to some near date at which to hear the defence on the third count and the arguments. It was noted that although Mr. Laycock said he would try the case alone and was prepared for it, he had no witnesses present.

Then Laycock, striking an attitude, said, "Your Honor, I stand all alone in the world, disgusted at the wickedness of mankind. I was made the defendant in a suit and I engaged the services of counsel expecting this counsel to make some kind of a show. I found that this counsel was of no use to me and I sought elsewhere and procured other counsel. But this counsel did not labor in my interest and I went to Boston and got counsel but again I found this counsel not honorable. Your Honor, when a man stands alone in the world and sees counsel after counsel that he hires, instead of working in his interest, working for the other side, he gets a bad impression of the world and he—"

"Well, Mr. Laycock," interrupted the patient auditor, "I am not here to listen to an essay or dissertation on the wickedness of the world. We are now considering this case. If it is continued until tomorrow, will you have your witnesses here?"

"Your Honor," again said Laycock "My witnesses, some of them, have moved and I don't know where they live. Furthermore, I must go many miles to find proper legal authority I will give the case to counsel, and whatever he suggests I will do."

Judge Pickman asked to have the case continued until today at 11.30 and Laycock added: "Will it be criminal if I do not appear?"

When he was informed negatively, he replied: "Well, I don't think I'll be here. I didn't expect that this case was going to be such an affair and I want it all before my counsel and I will go out of town and get legal authority whom I know will protect my interests. Good-day."

And the case was continued until today.

MISS CORAM'S PARTY

IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF MISS JENNIE DEWAR.

Miss Alice Coram gave a delightful party at her palatial home last evening in honor of her friend, Miss Jennie Dewar, to which a large number of young people were invited. A delightful strawberry supper was served early in the evening, and was followed by post-prandial exercises.

Adjournment was then made to the parlors, where several games of hearts were indulged in, there being eight tables, and suitable prizes were awarded to the winners. The next scene of enjoyment was the large dance hall where the lovers of dancing enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, the music being furnished by McElroy's orchestra. The program consisted of several numbers and continued until midnight.

Among those present were: Rev. O. H. Denney and Mrs. Denney, Mr. W. L. Work, Miss Annie M. Blackwell, Dr. James H. Leary, Mrs. J. A. Coram, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin T. Trull, Mrs. J. B. Lyson of Montana, Mr W. F. Hillsburg, Miss Grace Hatch, Miss M. Davis, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Mr. Chester Coram, Miss Stella Ireson, Mr. Dugald Dewar, Miss Susie Stimson, Mr. Carl Spaulding, Miss Alice Coram, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevens, Miss Jennie Dewar, Mr. Paul Duckworth, Mr. Tucke of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miss Elsie Puffer, Miss Mollie Puffer, Miss Christina Dewar, Mr. Brownell. On account of the indisposition of Mr. J. A. Coram, he was unable to participate in the festivities.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

FOR CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

10 YEARS OLD. The Best Whiskey In America

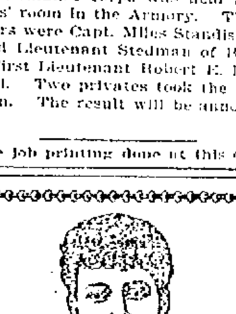
Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

F. A. McQuade, Local Agent.

CASTORIA.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



The Princess of Wales ORDERS JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, S. W.
Please send for the use of H. R. H., the Princess of Wales, six dozen of JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract as soon as possible. Kindly give two bottles to bearer for to-day's luncheon. Yours faithfully,
JOHN GWILLIM, Cellarman For H. R. H.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. One dozen bottles of the genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract will give more strength and contains more nutritive elements than one cask of ale or porter, without being intoxicating.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

THERE IS ONLY ONE POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS IT!

Fac-simile of Bottle with Buff Wrapper.

Invaluable for all Aches, Pains, Inflammations, Catarrhal Trouble and Piles.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

CASH PRICE LIST

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Butchers and Bakers.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.,

415 Middlesex and 28 Thorndike Streets

SUGAR.

Revere Granulated, fine and medium, 5½c. pound.
Brown Sugar 5c.

FLOUR.

Best Haxall, $5.65 barrel.
Best Haxall, 75c. bag.
We also carry a full line of the leading brands, including "Swan Down," "White Sponge," "Pillsbury," "H. M. Co.," "Superlative," etc.
Try Junket, 10c. each.

BEANS AND PORK.

Best P. Beans 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
New Horticultural, 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
Salt Pork, 8c. pound, 10 pounds 75c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Raspberries, 30c. pound.
Evaporated Apricots, 10c. pound.
Evaporated Apples, 13c. pound, 2 for 25c.
Old Fashioned Dried Apples, 10c. pound, 3 for 25c.

CANNED GOODS.

Beat us on price and quality if you can. Every can warranted.
Canned Peas, 7c. can, 4 cans for 25c.
Canned Peas, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Corn, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 10c. can.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c. can, large size.
Canned Blueberries, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Apples, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
One gallon Can Apples, 25c., 5 cans for $1.00.
Canned Pumpkin, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Squash, 10c. can.
Canned Peaches, 10c.
Canned Salmon, 10, 13, 15 and 18c.
Canned Shrimps, 13c., 2 for 25c.
Canned Oysters 10c.
1 pound Can Ox Tongue, 25c.
Large Can Ox Tongue, 50c.
R. & R. Chicken, 25c. and 45c. can.
R. & R. Turkey, 25 and 45c. can.
Armour Corned Beef, 1 pound can, 12c., 2 pound can 20c.
Armour Luncheon Beef, 1 pound can, 14c., 2 pound can 22c.
R. & C. Sardines, 25c. and 35c. can.

Fashion Keeps a Sharp Eye

On the Top Coat, and in this line of garments we are practically in the same class with the tailors.

You'd have to look not twice, but a dozen times to tell if our Fine Spring Overcoat weren't custom made. The fabric, style and make are "correct" and you need have no care as to the fit.

Now then one question: Why should you pay $20 to $35 for a Spring Top Coat that really is no better than one you can buy of us for one half the price.

A common-sense answer to this will bring you to the old reliable and up-to-date Clothiers and furnishers.

LOWELL ONE PRICE Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

MRS. RAMSDELL ENTERTAINS.

Mrs. Daniel W. Ramsdell entertained a number of her friends at her residence, 94 D street, last evening in honor of her birthday. About 35 were present and a very delightful evening was passed. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Supper was served at 9 o'clock and the remainder of the evening was passed in games and social intercourse. Among those present were: Mr. Henry Moore, Miss Emma Moore, Mr. and Mrs. D. Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burnham, the Misses Nilda and Viola Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. William Tyron.

There will be a reception by the officers and teachers of the First Trinitarian Sunday school to the scholars of all the departments above the Juvenile department on Tuesday evening. The reception from 7 to 8 o'clock will be followed by an entertainment and a "Chalk Talk on Sunday School Work" by Mr. Frederick T. Bailey of North Scituate and a sociable.

The Easy Food Easy to Buy, Easy to Cook, Easy to Eat, Easy to Digest. Quaker Oats At all grocers in 2-lb. pkgs. only

HERE

Is an excellent opportunity to test a variety of cordials and cocktails at a small cost. We have them in miniature at 15c. each, or two for 25c.

CORDIALS.	COCKTAILS.
Creme de Menthe,	Buffet's Martini,
Creme de Roses,	" Manhattan,
Creme de Violet,	" Brandy,
Kummel,	" Holland Gin,
Orange Curacoa,	" Whiskey,
Benardin,	" Turf Club.
Stroupo Gin,	
Rock, Rye and Honey.	

JOHN M. PEVEY,

55-57 MIDDLE STREET.

Tel. 452-3.

NEW [illegible] HALL

W. H. [illegible], Manager.

TODAY MATINEE AT 2.30 EVENING AT 8.00

Harry Morris'

20th CENTURY MAIDS

Presenting the unique operatic satire, "The Century Widows," and the excruciatingly humorous burlesque, "Too Much Trilby," with Harry Morris as Sling Valley. Also the latest Parisian importation, Lola Molliere, (the perfect woman.)

One Week, Commencing Monday, March 14. Daily Matinees after Monday. The New England Favorite,

MISS ETHEL TUCKER,

And her excellent company of Metropolitan entertainers. Management of Wm. Richards. Special feature, the famous Premium Lady Orchestra, all solo players. Repertoire of carefully selected plays, any amount of up-to-date specialties.

Special Prices: Evenings 10, 20, 30c. Matinees 10 and 20c.

Spring Cleansing

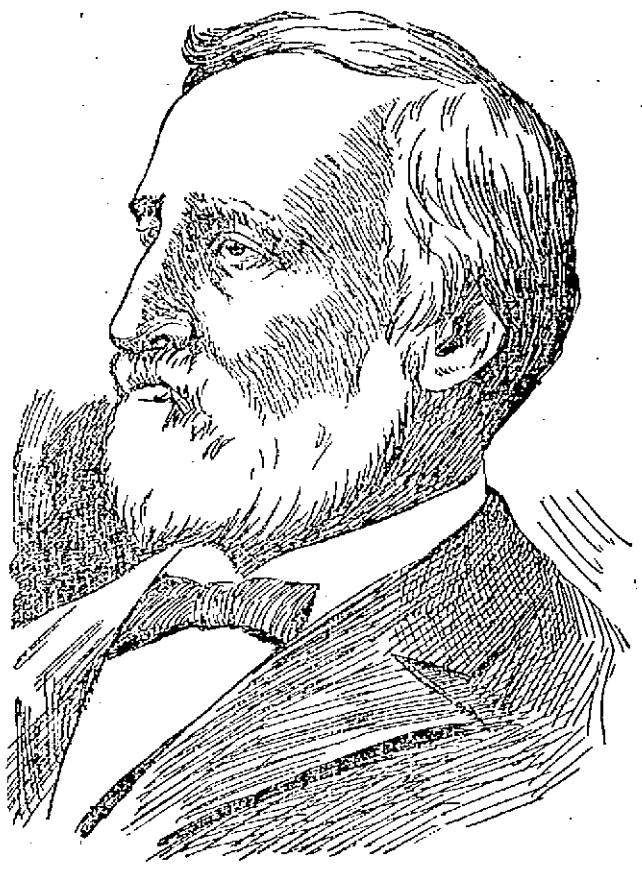
Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.

Bay State Dye House

51 PRESCOTT STREET.

GEN. ROSENCRANS DEAD

Mustered Out to Join the Majority of the Nation's Heroes.



THE LATE GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Had Served Eighteen Years in the Army and Also in Congress—Was a Catholic and a Democrat—He Cleared West Virginia of Confederates—The Hero of Corinth, Inka and Stone River.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 12.—Another of the great leaders in the war for the Union is gone. William Starke Rosecrans, after serving 18 years in the federal army in almost every position from second lieutenant to major general, and after filling many civil offices with ability and great success, has joined the majority of the heroes of the memorable contest. He was born in Kingston, O., Sept. 6, 1819, was graduated from West Point in 1842, served 12 years and then engaged in business as architect and civil engineer till the great war began. All the rest is American history.

It is, however, a history that Americans will gladly read in detail again and again, and it may be said without invidious distinction that even in death General Rosecrans will probably be the subject of more searching inquiry, and even of criticism, than any other hero of the civil war, for owing to a curious combination of circumstances he was during all the years after 1863 engaged in more and more heated personal controversies than any other.

It was his misfortune to command at Chickamauga, where success was practically impossible to the federals, and his greater misfortune that he was later compelled to defend himself against alleged charges by men who had died. The painful result has been that although General Rosecrans commanded in four of the great battles of the war and won brilliant victories in three of them, yet many of the badly instructed have been led to think of him as a partial failure. Yet his soldiers were devoted to him, and their pet name of "Old Rosy" indicates a sentiment among the veterans which will soon disperse the clouds about his fame.

General Rosecrans was a keen observer, and he was noted because of the close attention he gave to the configuration of any section of country through which he might be passing and the knowledge of its military characteristics which he would absorb. He paid great attention to details, and therein lay perhaps an element of weakness, for it took up much of his time and energy. It is claimed by his friends that whatever he did himself was well done, and that all his failures may be traced to the incompetence or lack of energy of subordinates. His critics rejoin that even if this view be correct it argues a fatal defect in his makeup—a lack of knowledge of human nature.

In 1880 he was elected to congress from California and re-elected in 1882. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him register of the treasury. In religion General Rosecrans was a devout Roman Catholic; in politics, an unwavering Democrat. In the various discussions caused by his military career he defended himself with a vehemence which drew upon him in turn the denunciations of the friends of McClellan, Grant, Halleck and Garfield and led occasionally to fierce personal recriminations, but when anger had had time to cool the country did full justice to him. Despite bitter attack and equally bitter defense all patriotic Americans will hold him in high honor as the men who cleared West Virginia of Confederates—the hero of Corinth, Inka and Stone River.

A happy mother is the happiest being in this world. To hold in her arms the dear little life—a part of her very own life—nestling, trusting and dependent on her protecting love, is the sweetest, most sacred responsibility of a woman's existance.

But many a woman approaching the time of motherhood feels most deeply its duties and trials. She is burdened with a sense of anxiety and unreasonable foreboding. This state of mind is unfavorable both to the mother and the child.

A prospective mother may insure herself against the slightest fear of danger or excessive pain by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, during the period of expectancy. This "Prescription" makes the coming of baby absolutely safe and comparatively painless.

It gives elastic endurance to the organism specially concerned in motherhood, and healthy vitality to the nerve-centres. It makes the mother strong and cheerful. It gives her recuperative power. It promotes abundant nourishment and provides constitutional health and energy for the child.

It is the only positive specific for all diseases of the feminine organism, devised by an educated and skilled specialist in this particular field of practice. Its sale exceeds the combined sale of all other medicines for women.

"I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Miss Etta H. Smith, of Grenola, Elk Co., Kansas. "About a month before I was confined I had such pains I could stand up only a little while at a time. I could not rest at night at all, nor at any other time. I could scarcely eat anything at all. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after the second dose I felt better. From then until I was sick, I carried nearly all the water that was used, up a long hill, and worked in the garden every day, besides my other work, and did not feel at all bad. When the baby was born the doctor and the women who were with me said I had an easier time than any one they ever saw for the first time. The baby is very healthy and growing right along. I have been up ever since she was five days old."

TEACHERS SURPRISED.

BY EVENING SCHOOL PUPILS LAST EVENING.

The session of the Lowell Evening High school came to a successful close last evening and many of the teachers were kindly remembered by their pupils who presented them small tokens.

Mr. Daniel Hogan, teacher in arithmetic, received a very pretty match case from his third forty class. Mr. John J. Murphy made the presentation speech.

Principal Irish of the day school and who has charge of the chemistry department of the school was presented with a beautiful set of Fiske's History of America, consisting of of eight volumes

The members of Mr. John J. Hunt's first and third classes in vertical writing presented him with a beautiful picture of "My Old Kentucky Home," Mr. Frederick Dugdale making the presentation speech.

WE ARE PREPARED.

To show the latest up-to-date styles in our silk department. Plain dress goods are the newest for spring. We have them in the latest weaves and colorings. —J. V. Keyes & Co.

The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford.

CHELMSFORD CITIZENS.

The Citizens' party of Chelmsford held a caucus last night at which Mr. Charles T. Melvin was nominated as a candidate for selectman andi indorsed George A. Parkhurst as a candidate for town clerk.

PRINCE HONORED

The Belgian Heir at Executive Mansion.

COURTEOUS TREATMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

An Array of Prominent Ladies Present.

Washington, March 12.—Prince Albert of Belgium was given a dinner by the president at the executive mansion last night in honor of his visit to the capital. The dinner began at 8 o'clock and was served in the main corridor, the state dining room being too small to accommodate those who were invited to meet the heir presumptive to the Belgian throne. The corridor was adorned with orchids and roses, the prevailing colors being red and white. Music was furnished by the Marine band, which was stationed in the conservatory. Draperies, in which vari-colored incandescent electric lights had been set by the White House electrician, added greatly to the beautifying effect.

The prince escorted Mrs. McKinley into the dining hall, while the president took the arm of Mrs. Hobart, wife of the vice president. Before the dinner the president met the invited guests in the east room, which was handsomely decorated with rare plants and in which a musicale was given after the dinner was over. About 50 persons were present, including, besides those above named, Vice President Hobart, the members of the cabinet and ladies, members of the diplomatic corps and ladies, Secretary Porter, Levi P. Morton, Senators Allison, Burrows and Hanna, Representatives Hitt, Bennett, Bingham and Adams, Admiral Matthews, Adjutant General Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Pauncefote, Miss Reed and Mrs. Sartoris.

SARAH FRIEDMAN'S ROMANCE.

Boston, March 12.—Sarah Friedman is the victim of circumstances over which she has no control.

Her life's romance was unravelled within the unhallowed, yet not unsympathetic, walls of a police station, where she was taken to be examined as a victim of hysteromania.

Not long ago a young man came into her life, and when first she looked into his eyes she knew she loved him. Patiently and persistently she wooed and wooed, but in vain. Her attentions soon became obnoxious to the young man, and finally he was obliged to so inform her. Even then she would not listen to the harsh truth, and she persisted. Then she became remorseful, refused to eat, and finally would not talk to her dearest friends. She was afflicted with fits of hysteria, and showed evidence of a deranged mind.

Efforts were made to cure, but after treatment she was still no better. The relatives of the unfortunate girl at last determined to send her across the seas to her home in Europe. The tickets were purchased and she was to start Thursday afternoon. When she learned of the plan she demanded a parting hearing with her unsympathetic sweetheart, but even this was refused her. She became hysterical and the police were called to take her to the station house and care for her.

BOTH MURDERERS CAUGHT.

Columbus, O., March 12.—Ben R. Willis, alias Charles Jerome Sharp, was arrested here yesterday by Detective Roach of the Pinkerton agency, assisted by local detectives. He is wanted for the murder of David S. R. Lambert at Wilton, Conn., Dec. 17, 1897. Willis had a confederate in the crime, Max Brokhaus, who was arrested several days ago in Chicago. After Willis was locked up in the city prison a note was found which he had written indicating that he had intended to take his life if possible. The note was directed to Mme. Louise, 246 West Forty-third street, New York city.

When arrested Willis at first denied his identity, but when put through the sweating process he confessed. He said he had been a wild man and had run away from home. He and Brokhaus had entered the house, bound and gagged the woman and, being discovered by the husband, both fired upon Mr. Lambert and escaped. They wandered over the country and landed at Chicago, where Willis quarrelled with his pal.

BARGAIN NO. 2.

HIGH GRADE

BOYS' SUITS

Our second bargain today is a lot of about 50 Boys' Suits of the finest materials in Vestee and Sailor Suits. Also 3-piece Suits, nobby Suits with vests for boys 2 to 8 years old, just the correct thing after discarding the reefers. Good style, good weight, good goods, good bargains,

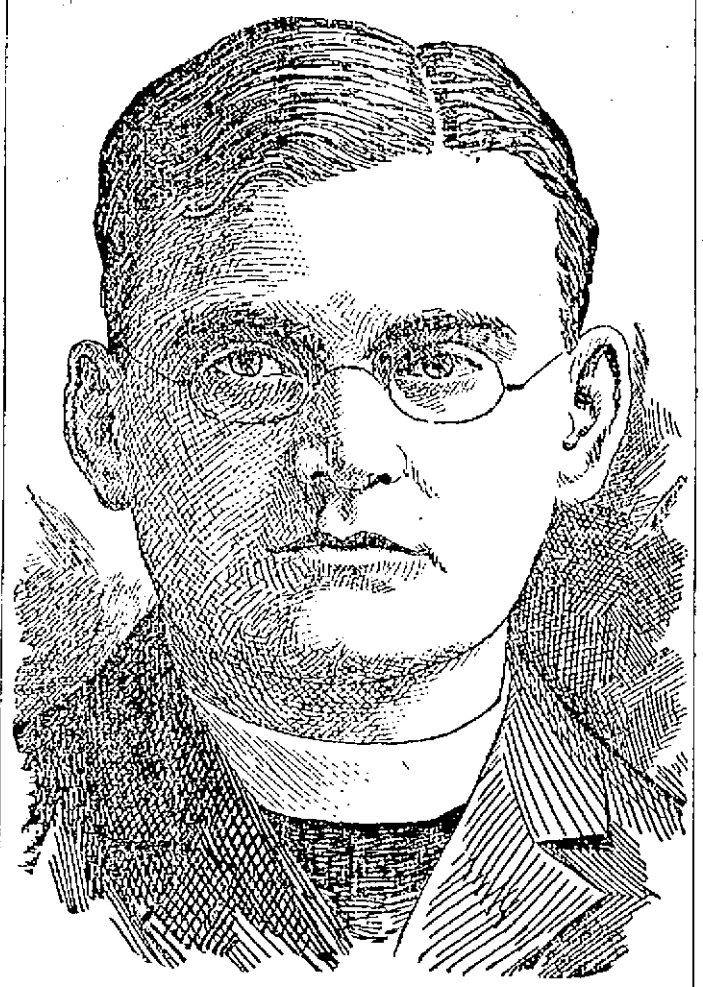
$3.98 a Suit.

Worth $5 and $6.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.



REV. JOHN B. DELANEY, Formerly of Lowell.

REV. FR. DELANEY

Delivered an Interesting Lecture in Manchester.

HE SPOKE OF GENERAL DE SOUIS.

"A Soldier of the Sacred Heart."

The Rev. J. B. Delaney, a Lowell boy, stationed at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Portsmouth, diocesan director of the League of the Sacred Heart, lectured in that capacity Thursday evening before the league of the Sacred Heart at St. Anselm's college, Manchester.

Fr. Delaney selected for his subject the life of General de Souis, "a soldier of the Sacred Heart." General de Souis who lived in 1823, was as famous for his devotion to the Sacred Heart of the Redeemer as for his great merits as a soldier.

"The life of General De Souis," said the lecturer, "is more than a rare spectacle; it is a great lesson. It is a lesson easily learned, but unfortunately often forgotten that religion and patriotism should go hand in hand and far from detracting one from the other are aids to the greatest achievements and productive of the greatest good to the fatherland.

"De Souis was pre-eminently a man of character. From the first day of his career to the last, he never deviated one step from the right line of duty. 'I always put the prow of my bark toward God,' said he, 'and whatever winds blow favorable or contrary, I keep in that direction for that is the port I wish to make.'

"He was known as the 'man of duty.' This duty he practiced whatever the cost or sacrifice. Heroism was the natural fruit of such a life; and soldier as he was it could be said of him as of the apostle that he did not bear the sword in vain.'

"His gallant bravery served as an inspiration to the army and his heroic virtue will serve as a model for all time. He was a man of heart, a husband, a father and a friend. He shared all things in common with us save our weaknesses. He loved the young, and those under his command regarded him not only as a chief but as a father. He loved the poor and the oppressed. He loved the army and gave to it forty years of his life and all his strength and all his sons. France had no more devoted a son, more devoted were it possible in her disasters than in her triumphs. He loved the church as one loves a mother, but he loved God above all and Him he refused nothing.

"Patriotism is universal, religion is eternal and the consideration of such a life ought to be for the profit of us all. On your soldiers' monument in Manchester, you have the words of the Roman poet, written more than 1900 years ago, 'Dulce et decorum pro patria mori,'—It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country. We can all heartily agree with the sentiment, but we must agree, too that it is a higher, more useful, more difficult thing to live for one's country. That is a task that is worthy of a hero's courage, a philosopher's study, or a poet's love. This is what De Souis accomplished."

BOWLING NEWS.

The bowling game between Teams One and Five scheduled to take place at the armory last night was postponed. A scrub game between two teams captained by Captain Carr and Lieutenant Fairweather was played however, ending in a victory for Captain Carr's men by 93 points. The score by totals:

Captain Carr's Team—Carr, 554; Hanton, 473; Boucher, 41; Bell, 381; Crowell, 436. Total 2258.

Lieut. Fairweather's Team—Fairweather, 447; Boyle, 37; McKinnon, 401; Kittredge, 511; Durrell, 419. Total, 2165.

First class job printing done at this office.

A CUBAN SCHEME

For the Settlement of the War.

PROPOSITION TO INSIST UPON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

On Both Sides on the Island of Cuba.

Washington, March 12.—Projects for the settlement of the Cuban question are numerous, but most of them are regarded in official circles as unworthy of serious consideration. One plan, however, has been presented to the president which has received the approval in a general way of men whose counsels have weight with the administration, and there is reason to believe it is the subject of studious reflection in the cabinet. The plan gives to Cuba all of the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by Canada, Spain reserving to herself only such rights as England exercises over her colonies.

"Suppose now we say to Spain," says the formulator of the plan, "that in the interest of humanity and peace and for the preservation of our own commercial interests we insist upon a cessation of hostilities, and that we will take advantage of it to inform the Cubans that for the sake of the same compelling considerations they must concede something. Spain's plight is unquestionably a critical one and she could honorably listen to such a proposal. The Cubans on the other hand would certainly hear respectfully any views we present to them in regard to a settlement, and could not fail to follow them. The precise terms can be worked out later; but it is not unreasonable to expect that should Spain offer such self-government as the whole world would recognize as fair, putting Cuba in the same condition as an English colony and withdrawing from the island, as soon as quiet is restored, all but a nominal military force, we might properly insist on its acceptance. This would be a substantial victory for Cuba, would leave Spain to retire with self-respect, and would leave Cuba better off than though now made independent. Spain has vainly tried to put down the insurrection; the insurgents have vainly tried to drive Spain out and establish a government, and the only way to bring about speedy peace is to take into consideration the claims, rights and feelings of both parties.

"The time may possibly come when by the operation of the law of our political existence Cuba will fall to us peacably. If this prove correct the method suggested paves the way for that by giving her an opportunity to gain some experience in self-government first. If she is to be independent, as very possibly may turn out to be the case by and by, a preliminary stage of genuine autonomy would best prepare her for that. Nor is it desirable at this time for the United States to undertake the responsibility of governing her. It is unwise and unnecessary for the United States to assume political or financial responsibility in the case, either or both of which most of the plans so far advanced involve."

PRESIDENT RESIGNED.

At the meeting of the Lowell co-operative bank held last evening Mr. A. B. Woodworth, who has been president of the bank for the past 13 years, resigned his position. His successor will probably be elected at the annual meeting in April.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

ON BEACON HILL

Resolution Favoring Amendment to Constitution.

VOTE AGAINST AUCTIONING LIQUOR LICENSES.

A Lot of Useless Bills Promptly Killed.

Boston, March 12.—In the house of representatives yesterday afternoon the discussion of the bill permitting women to vote on the license question was resumed from Thursday, on the motion for the substitution of the bill for the adverse report. The house refused to substitute, 49 to 76. The resolution for an amendment to the national constitution, enabling congress to enact laws regulating the hours of labor, was adopted without discussion.

The committee on ways and means reported favorably on the $200,000 appropriation ($180,000 additional to the emergency appropriation of $20,000) for the extermination of the gypsy moth.

The committee on election laws and metropolitan affairs, sitting jointly, reported on all bills for the reorganization of the aldermanic board of Boston a bill for a board of aldermen of 12 districts and five at large members.

Governor Wolcott sent in the house his veto of the bill which would enable substitute call men of the Boston fire department to be appointed to regular duty without a civil service examination.

The committee on liquor law has voted unanimously to report against the bill providing for the disposition of liquor licenses by public auction.

Leave to withdraw was reported on the petition to provide for an extension of Huntington avenue in Boston; on the petition that a life insurance policy shall have a surrender value at the expiration of one year; on the petition to provide for minority representation in the election of senators and representatives to the general court; on the petition that no foreign insurance company shall be allowed to do business in Massachusetts unless it deposits in the treasury of the commonwealth $100,000. Ought not to pass was reported on the bill relative to the granting of licenses for stables; on the bill that no life insurance company shall issue a policy on the life of any child under 5 years of age.

BILLERICA.

The vote of thanks passed by the North Billerica Baptist society at its annual meeting was to the Talbot mills as the Talbot mills supply the church with coal and give liberal support annually to the society. The late Governor Talbot built the church, liberally considered it in his will and the Talbot mills have continued to support the church very generously.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

THERE IS HOPE!

Many Cases of Consumption Have Been Cured.

Consumption is Catarrh of the Lungs.

Pe-ru-na the Catarrh Cure, Overcomes Consumption.

STAR, Indian Territory, Dear Sirs:—I take great pleasure in informing you of my wife's recovery from catarrhal affections. The catarrh spread to her lungs, causing an abscess on her left lung, which broke. Her weight was reduced from 175 to 97 pounds. No one believed it possible for her to live. We heard of Dr. Hartman and took his great medicine Pe-ru-na. It cured my wife. She now weighs 165 pounds. J. J. McAdams."

Do not let catarrh go unchecked until it reaches some of the great vital organs. It is a disease of the inner linings of the human body—the mucous membrane—and so may appear anywhere. At the first symptom of trouble, take Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na annihilates catarrh and drives the poisonous secretions that are the result of this foul disease from the system. Druggists everywhere sell Pe-ru-na.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The Odd Fellows and Odd Ladies gave a complimentary benefit dance last evening at Manchester Unity hall, to Mrs. Sherman Young, the widow of a deceased brother. About 50 couples attended and Pease's orchestra played for the dancing. Mr. George Emsley was general manager and the committee was composed of Messrs Joseph Clark, J. W. Greig and William Walsh.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, not gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and look by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c

ALL DRUGGISTS

CHILDREN'S

Carriages

When you wish to purchase a Baby Carriage you certainly want to get the most stylish, lightest running and most durable Carriage you can get for your money and when you find a Carriage that has this combination of excellent qualities it is for your interest to buy it.

We have in stock this season a line of Baby Carriages which we and others who have seen them think possess all of the good qualities mentioned above, while the prices are lower than you are asked to pay for inferior goods elsewhere.

Don't fail to look this line of Carriages over before you purchase.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

STRAW MATTINGS

To the usual housekeeper is indispensable at the spring house-cleaning time. We ask you to look our stock over when shopping. We think we can interest you.

A BABY CARRIAGE

Is a spring medicine to mothers for that "tired feeling," for then they can have hubby "wheel the baby out" and get a few quiet moments to themselves. So say

Gaynor & Co.,

35 PRESCOTT STREET.

IN LABOR'S CAUSE

Letter From Secy. Cunnane of New Bedford.

STRIKERS SUBSIST ON BREAD AND SOUP.

Local Labor Notes and Meetings.

The Sun is today in receipt of a letter from Secretary Cunnane of the New Bedford strikers, acknowledging the receipt of the third remittance from The Sun fund, a check for $500. He says the strikers are determined to hold out until starved into submission. He says that for two weeks past the bulk of the strikers have subsisted upon bread and soup. He also says that the mill treasurers express themselves as perfectly willing to keep their mills closed until such times as the weavers are ready to return to work.

A LABOR BUILDING.

Whenever the secretaries of the various labor unions of this city sit up to figure up the amount of money these organizations pay for rent each year, they begin to discuss the feasibility of building a building of their own, and every time they do this, they come to the conclusion that it would be a paying investment.

This question has been discussed many times before. It is being discussed again now. A large number of unions have been organized during the past year and nearly every one of them meets twice a month. Take those unions which have permanent headquarters and they pay annually about $3200 for rent. The carders pay $360 per year, the loom fixers $360; spinners $420, weavers $550, slasher tenders, $108, mill firemen $72, butchers $180, and the teamsters, $216, making a total of $2266. Then there are the unions which meet, most of them, twice a month and pay on an average $2.50 for each meeting. These are the Central Labor union, the carpenters, spoolers, and warpers, steam fitters, brewery workers, machinists, granite cutters, printers, clerks and barbers. The amount these pay for rent every year will reach at least $660. The bricklayers pay about $54 a year. They meet weekly.

Here then is a grand total of about $3010 which the unions of this city pay each year for rent. In round numbers this would pay 6 per cent. interest on an investment of $50,000 and this sum would be more than enough to put up a building suitable for the unions and it would be a great deal more convenient that having the headquarters situated as they are now in several buildings.—Fall River Globe.

MULE SPINNERS MEET.

At the meeting of the Mule Spinners' union last evening, a representative of the Stovers' shoe shop strikers made an appeal for funds. He was given assurance of the moral and financial support of the union. They also voted to purchase 100 tickets for the concert in aid of the strikers, March 27, and to attend in a body. The union will elect officers next Friday.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union held its regular meeting last evening and made plans for the support of the Stover strikers. Manager Hoody tendered the use of Music Hall to the strikers, Sunday, March 27, and a concert is being arranged for that night by James A. Callahan. The strikers are confident of victory.

The Loom Fixers' union has arranged a fine vaudeville program to be given at the Opera House next Monday evening. The proceeds will be donated to the New Bedford strikers.

To the Drawing-in Girls, Helpers, and Spoolers' union of Lowell:

You are hereby requested to meet in the Burkes' hall, Middle street, Monday evening next, March 14th, when business of great importance will be brought before you. The auditor's report for the month of February will be submitted to you for your approval, or otherwise. The question of uniting with the Slashers and Tenders and the progress made in that direction will be laid before you and you will be asked to adopt the steps taken by the executive committee. It is to be hoped that every member will be present at this meeting, so that all business contracted during the last month may be fully discussed. Important changes will be made in your board of government, which is to be hoped will prove very satisfactory to all the members. We request the full attendance. The speakers will be T. F. Connolly, W. F. Carroll, and Fred Dalgle, the latter in French. Yours in behalf of the committee,

—Wm. F. Carroll, Pres.

MUSIC HALL.

ETHEL TUCKER CO.

Probably one of the best repertoire actresses in America is Miss Ethel Tucker, who, with her excellent company of entertainers will commence a week's engagement in a repertoire of carefully selected plays at Music Hall Monday night. Her opening play will be "Queena," a fine society comedy drama, and the play that actually made Miss Tucker famous. It is a finely woven love story, depicting characters and situations that lead up to emotional, sensational and thoroughly interesting climaxes. A special and decidedly interesting feature of each entertainment will be the fine musical selections by the famous "Premium Lady Band and Orchestra." Daily matinee after Monday.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

A SPECIAL BOARD

Appointed for the Purpose of Enlisting Men.

SECRETARY LONG ISSUES ORDERS TO IT.

It Will Visit All the Interior Cities.

Washington, March 12.—Secretary Long has decided not wait for authority from congress, but to immediately increase the enlisted force of the navy without reserve. He has detailed Captain John M. Hawley, Chief Engineer Harris Webster, and Surgeon R. C. Parsons to duty as a board to enlist men in the South and West for the navy.

This board will enlist at least 2000 seamen and machinists. It will proceed first to New Orleans and will visit Galveston, Savannah, Charleston, and St. Louis and secure all the available men possible. Detachments will be sent to New York in charge of a mate.

The visit of C. A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation company, at the White House yesterday was for the purpose of informing the President how soon his vessels could be put in readiness to join the flying squadron. He gave assurances that his company stood ready to hasten preparations for arming the vessels and said that two of the ships, the St. Louis and the St. Paul could be made ready inside of a week.

Mr. R. A. C. Smith, president of the New York and Cuba Steamship line, also called on the president and offered the four ships of that line, which ply between the New York and Cuban ports.

Orders have been sent to the League Island Navy Yard to overhaul the machinery of the monitors Catskill, Jason Lehigh, Montauk and Nahant. These five monitors will have a speed of not more than four or five knots and are little better than floating forts.

Engineer in Chief Melville has advised the department that the three monitors Cimoneus, Mahopac and Manhattan, also at League Island, somewhat larger in size than the other five monitors will require new boilers if they are to be put in service.

Secretary Long has detailed a board to discuss the work needed on auxiliary ships. It consists of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Chief Constructor Hichborn, Captain Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Captain Bradford, chief of equipment and Captain O'Neil, chief of ordnance.

DEATHS.

MINAHAN—Mrs. Mary Minahan, aged 78 years, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Saunders, 91 Tremont street. Deceased was an old resident of this city and a faithful attendant at St. Patrick's church. The funeral will occur at 8.30 Monday morning from the house and at 9 o'clock a requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's church.

CULLEN—Mrs. Ellen Cullen died Thursday in Worcester. Deceased had many friends in this city. The remains arrived here at 1.30 this afternoon and interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

HOWE—Freeman W. Howe, aged 87 years and 3 months, died Thursday at his home, 215 Stackpole street, of old age. He was a brother of Miss Laura Howe, who recently resigned after a long service as school teacher. Miss Howe is in poor health.

CLEWORTH—Mr. David Cleworth died at his home, 29 Annie street yesterday morning after a long illness, aged 47 years. He was taken ill about eleven weeks ago, and suffered from a complication of diseases. His relatives have been aware for some time that his life could not be saved, but it was not thought that the end was so near until Thursday, when his illness took a more critical turn.

Mr. Cleworth was born in Manchester, N. H., but came to Lowell in early youth and was educated in the public schools. For many years he has been a member of the firm of William Cleworth & Sons, reed manufacturers, in this city. He leaves four brothers, Alban Cleworth of the Norwich Record, John Cleworth of Manchester, N. H., and Edwin and Walter Cleworth of Lowell. Three sisters also survive him, Miss Jennie, Lizzie and Fannie Cleworth of this city. His wife died over a year ago and he leaves no children.

HE IS MISSING

JAMES H. SULLIVAN, CHARGED WITH ARSON, JUMPS THE BAIL.

James H. Sullivan, the Lowell milkman charged with arson, was defaulted in the superior criminal court at Cambridge Friday morning and a capias was issued for his arrest.

He has been missing since Sunday. His mother and Peter Conaton were on his bail bond of $1200.

The government was all ready to try the case and the witnesses were on hand. The case was called and Sullivan failed to show himself, and at the request of the district attorney, his default was recorded.

He was indicted on two different counts, one charging him with attempting to burn his barn near the corner of B and Duffer streets and the other with actually setting fire to the building. There was an insurance of $150 on the stock of Sullivan, which was a very small one.

Sullivan was well known in Lowell, having worked for eight or nine years for the electric road company.

It is probable that the sentence imposed upon Theophilus Smith, and the fact that being also a Lowell man and charged with a similar crime, at the same time, might influence a jury against him, frightened Sullivan into disappearance.

FUNERALS.

HYDLE—The funeral of Catherine Marie Hydle was held from the home of her parents, 22 North street, yesterday afternoon, and the burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

FOR SUPERVISION

School Board Likely to Consider the Matter.

SUPT. WHITCOMB SPEAKS HIGHLY OF SYSTEM.

A Means to Better the Schools.

It is likely that the matter of closer school supervision will receive more than passing consideration from the school board during the present year. The matter was briefly discussed last year by the school board and the result of their talk finds expression in the annual report of the committee which says:

"The second subject to which we invite your attention is the standard of excellence of our instructors. To be able to declare that the public schools of Lowell compare favorably with those of other cities is, we believe, not sufficient and whenever and wherever there can be found a means of improvement which can be incorporated into our system, it should, upon approval of the Board, be at once applied. The city of Indianapolis, Ind., has by a plan of organized co-operation, acquired an enviable reputation for the excellence of its public schools. They are largely under the control of a superintendent and a corps of 10 or more assistants and no important move is made unless sanctioned by the whole corps. For example, the act of visiting the schools by the teachers in search of information pertaining to their work, is so regulated that much good accrues to the seeker and a corresponding benefit to the pupil. It is through such channels that a spirit of inquiry is developed and the demand for a more general intelligence satisfied. We would recommend to the careful consideration of the Board these fine features of the Indianapolis system with a view to their adoption."

Bearing on this same matter, Supt. Whitcomb in his report says:

"The school committee have chosen, in the report which precedes my own, to express the opinion that the best good of the schools requires a closer and more effective co-operation between the teachers and the superintendent. In self defense, I wish to assert that I have not only welcomed but have earnestly sought for such co-operation from the first. For the teachers, to, it is only just to say that as a whole they have been loyal and kind to me to an exceptional degree. I have, indeed, been treated with a generosity so great as to deserve and win my hearty gratitude and I hope I may never say a word which, even by inference, may seem to suggest a different feeling.

The committee's reference to the school system of Indianapolis, however, leads me to surmise (for I have not discussed the subject with any member) that the matter in mind was not one of regard or support, but rather of general policy and plan of working. In Indianapolis, the head teachers—grammar masters we call them here, supervisors they are called there—form with the superintendent a board of directors for the consideration of everything which pertains to the welfare of the schools. The plan assumes that all teachers of the city, but especially those whose duties are in part supervisory, will be glad to throw into a common fund any facts, ideas or opinion they may have which will benefit the schools and that the superintendent will be equally glad to get such information and to be guided by it. Ten men are obviously wiser than one; their opinions would have proportionally greater weight and the zeal of teachers in carrying out plans which they had themselves suggested would naturally be greater than would otherwise be the case. With this general plan, therefor, I heartily agree. Indeed I believe it to be the one thing most needed for the improvement of our schools and any plan of the committee to exalt the grammar masters by giving to them more power, influence, and responsibility will meet with my most hearty approval.

Copies of the annual report of the school committee can be had at City Hall by those who desire to have the document.

A prominent citizen inquired of a councilman at City Hall today, if he could tell him any place on the street where he could obtain a drink of water. "I have been to several of the drinking fountains and found no water there. This is a matter that should be attended to."

And still the prospective gold monopolists seek the frozen fields of Alaska. If all who go from Lowell return with bundles, this city will be well worth living in.

The latest aspirant for the yellow metal, appears to be Philip Savard of 54 Merrimack street. Up to Thursday night Mr. Savard had no intention of going to the Klondike or any place nearer to it than Little Canada, but at that time he received a telegram from his brother who holds a responsible position in the Canadian House of Parliament at Ottawa, saying that a party of civil engineers in the employ of the Canadian government would start for the gold fields to assist in the work of ascertaining the dividing line and incidentally to do some prospecting on their own account. Mr. Savard was invited to join the party and he immediately wired his acceptance.

Mr. Savard is a tanner by trade. He resigned his work Friday and bade his wife goodbye today.

He will meet the Canadian party at some Northern point and will probably procure an outfit at St. Paul.

William A. Hoyt of the Machine shop is a member of John C. Paulint's party the Lowell & Nashua mining company, which will prospect on the Copper river. Mr. Paulint is now in the vicinity of the Copper river making preparations.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

First class job printing done at this office.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

ELOPING COUPLE

Arrested by the Lawrence Police.

HAVING RUNAWAY FROM THE GIRL'S PARENTS.

An Italian Romance Readily Terminated.

Lawrence, March 11.—Under the combined strength of Patrolmen Devlin and Donovan, the door of Room 10 on the second floor of the house numbered 121 Common street crashed in upon the occupants shortly before 1 o'clock this morning and to say that they were surprised is putting it mildly. A complaint was made to the police yesterday afternoon that Baptiste Palusa and Poweler Braual, two Italians, were living together contrary to the laws of the land and in consequence the aforesaid patrolmen were detailed to look into the truth of the allegation. They did as stated above, with some force and found the two in rather compromising circumstances. Poweler is a dark skinned maiden of about 18 years of age and can talk the American language with credit to herself. Her companion, a six-foot Italian, professed ignorance of other than his native tongue, although when pressed, he admitted that he understood "Aaglesh." The maiden told the officers she was married in Boston to Baptiste two months ago by the city clerk in the City Hall but the officers did not believe that her statements were the truth. Several families who know the couple were awakened from their slumber, among them being the girl's brother and all said that the couple were not married. Her brother told the officers that Baptiste asked his father for the girl but was refused and that later the two ran away together. Evidence was procured to show that they had been living as man and wife and they were sent to the station and locked up. On the way to the box, the girl admitted that she had not told the truth, while her husband remained as glum as ever.

CUBANS ARE READY

To Attack Spain From Every Quarter.

AS SOON AS INDEPENDENCE IS RECOGNIZED.

More Spanish Troops for Cuba.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, March 11.—H. S. Rubens, counsel to the Cuban Junta here, says that the Cubans have perfected plans to attack Spain from every quarter the minute they are placed in a position to do so. "We are not free to act," he says, "unless President McKinley recognizes the independence of Cuba."

THE NASHVILLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, March 11,—The cruiser Nashville sailed this morning for Tortugas with oil for the fleet.

THE OREGON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, March 11.—The battleship Oregon is to receive at once four hundred tons of ammunition. This will fill the magazines.

SPANISH TROOPS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, March 11.—Further reinforcements of troops have sailed from Santander for Cuba.

MORE GUNS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Willimantic, Conn., March 11.—Four twelve inch breech loading mortars weighing fifteen tons each, have arrived here from Providence. The guns are consigned to the Proving grounds, Sandy Hook.

EX-MAYOR LAMBIE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Northampton, Mass., March 11.—Ex-Mayor J. E. Lambie died here today. He was engaged in the dry goods trade.

STRIKE IN LYNN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lynn, Mass., March 11.—Thirty-six chippers at the general electric works are on strike in resistance to reduction of 15 to 13 cents an hour. The strikers induced a number of men not to go to work.

MISSING FROM HOME.

PROMINENT DUXBURY MAN DISAPPEARED ON FEBRUARY 16.

Duxbury, Mass., March 11.—Chief Wade of the state police has been informed by friends of W. H. S. Bartlett of Duxbury that he disappeared about February 16 and has not been traced so far.

Bartlett went to Toledo on February 13, and arrived in that city all right. He telegraphed from there February 15 that he would arrive in Boston on the 17. Nothing has been heard since from him and it is feared he his friends that something serious has happened to him. The Toledo police were notified some time ago, and wrote Mr. Bartlett's relatives that the Ames-Bonner company, which he had intended to visit, had seen him on February 16, and that they supposed he had left for Boston on that day.

Mr. Bartlett is 29 years of age, 5 feet, 10½ inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, has black hair and eyes and dark brown moustache. He wore a brown checked business suit, dark overcoat of blue beaver, fur around collar and cuffs. A star was tattooed on the left hand between the thumb and forefinger, also on the left arm was tattooed a cross, cat's head and initials W. H. partly erased.

Mr. Bartlett was a man of strictly good habits and loved his home too well to willingly cause his wife and relatives too much anxiety unless something serious has happened to him, in the opinion of his friends. They are anxiously awaiting some tidings from the police in Toledo, who are still looking up the case.

A BIG STRIKE

In the Building Trades is Scheduled.

BRICKLAYERS WILL STOP WORK APRIL 1.

Througout St. Louis Because of Reduction.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Louis, March 11.—A strike in the building trades is threatened on April 1, when over a thousand bricklayers will stop work because of a reduction in wages from 55 to 40 cents per hour. The strike may extend to all branches of the building trades.

PARIS OVERDUE

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, March 11.—The American linesteamer Paris, New York for Southampton, had not been reported at the latter place at ten o'clock this morning. It was due Wednesday forenoon.

DEPOSITORS LOSE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Carlyle, Ill., March 11.—The depositors of the defunct Ramsay bank have been virtually defeated in their legal battle with their Chicago bondsmen and late state treasurer Ramsey, head of the bank. The depositors here lose $150,000. The bondsmen were sued for that amount, but the appelate court has shelved the case.

A HEAVY FOG

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, March 11.—A heavy fog still hangs over the city and harbor, and navigation is greatly impeded.

NEW BEDFORD STRIKE

MAY CONTINUE FOR MANY WEEKS YET.

New Bedford, March 11.—The failure of the weavers and the manufacturers at their conference yesterday to settle the strike means the continuance of the struggle for no one knows how long.

When the result of the conference became known, there was a general expression of feeling on the part of the striking operatives that the weavers having kicked over the traces and thrown away a chance for settlement no further steps would be taken on the part of anybody.

If the truth were known, the manufacturers are not worrying themselves over the fact that their mills are not running while the market is in its present condition.

To them it means just as much money for the mills to remain idle as it does for them to run.

The proposition which the weavers' union has formally made to the manufacturers regarding the fines system, the treasurers had decided to reject before they heard of the action of their own committee, and the weavers voted to re-affirm their demand for the total abolition of the fines system.

MURDERER CAUGHT

Bery. Willis Caught in Cleveland, Ohio.

AYRESHUE COLLIERY WAS FLOODED TODAY.

Nineteen Persons Thought to be Dead.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 11.—Benjamin R. Willis, the robber concerned in the murder of David S. Lambert at Wilton, December 17 last, was captured this morning at Columbus, Ohio. He will be brought here.

NINETEEN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Edinburgh, March 11.—A colliery at Murkirk, Ayreshire, was flooded today. Nineteen persons were in the mine and all may be dead.

FACTORIES UNDER OPTION.

ENGLISH SYNDICATE SECURES PROMISE OF SALE FROM SARDINE FACTORIES.

Bangor, Me., March 1.—S. G. Stevens of the Brooklin Packing company at Brooklin, Me., was here yesterday on his way to New York from a trip along the coast, where he has just secured an option on all the sardine factories in the state for a syndicate of English capitalists.

There are 53 factories in Maine, and Mr. Stevens has an option on them for ninety days, at a figure representing nearly $1,500,000. The English syndicate represents a capital of $3,000,000.

NOT SENTENCED

PAUL CAPDEVILLE STILL IN JAIL. WILL NOT TELL WHEREABOUTS OF THE JEWELRY.

It is now probable that Paul Capdeville will not be sentenced until the middle of next week as another attempt will be made to get him to disclose the whereabouts of the stolen jewelry. At present he professes ignorance of their hiding place.

The officers do not believe that the property has been sold but rather think that it is kept in the dark by one of Capdeville's pals. Notices have been sent all over the country regarding the stolen goods but as no replies have been received it is believed they have not been sold.

No Lowell cases were tried at the session of the superior criminal court in Cambridge yesterday. Thomas Bradley, charged with drunkenness, was placed on probation. He has been out on bail for a long time and he convinced the court that he is willing to keep the pledge.

BRAZILIAN SHIPS

Will be Purchased by Our Government.

JAPAN WILL NEED ALL HER SHIPS.

Government Orders More Rapid Fire Guns.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 11.—Negotiations for the purchase of two Japanese cruisers now building at San Francisco and Philadelphia are off. As Japan may be involved in Eastern complications, she will not be able to spare the ships. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the Brazilian ships, Amazonas and Barroze.

MORE RAPID FIRING GUNS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Alger has authorized General Wlager chief of the ordnance, to make arrangements at once for a number of rapid firing guns for coast defence. The making of guns and ammunition is rushing at all points where factories are located.

Fine job printing done at this office.

ARE NOT TRAITORS

Catholics Will Stand by the United States.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SPEAKS ON THE SUBJECT.

The Pope Not Against This Country.

Chicago, March 11.—Archbishop Ireland, who was in the city today on his way from Washington to St. Paul said: "It is not true that American Catholics will think of espousing the cause of Spain against that of this country because the former is a Catholic country. To do that is to set one's self down as traitorously inclined to the teachings of this religion, as well as to the country which it is our bounden duty to defend against all enemies, both internal and external." Archbishop Ireland denied that the Pope favored Spain rather than this country. He paid a tribute to President McKinley for his attitude during the crisis.

SULLIVAN'S BILL LOST.

The bill of Representative Sullivan of Lawrence, calling for nothing but plain window glass in factories, was lost on a tie vote for reconsideration yesterday afternoon in the house. The vote stood 98 to 97 in favor of reconsideration, but when the speaker voted it stood a tie and so was lost.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A Suffering Soldier.

This veteran fought for his country; suffered untold hardships, and returned with health shattered. Many a brave soldier has the same history. To-day this one rejoices in a new-found strength and tells his experience to benefit others.

No man is better known and liked in that rich tier of Illinois counties, of which Peoria is the centre, than genial Chester S. Harrington, of Princeville, Ill.

Mr. Harrington is a veteran of the late war. Like many another brave soldier, he suffered not only during that service, but for years afterwards from diseases contracted then.

For years his health was shattered; his sufferings increased. He was unable to gain relief, but now he tells a story which is of profit to many:

"I served three years in the 124th Illinois, enlisting at Kewanee, Ill.," said he. "I was in Libby Prison and suffered like many another Northern soldier.

"The strain of army life did its work in undermining my health, although the collapse did not come for sometime after.

"For fifteen years I suffered from general debility and nervousness so badly that I could not sleep. Indigestion resulted and my misery increased.

"My eyes began to fail, and as my body lost vitality my mind seemed to give way. I could scarcely remember events that happened but a few weeks before.

"For two years I was unfitted for business. I was just able to creep around during part of this time, and there were many times when I could not get up.

"My brother is a doctor, but all his efforts to help me failed to give any relief.

"I tried a number of remedies without avail. Finally, having read articles regarding cures that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I decided to try them. That was in 1896. I bought a box and took the pills according to instructions.

"Four days later I had the happiest hours I had known for years. That night I went to sleep easily and slept soundly as a child and awoke refreshed.

"After I had taken four boxes of the pills, I found that I was cured and had also increased 27 pounds in weight.

"This greatly surprised my friends, who thought my case was a hopeless one. I began my work again and have continued ever since in excellent health.

"Another valuable gain to me was, that while I was taking these pills I had been cured of the smoking habit, which had formed when I was a boy and had clung to me all these years. The craving for tobacco left me and I have never experienced it since.

"I cannot say enough for these pills and have recommended them to many."

To verify this statement Mr. Harrington made affidavit to its truthfulness before Lincoln M. Coy, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strike at the root of disease by acting directly upon the impure blood. Their power is marvelous and many wonderful cures have been made. Druggists consider them a potent remedy, and all sell them.

"Ripans Tabules"

have proven decidedly beneficial in my family," said a clergyman from Rhode Island. "For years I was troubled by excessively severe attacks of indigestion. Many times I have been from four to ten days with no evacuation of bowels whatever, and the pain and sense of heaviness has been most intense. I saw an ad of 'Ripans Tabules' in a magazine that comes to my study (the *Homiletic Review*), and secured a supply and began taking them according to directions given. I shortly began to have full, regular and painless evacuations; my sleep became sweeter and more resting, appetite increased, and within a few weeks the trouble entirely left me, and no relapse has taken place and none is anticipated. I regard myself as having been *entirely* cured by 'Ripans Tabules.' Since then my mother has been cured of a similar trouble and by the same means, and I sincerely hope the time will come when every family in the land will learn the value of Ripans Tabules."

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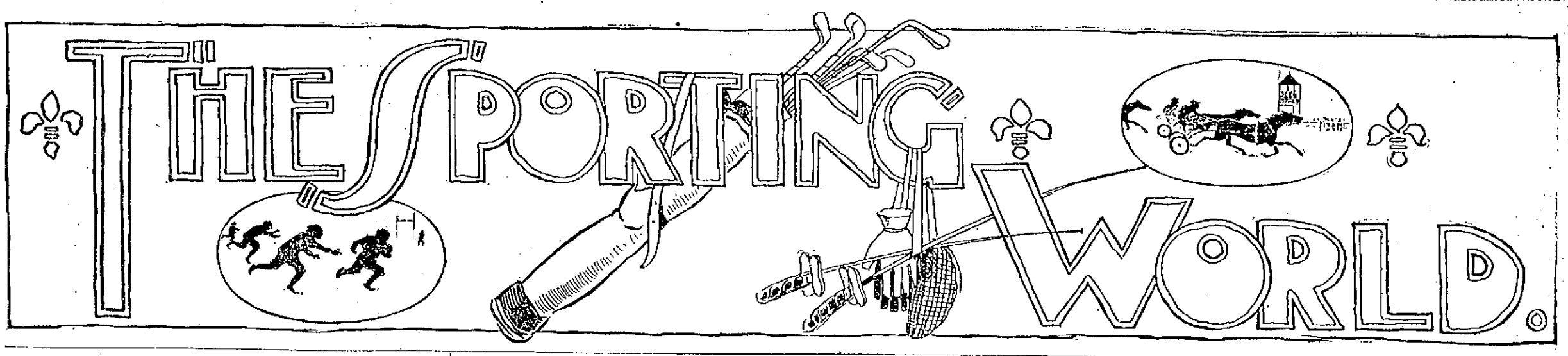

THE AMATEUR ATHLETE

Rise and Progress of the National Association.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The activity now being displayed by the Amateur Athletic union is the outcome of the pecuniary results of the registration of athletes which has been in operation for the past year. Up to that change the career of the A. A. U. had not been the brilliant one anticipated by its originators. It started off well, but had the misfortune to begin on a falling market and at a time when

JOHN W. KELLY JR.

JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

the public had become tired of athletics. Treasury deficits were the result, and the union lost prestige by its inability to pay its debts, while it assumed to govern almost every namable sport. For some years the lopping off process has been in operation, and the union has given up pretensions to governing some of the sports which at one time it included in its schedule, but never had anything to do with. Still, it is not averse to adding a new sport, but the principle is now a different one. A desire to be something big actuated the first managers, and now it is the desire to secure registration fees. This money making is not in itself a bad idea, as without funds the union cannot do any good, and as long as those who have to pay are content to do so it is not for others to object.

All who take part in amateur sports not governed by somebody specially intrusted with its control must now pay tribute to the A. A. U., and the athletes called upon to get their certificates last year at a cost of $1 each had to renew them this year. No opposition could be forthcoming against this initial step because all the athletes were members of clubs which belonged to the union. Only in California was there any opposition manifested beyond that of the individual reluctant to part with his hard earned dollar.

The next step of the union was a more direct assumption of power in the control of basket ball, which has this season advanced so rapidly in popularity with athletes. Dr. Gulick of Springfield is an enthusiast regarding the game and being a member of the union committee was desirous of getting better recognition for it than it enjoyed as a Y. M. C. A. sport. The leaders also saw possibilities in the control that warranted the move being made. The result was a recent announcement that all basket ball players must be registered and sanctions obtained for games in the usual way. Naturally this has met with great opposition, and the list of blacklisted clubs and players is already a long one and increasing weekly. In Philadelphia the opposition has assumed such formidable dimensions and the clubs there are so many that the officers of the union made a special trip to meet delegates from the objecting clubs. The result of the conference was not at all satisfactory, and the breach is getting still wider. What the final result will be has yet to be determined. If the basket ball men organize as an association, then the union will have to recognize its right to govern its own sport, just as it has done in the case of other sports and very recently in the matter of the New York City Military League of Athletes. The regimental athletic organizations became restive under certain restrictions of the union and organized an association of their own, which the union at first took no notice of. As it soon became too strong to overthrow, the only thing to do was to recognize its rights, and this was done.

Not content with taking charge of basket ball, the union has lately proceeded to assert control over amateur billiards, stating that it did so because it purposed fostering the game in its clubs, but it is not a question of fostering the game so much as registering even the few men who play the game in one or two tournaments. Maurice Daly has for several years permitted an amateur tournament to be held in his rooms in New York city, and the start was made with his affair, he being advised that all would be disqualified who did not become registered, and he obtained a permit for the tournament. It must be evident to every one that billiards is not a game which can come under the head of athletics. It is no more an athletic exercise than whist, chess or any similar pastime. The excuse that it is necessary to keep billiards clean of professionalism is one that will not appeal to any one conversant with the game, and the only object would seem to be the obtaining of

LUTHER GULICK, M.D.

C. C. HUGHES

FRANK PEARSON.

HARRY McMILLAN.

EDWARD E. BABB.

PROMINENT MEN OF THE A. A. U.

some fees and the possible ruling out of a dangerous rival to some athletic club member.

The latest move is on the line of baseball, and such amateur clubs as are called upon will have to walk up to the captain's office and settle for the registration of their members and dates of games. The promoters of this latest idea willingly acknowledge that it is not meant to apply to all amateur clubs because the field is too large to cover even in the vicinity of New York, but it will be enforced in all cases where it is considered necessary. Doubtless this is meant to apply to the clubs which have been the recognized exponents of amateur baseball near New York, such as the Orange, Elizabeth and others approaching that class. These clubs are recognized as amateur organizations only among the baseball men, for it is well known that in some cases at least there is a money consideration for services. Against such combinations of players the teams of the athletic clubs proper have no chance, and the general opinion is that one of the main objects of the new move is to cripple or bar out the clubs which have been so far recognized as amateur clubs and get a championship for a poorer club.

An association which was actuated solely by a desire to keep down elements of professionalism would see to it that its own nest was clean before it attempted to clean any others, yet we find that the union believes in encouraging the training table and the practical keeping of athletes by clubs. Recent investigations of the records of certain athletes showed that there was no desire to keep down this class of professionalism, and all on trial have been whitewashed on charges of certain offenses, while the athletic "stable" business has been fully recognized as purely amateur. The very men who voted to permit of this keeping of athletes, just as professional pedestrians are kept in England, privately denounce the method, but when it comes to a vote dare not offend by so voting. Far different has been the recent action of the Intercollegiate Athletic association, the rules committee of which will propose at the ensuing session of the association to do away with the free training table of athletes at college by compelling each man to pay what he would otherwise do if he boarded himself and was not on the team. Of course this would not cover the whole expense of the table, but the difference rightly falls upon the club. This is one of the most progressive steps taken in amateur athletics for many years and is of a very different character from the hunting up of games and pastimes which can be put under the registration rule.

Most of the colleges have very strict rules regarding baseball players who are found on summer resort nines, and there is no gainsaying that such men are not genuine amateurs, but there is not a particle of difference between them and the modern athletic "stable" of certain athletic clubs, and collegians are prone to figure in these as far as they can find engagements. While asserting that summer baseball players are to be refused registration the union is careful to make no mention of the summer athletic club member, and the colleges which have put a stop to the baseball business should take up this abuse of amateurism and put a stop to what the Amateur Athletic union ought to but will not suppress.

JAMES WATSON.

OUR TRADE IN HORSES.

The Enormous Traffic Between This Country and Europe.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The position assumed by the German government with regard to certain importations from America and the demand of certain papers of that country for an edict against the importation of American horses have called attention to one of the most rapidly developed export trades of this country. Ten years ago America had no standing as a producer of horses for export. It is true that a few stables of thoroughbreds had been sent to England, notably the Ten Broeck horses about 35 years ago, followed 20 years ago by the Sanford, Lorillard and Keene stables, but these were not exports for sale or in any way connected with making the American horse an article of merchandise. That it must be a lucrative business cannot any longer be doubted, for no men will continue to sustain losses and yet go on increasing their investments and business as the horse exporters have been doing during the last seven years. Hence any resort to such a course of procedure as is suggested by the German press will undoubtedly be met with strong protests on the part of the United States government. It is not easy to see how the German government can positively close the doors against anything but direct importations, and, while the front door may be effectually barred to incoming shipments from the United States, yet to attempt to exclude American bred horses coming across the frontier would entail protests from France, Austria, Switzerland and Russia, as well as England, should there be any restrictions which would inconvenience their dealers. It is not easy to see how such a decree could interfere with any but direct shipments, and as horses are not labeled and branded, as are apples or California fruit, the hit at American horses seems to be more an attack by way of reprisal for alleged wrongs in our tariff than against the animals themselves.

Even those who have some idea of the value of our horse exports can have little conception of the wonderfully rapid growth of the industry. Going back to 1890, which is not a very long time, it will be found that the total exports of horses from the United States was 3,501 of the value of $680,410. Of that number 1,297, valued at $199,722, went only as far as Canada, and 1,242, valued at $74,241, went to Mexico, so that but 962 horses of the value of $405,447 went abroad. Of this number Hawaii, singularly enough, led, with 316 horses, valued at $52,496. The United Kingdom imported 229 of a better class than the western horses sent to work in the Sandwich Islands, they being worth $91,875. Germany appears in that year's statistics as having received 57 horses, worth $57,750. These were high class horses and included many trotters to lay the foundation for the present home output of trotters.

That the exportation business was then in its infancy is readily seen by the returns of subsequent years. In 1891 the exports numbered 2,110 of the value of $381,908. Canada remained stationary as to number and average value. The Mexican trade dropped to 595, but they were worth more than the 1,242 of 1891, which had been placed at $51,551. The increase of importance that year was the growth of the British export to 379 of the value of $141,602, but this trade showed no permanency, for, although the returns for 1892 show a slight increase in number, there is a decided falling off in value, the figures being 3,226 horses, value $611,188. Canada's figures showed an increase of 300 horses and England of about 100, but all other countries showed a falling off. The figures were still lower in 1893. Canada and Great Britain taking 2,164 of the 2,967 exported, England's lot being rated as worth $204,035 of the total value of $718,607. Germany that year purchased 33 horses, worth $79,950, by long odds the best average of any export so far made from this country.

The first impetus given to the trade is shown to have been in 1894, as the export jumped to 6,246, value $1,103,995, an increase of over 2,000 in number and nearly $100,000. Over half the number went to Canada, and as there is no reason to assume that Canadian demands increased so rapidly it is a fair presumption that a large number of the 2,639 credited to the Dominion were eventually sold at the Glasgow, Liverpool and London auction marts as specially selected Canadian horses. American turkeys are sold at Liverpool as Canadian, American hams are stamped with Irish trademarks, as was proved at a recent trial affecting the army and navy co-operative stores in London, and it stands to reason that horse dealers will cater to English prejudice when it exists. However, the Britishers soon found out that American horses suited them, and the big jump which established foreign trade took place in 1895. In that year the total figures were 13,984 horses, valued at $2,209,298, and of that number 6,525 went from New York alone and were worth $1,145,609. The misleading Canadian export was this year touching 5,000 horses, worth a little over $700,000. Most of these undoubtedly left for foreign ports. The direct shipments abroad showed most marked increases, which can best be shown in tabulated form:

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Belgium	300	77	—
France	611	—	3
Germany	1,324	12	33
Italy	3	2	1
Great Britain	5,534	1,356	561

In the matter of values the figures for the latter two years are as follows:

	1895.	1894.
Belgium	$25,960	$1,300
France	69,875	—
Germany	260,432	21,500
Italy	16,000	3,000
Great Britain	952,532	307,375

While the Italian imports were few they were very valuable, being fast record holders for trotting in Italy and Austria.

Rapid as was the growth of the trade in 1895, it is yet completely overshadowed by the returns of 1896, in which year New York exports alone exceeded the total number and value of 1895, the figures being 14,603 horses, value $2,319,272. The leading purchasing countries, exclusive of the misleading Canada figures, were as follows:

	Horses.	Value.
Belgium	1,131	$171,161
France	397	58,000
Germany	3,656	614,302
Italy	4	3,200
Great Britain	12,022	1,776,650

Having thus prepared the way for the great growth of 1897, the figures will not occasion the surprise that would be the case if placed in comparison with those of 1894, when the first indication of growth was developed. Last year the United States exported 39,632 horses of the value of $4,769,265. To show the widespread demand for horses bred in this country the figures are given in detail:

	Horses.	Value.
Belgium	4,213	$165,765
France	23	8,000
Germany	4,897	822,250
Gibraltar (Spain)	4	1,200
Italy	1	800
Great Britain	19,350	2,559,736
Bermuda	49	5,900
British Honduras	125	6,080
Canada	3,992	478,574
Central American States	361	32,602
Mexico	1,881	88,975
Miquelon	1	125
Cuba	3,883	194,180
Other West Indies	430	35,125
Venezuela	37	16,110
Japan	9	1,150
British Australasia	2	1,000
Hawaiian Islands	351	37,030
British South Africa	1	400
Total	39,532	$4,760,265

The war in Cuba was responsible for quite a decided increase, which is, of course, of a transient nature, but we have the undisputed fact that Europe is now relying very much for its horse supply upon this country. English importations represent the demands of that country; so also in a great measure with the German importation, though Austria may be the destination of a fair number, as it is well known that horses go from here to Vienna, particularly of the better class of trotters and roadsters, but having no port of entry for American trading steamers the Austrian purchasers go either to Bremen or Hamburg or figure on the Belgium importations of Antwerp.

New York practically commands the transatlantic trade, the total shipment from that port last year being 25,164, Baltimore shipping 759 and Philadelphia 257. How many Boston sent abroad is not possible to determine except by special search, as of her 2,782 nearly all went to Dominion ports, and possibly a great many went abroad from Quebec.

Big Handball Match.

William Carney and James Fitzgerald are to play for the handball championship of the world. The match has been agreed on and the articles signed.

This is a contest that the devotees of the game all over the country have been longing to see. Carney is the champion by reason of hard and superior work. He has played the best that the country affords, and every time he has carried off the honors.

Of Carney's rivals probably none has a better right than Fitzgerald to challenge for the title of champion. He is a crack among cracks, and the games in which he and Carney take part always abound with brilliant plays. They were opponents the other afternoon in a four handed game, and each was in good form.

They are to play for $500 a side and a trophy. There is to be a series of three contests, one to take place at Brooklyn, one at Jersey City and one at Greenpoint.

Basket Ball On Horseback.

In the larger cities basket ball on horseback promises to be a permanent addition to the sports of the riding school and clubs. Mounted football went out of favor because the tackles of the players and the wedge rushes were injurious to the horses. Men might injure themselves in the game without unduly worrying the riding school proprietors, but when it came to hurting the horses it was different. Basket ball is an easier game on the horses, while it brings out all the riding skill of the players.

Basket ball is only rivaled by hockey as a winter indoor game, and there is every possibility that the horseback game will be as popular as the sport played on foot. The game was first suggested to riders by Duncan Coleman, a well known New York amateur. The following is his set of rules, which virtually governs the game wherever played:

1. The ball shall be put in play in the center by being thrown up by the referee so that it will descend directly between the center players.
2. The center who first catches or touches the ball has possession.
3. In case the ball falls to the ground the center who first touches it has possession and will be allowed to mount, when the ball will be in play.
4. In all plays the player must have hold of his horse. If he does not, it shall be considered a foul.
5. The ball cannot be carried by a player more than one-quarter of the ring.
6. The quarters are marked by white spots on the side of the ring.
7. The ball cannot be taken from a player by force. It can only be blocked by the open hand when being thrown or caught.
8. When the ball falls to the ground during the play, the first player touching it has possession and will be allowed to mount.
9. There must be no roughness, tackling or pulling of any kind to players or horses. If done, it constitutes a foul.
10. When the ball is carried behind the goal, it must be thrown into the field from where the player gains possession. Failure to do this constitutes a foul.
11. When a foul is made, the ball is given to the opposite side and a player is allowed to go 15 feet from the goal for a free throw at the basket, and the player who throws the ball must not cross the 15 foot line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. Violation of this rule is a foul, and if a goal is made it shall not be counted, and if missed the ball is dead and must be put in play in the center again.
12. When a player is making a free throw, he must not be interfered with in any way whatever. The players must stay six feet from the thrower and in a line six feet wide from the thrower to the goal nor interfere with the ball until it reaches the goal.
13. There must be no shouting or swearing, and all protests must be made by the captain of the team. Play in silence, if possible.
14. A goal made from the field in play counts two points.
15. A goal made from a foul counts one point.

Players may be disqualified for striking, kicking, shouldering or any unnecessarily rough play, while the foul plays are: Players addressing officials; touching ball before center player; kicking or punching the ball; carrying the ball more than quarter of the ring; holding the ball too long when mounting or in play; tackling, holding, pushing or striking players or horses; delaying the game in any manner; letting go of horse.

The spirit of the rules is to compel dashing riding and the avoidance of all mass plays by a constant passing of the ball. The goals are usually netted hoops two feet in diameter, suspended from posts some four feet above the riders. Polo ponies are the best mounts, from their agility in turning and stopping.

Time to Stop.

Among the best stories recorded by a well known angler is one about a Scottish laird who was one day relating to his friends at the dinner table the story of a fine fish he had caught. "Donald," said he to the servant behind his chair—an old man, but a new servant—"how heavy was the fish I took yesterday?" Donald neither spoke nor moved. The laird repeated the question. "Weel," replied Donald, "it was twal' pund at breakfast, it had gotten to achteen at dinner time, and it was sax and twenty when ye sat down to supper wi' the captain." Then, after a pause, he added, "I've been tellin lees a' my life to please the shooters, but I'll be dashed if I'm going to tell lees noo, in my old age, to please the fushers."

Cyclers' Pocketknife.

An Englishman has invented a pocketknife especially for cyclers' use which has a special blade for detaching a cemented tire from the rim and also a pair of pliers formed by extending a portion of the handle and pivoting a blade so that pressure on its back causes its extension to work in conjunction with the fixed jaw.

A Senator Who Admires Fine Horses.

United States Senator John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin has stated very humorously that he was neither a scientist nor a theorist in equine matters, could not as a literary purveyor take one in fancy back to the days of the three toed horse Hipparion of classical lore or forward to the two minute trotter, genus Hippodromus, in which the enthusiast believes, but that he has been a lover of the horse since his salad (or Shetland pony) days and always delighted in driving a trotter. As a horse breeder, he is quite as famous as a politician, and takes as much interest in the four footed friend of man as he does in questions of statesmanship.

He commenced his breeding experiences in 1863 with two mares—one a pacer, whose high action astern (in the vernacular of Jack Tar) had resulted in several damaged dashboards and a bone spavin, the other a runner that displayed an early inclination to ringbones and retirement. Senator Mitchell says that the offspring of these mares proved to be sound, useful animals. Two years later he purchased of R. A. Alexander of Kentucky the mares Mendoca (sister

JOHN L. MITCHELL.

of John Morgan, whose time was 2:24), by Pilot, Jr., dam Croppy, by Medoc, and Madeline, by Mambrino Chief. Afterward he became owner of Nelly Post (dam of Orange Blossom, whose record was 2:26), by American Star.

In 1882, upon his return from a prolonged visit to Europe, he recommenced breeding with Czarina (out of Director's dam), 2:21; Mary Sprague, who made the same time; Alfretta, 2:26¼; Laura E, 2:27; Belle S, 2:28½; Catherine (out of Jewett's dam), 2:28¾; Mazourka (out of Catchfly), 2:34¾, and Ramona, whose record was that of the long famous time of 2:10.

After that he came to the decision not to breed any mare that had not trotted to a record in a race. Czarina unfortunately proved barren, but the first foals of all the others except Laura E made race records better than 2:30. The schedule is as follows: Scotsman, 2:27, out of Alfretta; Governor Merriam, 2:28¾, dam Mary Sprague; Belford, 2:23, dam Belle S; Pearl Bunde, 2:23¾, dam Catherine; Don Accord, 2:26, dam Mazourka; Esther W, 2:23¾, dam Ramona.

The senator has further stated that his experience has not led him to believe that training or racing a mare impairs her vitality or injures her breeding prospects. On the contrary, according to his observation, every horse family of excellence in strength, speed and beauty traces its origin "to some unbearable old witch of a mare of the slump of Idlewild or Widow Machree," some determined ancestor born with the energy and ambition to do or die, to rush ahead of its fellows, as certain men are resolved to do in the race of life for wealth and honors or position. Therefore, we can better understand the pithy meaning of the expression, "horse sense."

Frank Ives' Cues.

Frank Ives is perhaps the most troubled expert in the country on the cue question. As a matter of fact, the young Michigan man cannot get a bat that is heavy enough for him. At the present time and for a number of years Ives has always played with a cue weighing a trifle over 22 ounces. This is the heaviest cue made of natural wood, although it is possible to get a heavier one by a loading process.

Ives wants to get a cue weighing 25 ounces that will not have to be loaded to make that weight. The loading spoils the effect he would like to get from the natural wood. But the manufacturers have tried in vain to get a piece of wood of such weight as would be available and practical for the making of a billiard cue. Ives, of course, would require that the cue be not longer than the one he uses now and of the same shape.

The numerous cues used by Ives are the envy of all the other experts. They are peculiar in shape and size. All of them are a trifle over 22 ounces, at the same time being shorter than the ordinary stick. The tips, too, are not of the usual kind. While Sutton uses a tip much smaller than usual, Ives uses one that protrudes well from the ferrule. He thinks he can draw a ball with greater precision and less effort than with the other kind of a tip.

SPORTING CHAT.

Minnie Barrington, by Naham, dam of Whirligig, 2:10, who broke the record for 3-year-old pacing fillies during 1894, is now but 11 years old and produced her famous daughter when she was but 4. Minnie is again in foal to Whirligig's sire, Wilko, by Simmons.

C. H. Dubois of Bradford, Pa., has gone to Europe with the stallions Prose, 2:16½, and Roleo, 2:23. Prose should certainly become a high class horse on the European turf.

Although Tom Burns will transfer his base of operations from Springfield to Chicago, he will keep a fatherly eye on his old love and help out in whatever way he can, in case of need.

On receiving his release from the Boston Baseball club Charley Ganzel will quit the game for good and devote himself to business.

The annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving club of Baltimore will be held during the first week of April. It is possible that the legislature will make some antipool law on account of the outlaw running meetings; hence the trotting industry will remain idle until the question is settled one way or the other.

Willie Dunn has laid out a nine hole course at Dayton, O., for the Dayton Golf club.

A dual track team meet has been arranged between Amherst and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The schedule of Princeton's track team is appended: April 20, annual open handicap games at Princeton; May 7, interscholastic meet at Princeton; May 14, annual Caledonian games for class handicap games at Princeton; May 21, dual games with Columbia at Princeton; May 27, 28, Mott Haven intercollegiate games at New York.

That association football was never so popular in England as now may be gathered from the fact that over 100,000 persons watched the 16 cup ties on the last Saturday of January.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

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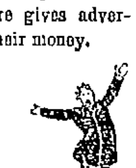
If these same men will buy their advertising space in papers that can and will prove their circulation, by the thousand copies sold, they will never again use handbills.

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers printed in Lowell and therefore gives advertisers the most for their money.

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.



It is not creditable to any official of the militia to be too Swift in resigning just at the present juncture.

The United States does not want war nor does it want peace at any price. Its motto is war before dishonor.

The city council of Somerville has set its face against indecent theatrical posters. On this question, it has fallen into line with Lowell.

The intending applicants for licenses are requested to put in their applications before the 18th inst. If reports be true, the liquor business is not paying nowadays as it did some time ago.

John Wanamaker, the great merchant of Philadelphia, is to be a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. We presume Mr. Wanamaker would make an excellent governor, but he is counted too honest to be supported by the politicians.

The new Spanish minister, successor to De Lome, has arrived, and it is safe to assert that he is under orders to keep his mouth shut and write no letters. By following these instructions, he may make a very valuable representative of Spain.

The United States cruiser Montgomery is now anchored in Havana harbor near the sunken wreck of the Maine and alongside the Vizcaya. If anything happens to the Montgomery that will indicate Spanish hostility; the result will be open war between the two nations without further ceremony.

The members of all political parties are unanimous in their praise of Congressman Bailey on account of his patriotic speech in support of the defense appropriation. Mr. Bailey is one of the ablest and most patriotic members of congress and the fact that he comes from the South makes his patriotism all the more appreciable.

Rep. Hayes and Rep. Rowell give many exhibitions of their personal antagonism in the legislature. There is scarcely a question on which one takes an active part in which the other does not promptly get up to oppose him. It seems that each wants to lead the Lowell delegation and neither will be led or driven.

That supreme humbug, Justin Fulton, is out with the statement that 700,000 Catholics of the United States are drilling nightly in order to be able to aid Spain in case of war. When Fulton was making mischief and spreading the seeds of hate in these parts some years ago he said the Catholics were drilling to attack the institutions of the country. If they were drilling then, they should be well prepared now. There is only one fault to be found with Fulton's statements regarding Catholics. They are as senseless as the braying of an ass.

The cable despatches from England intimate that the British government is considering whether it would be advisable to offer the service of its fleet or a part thereof to the United States in case of war with Spain. England has always an eye to the main chance and in the contest between Spain and the United States she sees the possibility of slicing up a little territory. She would undoubtedly be willing to enter into a pool with the United States on the division of the Spanish kingdom and colonies. England, however, has too much to attend to in looking after her own interests in India and South Africa to part with any considerable portion of her fleet for any such purpose.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

A good many newspapers including the Citizen, Manchester Union, and other well known papers have predicted that the New Bedford strike will end in defeat for the strikers this week and some of the papers attribute this predicted result to bad leadership. The strikers may be forced to go back to work under the cut-down but they have inflicted an injury upon the mills of New Bedford that will make all New England mills hesitate in future before ordering another cut-down. The strike has not yet ended and we do not believe it will end right away. It would continue much longer if all the other mill cities of New England did their duty by the strikers. The policy favored from the beginning of this strike was that the battle should be fought at New Bedford and that the operatives of the other mill cities, as Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Biddeford, Lewiston and Providence should contribute as much as possible to the support of the New Bedford operatives on strike. We regret to say that they have not all performed their full duty in this respect, but we are glad on the other hand to be able to say that Lowell has done its full duty thus far and will continue to do its duty by the strikers as long as the strike be continued. We have only words of commendation for the strikers of New Bedford for their courageous fight in holding out so long against the power of the Arkwright club. They have brought the mill men to their knees in consenting to a conference of any kind and if they hold out for two or three weeks longer the battle will undoubtedly end in complete victory. We are in favor of holding out until the first of May, unless either an increase or some definite promise of higher wages can be given by the several mills.

All the navy yards and arsenals throughout the United States are working night and day on emergency orders. The military companies too, are drilling regularly and getting ready for service. The Lowell militia expects a sudden call to Boston, where there is to be a mobilization for the purpose of testing the discipline of the various military bodies.

The city of Lawrence is to charge $2500 for each liquor license for the coming year. Such a license must be more valuable in Lawrence than in Lowell. If that amount were charged here, it seems that some of the licenses might go begging.

The war scare, if it proves to be only a scare, will do no harm. It will improve business for one thing and unite people in the bonds of patriotism.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Boston Herald—Twelve good men and true have practically decided that Sheriff Martin and his deputies were justified in shooting the striking miners at Lattimer, and presumably that set-do it again. Public sentiment contests it. Nevertheless, they will not demned them in advance of the jury's verdict and public sentiment seldom errs in its judgment of such performances.

Pawtucket Times—The patience of the nation will probably have to continue in commission at least another week.

The New York Tribune says the bill to appropriate $50,000,000 for national defense is a bill "providing fifty million reasons for keeping the peace."

Springfield Republican—Your Uncle Samuel has now gone to the training table. He drinks a barrel of blood for breakfast, dines on dynamite, and for supper eats a keg of 10-penny nails. For exercise he swings 100-ton guns and to fit his nerves he sits on submarine mines and smokes gun cotton torpedoes.

Newport News—Such interest, such unanimity, such spontaneity, such enthusiasm among the people and their representatives in congress and in the executive offices must have their moral effect upon the nations of the Old World and will doubtless lead to peace rather than to war. The American spirit is thoroughly aroused to the dangers that may beset the country and when that is true there need be no fear of war; its spontaneity, its unanimity, its enthusiasm, will do much for peace. It will prepare us for war as we could not have been had there been no present trouble; but it will make the peace which it reasonably assures, the more enjoyable because it has brought this about.

Cohoes Despatch—The jury at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies who were charged with firing upon and killing or seriously wounding the striking miners at Lattimer, Pa., came into court this morning with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict is a most unpopular one, yet the trial and its incidents ought to prove a warning to all officers charged with enforcing the law. The right of workingmen to strike cannot be abridged by sheriff or militia, and the false notion that strikers are necessarily criminals should be dispelled. The militia has become very unpopular through its being utilized to coerce workingmen who resisted encroachments upon their rights by arrogant employers and it is hoped the Lattimer affair will result in recourse being had less often to the militia in case of contention between employes and employers.

First class job printing done at this office.

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Purifier.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

Many people gather thorns by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased kidneys—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—dull dragging pain—general feeling of weariness—is sure evidence of kidney and bladder trouble. Take Utah Kidney Beans at once—they will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Utah Kidney Beans.

E. B. Samuels, County Clerk of Hickman County, Clinton, Kentucky, testifies, that he suffered for years with horrible pains in the back, kidney and bladder - was treated by many physicians—they gave him no relief—he got so that he could hardly stand alone—Utah Kidney Beans, he says, completely cured him. He gladly recommends them to all sufferers.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1818. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

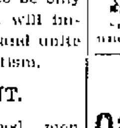
Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it to-day—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

DR. PEFFER'S ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.



NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN STREET.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms at [illegible] Corp. [illegible] has been a boarding house for years and is located near the corporations.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 30 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 1061-4.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S
CELEBRATED BAKERIES

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 461 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your house. Parties and weddings a specialty.

Seven SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 CENTRAL STREET.

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, and you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 507-3.

ESTEY

Our new instalment plan and low prices is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk. Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.

New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, Scarf, Book for

$200.

Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 2 years free of charge. Just watch and see if Pianos don't move from the Later Parlors.

ESTEY

A. H. ROGERS, Manager.
145 MERRIMACK STREET.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD H. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. E. Casey, } Clerks } H. Gervais

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

After taking a medicine you don't want to guess whether you feel better or not. There is no guesswork about

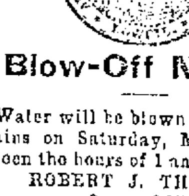
MALTOX

the results are certain. It builds up the blood and is a nerve food.

All druggists. 50c.

[illegible]

Water Works.



Blow-Off Notice.

Water will be blown from the city mains on Saturday, March 12, between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m.

ROBERT J. THOMAS,
Supt. of Water Works.

FREE. Trial Bottle of
SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

At all drug stores free, to convince Lowell people that Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures, not only relieves, but cures, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Heartburn and all Stomach Disorders. A 25c. bottle at all drug stores convinces. Trial Bottle is free. Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Dec. 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.55, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.03, 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.30, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.50, 7.25 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.26 p. m. SUNDAYS, 4.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.03, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.01, 9.25, †11.26 p. m. SUNDAYS, 4.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 6.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Biddeford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 6.14 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 6.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 3.50 a. m.; 6.10 p. m., (6.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 6.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p.m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 6.10 p. m.
Last trip east for season Dec. 21.
† Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.23, †6.42, *7.45, ‡8.50, ‡9.15, *9.00, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, ‡3.00, 4.26, ‡5.14 p. m. SUNDAYS, 1.45 a. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.28, †6.45, 7.34, 7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.48, *8.57, *9.10, *9.50, 11.13, 11.42 a. m., 12.16, 1.43, †3.05, *3.52, 4.28, 4.22, †5.50, *5.42, *7.12 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.20, 7.25, 1.18, *9.19 a. m.; 4.25, 5.53 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.25, 7.21, 7.38, 7.45, 11.10 a. m.; 1.40, 4.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., 4.25, 5.53 p. m.
Note—*Express. †Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.23, 10.05 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.35 a. m.; 1.23, 5.53 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.09, 5.01 and 6.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 6.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 7 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 3.41, 5.40, 6.30, 6.40, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.03 a. m. (to Nashua only) 12.08 a.m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p.m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.43, 5.40, †8.10 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m.; 1.43, †8.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.09, †8.10 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.
† Daily for Montreal.
D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN,
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 474-4.

Special for Today

Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at $2.75.

This is an unusual value. A sample of the reduction in price of several lines of goods.

J. J. Lonergan
215 DUTTON STREET.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO SEWING at home; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL Nova Scotian preferred, for boarding house with few boarders. Call at 21 Robeson street, city.

FOUND—A SHEPARD DOG. OWNER CAN have same by calling on Samuel Pollard, 767 Central street.

$1000 A MONTH; ONE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS man in each city and town as manager to show the Cunny Gas Retort in operation with exclusive sale. Makes fuel gas from coal oil; miniature gas works; entirely new, scientific method. Three cents a day will run a cook stove; causes intense excitement when shown. Can be put in any furnace or stove; saves half the coal bill. $500 to $1000 a month profit; only first class men wanted. L. Watt Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A GOOD HAT TRIMMER, ALSO an apprentice at Mme. Maxine Lepine, milliner, 337 Moody street, cor. Race.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT OF LADIES' trimmed Hats, latest styles, prices very low. Mme. Maxine Lepine, milliner, 337 Moody street, cor Race.

WALL PAPERS—$1.50 WILL PAPER YOUR room with the latest design of wall paper with border to match. First class work guaranteed. We also do painting, whitewashing and kalsomining at low prices. New York Wall Paper Co., 338 Middlesex street.

CUT DOWN—I WILL CLEAN AND REpair any sewing machine for 60 cents for the next 30 days, where there are no parts to be furnished. Francis Howe, 616 Gorham street. Drop a postal.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK HOUSE; finely located for lodging and boarding house. Would pay for itself in short time. Inquire 188 Appleton street.

WAGONS—I HAVE SOME HIGH GRADE wagons, new and second hand, such as square wagons, open and covered, panel side wagons, open and canopy top democrats. Concords, business wagons, etc., which I will sell very low. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

WANTED—PRIZES. ROSEDALE IS TO BE produced at the Savoy theatre, March 22, under the direction of Miss Hard, principal of the Isaac Pitman school of shorthand. The proceeds are to be devoted to the fund being raised by writers of this system, as a memorial to its founder. Miss Hard offers the following prizes: To the person selling the largest number of tickets to this performance, a four month's course of instruction in the Isaac Pitman school of shorthand. A beautiful pair of opera glasses is offered as second prize. Third prize, a course of instruction on the typewriter.

RUBBER STAMPS AT WHOLESALE prices. 1½ inch one line stamps, 10 cents; 2 inch 15c.; 3½c. ink pads 25c.; 25c. ink pads 15c.; 50c. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 158 Merrimack street.

TWO NICE FOUR ROOM TENEMENTS TO rent. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 50c., 75c. and $1 at Mme. Maxine Lepine's, 337 Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

FOR SALE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF store 97 West Fourth Street. A bargain if taken at once.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge and Fourth street; 8 room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace, large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN WIGGINSVILLE, COTTAGE house and barn. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage, 24 Starbird street, on line of cars. Terms easy. Buy of owner, G. H. Davis, 113 Woodward avenue.

FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each door, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred C. Law's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 252 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 202 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; also lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 15 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1117 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. —STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 8, 1898. The committee on Banks and Banking will give a hearing to parties interested in bill proposed by the savings Banks Commissioners in regard to withdrawal profits, relating to co-operative banks, at room No. 433, State House, on Wednesday, March 16, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. W. A. Whittlesey, Chairman. Carlton [illegible] How, Clerk of the Committee.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6025 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low, Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

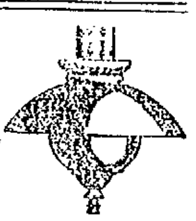
MIDDLESEX, SS.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

By virtue of a license issued to me as administratrix of the estate of James Casey, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said County, I shall sell at public auction on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1898, at five o'clock in the afternoon the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased, to wit:—A triangular piece of land, containing about 855 square feet more or less, with buildings thereon situated on the northerly side of West Third street in said Lowell, being the same premises conveyed to said James Casey by Charles Callahan, June 7, 1879, recorded with Middlesex No. District Deeds, lib. 135, fol. 16. Ann Casey, alias Ann E. Casey, administratrix of the estate of James Casey.

JOHN W. McEVOY, Attorney.

Light As Day



Acme Gas Burners

Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,

ONLY 59c.

Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

FOR Spring Cleaning

Whitewashers, Kalsominers and Painters should see our stock and get our prices for

Brushes, Plastico, Paris White, Lime, Glue, Fresco Colors,

and all the requisites for spring work.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

14 Pianos that have been rented at greatly reduced prices, from

$125 to $225.

We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.

STEINERT'S PIANOS
34 PRESCOTT STREET.

Lick Spain
Well, I Guess
Us Americans Can Do Anything

WHY, LOOK AT THIS!

100 Fresh Eggs, $1.00. Silver Onions, 25c. pk. Potatoes, 90c. a bushel. Fresh Pork Roast, 7c. a lb. 6 lbs. Salt Ribs, 25c. Cream Cheese, 10c. lb. 5 lbs. Good Butter, $1.00.

THAT'S THE WAY WE DO IT.

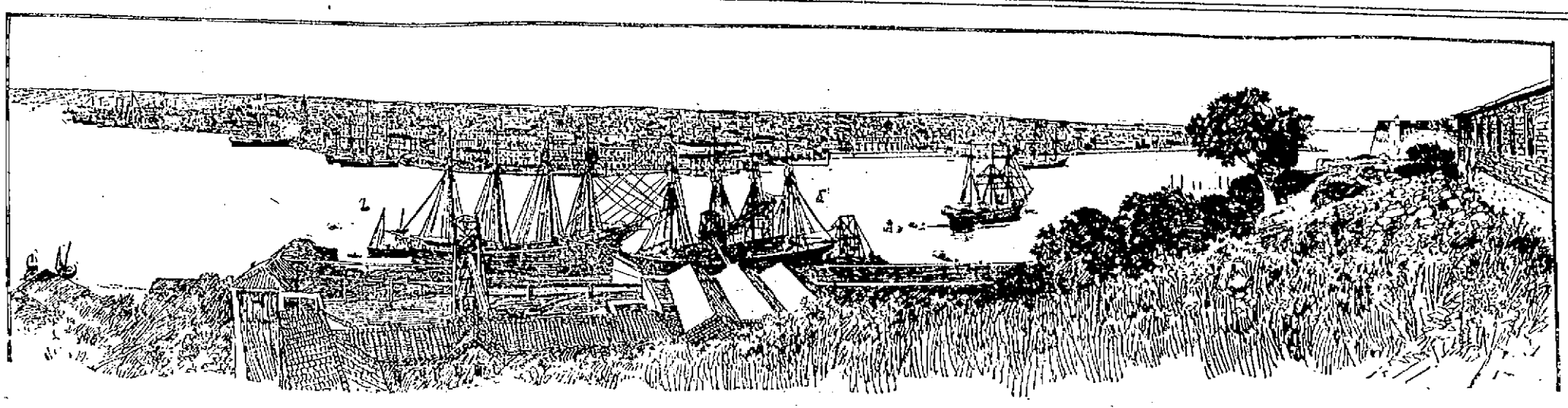
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR. THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on
Joseph J. Johnson,
238 SUFFOLK STREET.
Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle street, Cor. of Palmer Street.



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF HAVANA.

SENOR ANTONIO GOVIN.

AUTONOMY IN CUBA.

A Statement by Senor Antonio Govin.

SPAIN'S CASE PRESENTED.

Interesting Interview With the Secretary of Cuba's Department of Justice—A Pro-Spanish View.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Havana, March 6.—Senor Don Manuel Rafael Angulo, delegate of the colonial government in Cuba, is authority for the following statement of the aims, condition and prospects of the Autonomist government now established in Havana. The statement was made by Senor Don Antonio Govin, secretario de gracia y justicia (secretary of the department of justice).

Autonomy has been pronounced a failure by some persons who should know. On the other hand, Senator Morgan of Alabama, a most uncompromising "Jingo," declared in the United States senate that autonomy had given freedom to the people of Cuba equal to that enjoyed by the citizens of Canada. As a matter of fact, the people of the United States are not well informed on the subject, and Senor Govin is anxious that they should be.

"It should be remembered, first of all," he said to a friend, "that the revolutionists are not now struggling against the old Spanish form of government, but against autonomy, which has been established to give them freedom and independence equal to that of any of the provinces of Great Britain and to preserve Spanish protection and strictly modified Spanish rule.

"And the American people must not suppose," he continued, "that autonomy is merely a promise or a proposition on the part of Spain. It is not even an experiment any longer. It is actually the only government existing in Cuba and is firmly established as a permanency. It is a long step forward in the governmental policy of Spain and may be fairly said to be the most conspicuous example of modern progress in the present age. As such it will be appreciated by the United States when the present unhappy conditions of Cuba shall be reduced to peace.

"It is true that there have been disturbances in Havana, but their importance has been maliciously exaggerated by the enemies of autonomy in Spain and by the enemies of Spain in the United States. They were nothing more than street brawls such as might occur in any crisis among people as excitable as Cubans are. They were suppressed without difficulty and are now heartily condemned by public opinion in Havana. The condition of peace in this city is now unalterably fixed, and the government is working hard to give to the entire island of Cuba an administration of peace. It will surely make an end to the operations of the insurgents by depriving them of any ground for their plea of unjust treatment. It is rapidly and surely gaining ground throughout the island, not merely in Havana, but in the hitherto disaffected provinces as well.

"It cannot be denied that the coming elections may bring complications. The extremists on both sides, who hate each other more than they hate autonomy, will yet unite for the purpose of defeating us at the polls. We know, however, that they are not strong enough to overthrow us. Autonomy is now too firmly established and too heartily approved by the mass of the people to be overthrown even by the coalition of all opposing factions. This we know certainly, though of course it is impossible to tell until after election what the real strength of the opposition may be.

"One great difficulty we have had," said the secretary, speaking with great bitterness, "and the most serious hindrance in our way in trying to get the people of the United States to understand our position, has come from the character of the newspaper reports sent from here by nearly all the New York correspondents. I do not say that they have been willful or malicious, but their reports have been badly distorted. Some have striven for sensationalism; some have sought to influence public opinion in their own country. It is fair to assume that some have been honest in their desire to tell the truth, and that they have been unable to discriminate between reliable and unreliable sources of news, but the fact remains that their letters are mostly untruthful.

"Our attitude should not be misunderstood. It is not one of hostility to Cuba or the Cubans. The most earnest efforts of the colonial government, of the crown and of the armed force are being exerted toward the restoration of peace. Our warfare with the insurgents is not offensive, but in the truest sense is defensive of the liberties of the people. We have no sentiment of revenge. Our first aim is to restore peace and order to all Cuba. It is totally false to say that there are dissensions among the members of the Autonomist council. That story has been circulated with the sole idea of discrediting us. The truth is that there is perfect harmony among us and that we are thoroughly united on all questions of policy and action.

"The most serious problem that confronts us is presented by the lamentable condition of the reconcentrados. The government has initiated several important measures looking to their relief, and it may be positively said that we shall not rest for a moment while the suffering continues. Moreover, we thoroughly appreciate the broad humanitarianism which has excited the sympathy of the American people on their behalf. It is difficult, however, to say much about this without appearing either heartless on the one hand or senselessly partisan on the other.

"Our greatest need is that the American people should cease to afford aid to the insurgents in keeping up a struggle which has entirely changed in character since the Autonomist government has been established. For the one thing to remember above all is that they are no longer fighting against Spanish rule, but against their own government, of which they may become a part whenever they choose to acquiesce in it. The war is no longer one for freedom, for Spain has already given them freedom equal to that of the Canadian people."

WEATHER VANE ART.

Odd Designs For the Wind to Blow.

GLADSTONE'S COPPER LION.

The John Jacob Astor Crescent and Levi P. Morton's Queer Example—The Blenheim Rooster and Other Novelties.

[Copyright, 1898.]

One of the handsomest and most artistic weather vanes in the vicinity of New York city turns with every wind on the apex of the Casino at Babylon, N. Y. It was manufactured expressly for the Casino and represents a three masted ship in mediæval design. The hull is full and bulging and the lines of the craft are very far from being those of an America cup defender. Every sail is set to catch the breeze, and you can readily see that the ship is a good air craft, even if it would scarcely be a good sea craft. It is ornamental as well as useful and is regarded as a triumph of the weather vane art.

A St. Louis brewery has a weather vane that is the admiration of the entire section that it dominates, perched high on the pinnacle of a tower. It is the figure of Gambrinus resplendent in gilt. The patron saint of the brewers, bearded and long haired, is clad in trunks and blouse, with sweeping, kingly robes trailing from his shoulders. A crown rests upon his head. One foot, booted and spurred, stamps upon the head of a barrel. In his right hand he holds high up a glass of foaming beer, while his left hand clasps the hilt of a sword that hangs by his side. What more appropriate insignia could a brewery have than this vane, which may be considered as showing not only which way the wind blows, but also where good beer flows? In similar line other brewer establishments have a malt shovel pivoted on a beer barrel, or the figure of a capering goat, which by common consent is held to be significant of bock beer.

There are fashions in weather vanes as in everything else, but a great deal goes by individual taste. A man can have almost any design that his fancy dictates. The cock and the single arrow still maintain their pre-eminent popularity, but many unique and original designs can be seen—forked lightning, a pair of pheasants, griffins, a comet and others. One oddity is an old newsman with a red coat and a horn. Another is the figure of a woman who carries an umbrella that is arranged to open when the wind blows from the south, thus indicating rain. An amusing automatic indicator shows at certain conditions of the wind a cat catching a rat.

On a New Jersey barn roof is a pole wound around with vines and carrying a wooden arrow. Again, on a tall clothes prop is spliced the crooked, untrimmed branch of a tree with a rude wooden bottle for an indicator. Over a wheelwright shop is a wooden ax, and over a cigar factory a gigantic reina victoria.

Every sporting man wants the figure of a trotting horse on the roof of his stable. A few years ago the gilded representation of Ethan Allen was the only thing in that line that would suit him. Later on it was Smuggler and other favorites that were most in demand, and during the last few years Salvator, Tenney, Longfellow, Leonawell and their compeers down to Dobbins have had the call. The enterprising weather vane man has at all times been quite equal to the demand made upon him. His stock in trade has always included the latest favorites, but it is not wholly apparent that the model of the last Suburban or Brooklyn handicap winner has not in years gone by done duty for other old time famous racers.

A rich man in Connecticut put upon his stable two vanes in juxtaposition, one representing the sun and the other the crescent moon. He copied this idea from the vanes that were once on the ancient Hotel de Vauluisant, an imposing structure at Troyes, France. Originally there was some mystical significance in this combination of the two vanes, but this has been quite lost sight of in the New England adaptation, and only the picturesqueness remains.

Another instance of appropriation from foreign sources is a Long Island man's serpent and dove vane—an imitation of the vane that crowns the gate of honor at Caius college, Cambridge. And recently a special order was placed with a local manufacturer for the life size figure of an angel, so posed as to always swing around, face to the storm. Figures of this description once stood upon the spires of the cathedrals of Reims and Chartres.

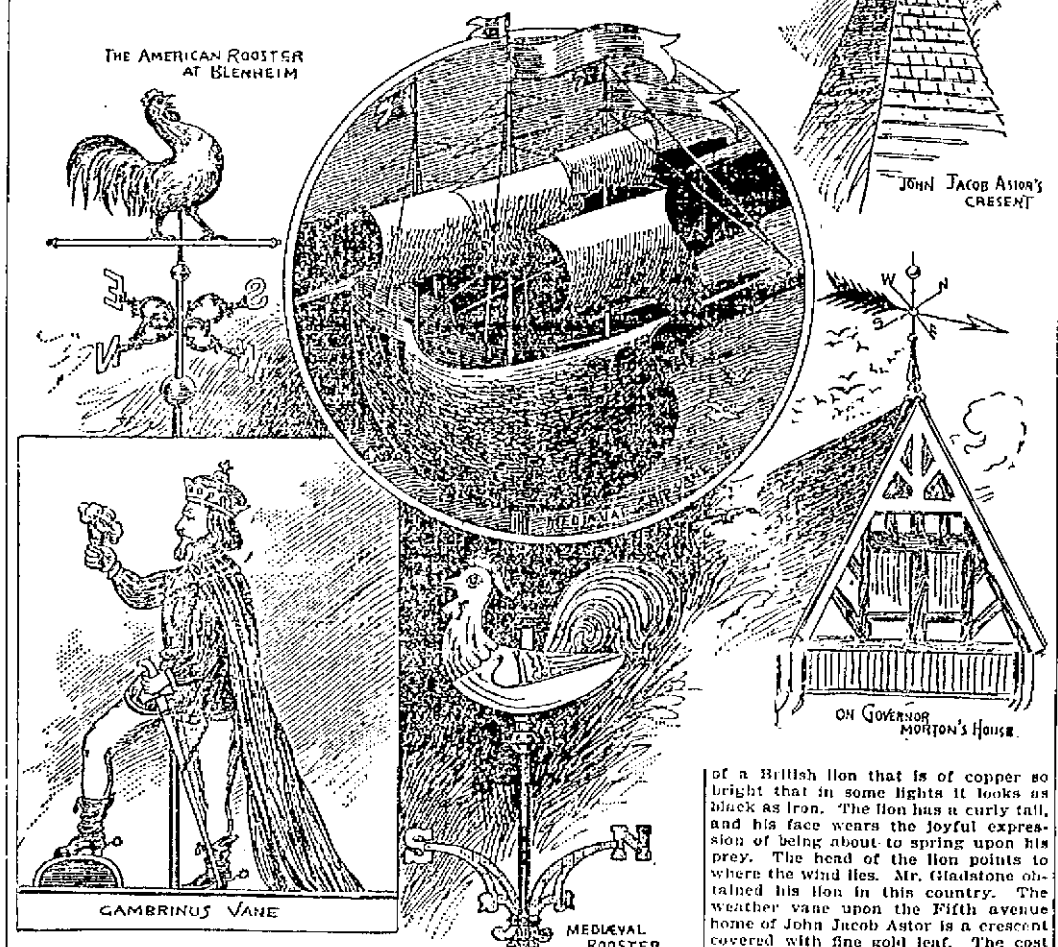
But most people who buy vanes are more prosaic in their tastes—a dog, an ox, a deer, an eagle, a horse, a scroll, in addition to the conventional arrow or rooster, most often hitting their fancy. Generally speaking, a man's vane reflects his personal taste, either in the way of pleasure or employment. Thus, the farmer will put upon his barn a gilded ox or a rooster. Hog vanes are more numerous in Chicago than in any other part of the country. Carriage builders put a representation of a wagon or a buggy on their factories, often with their name emblazoned or stenciled upon it, and tobacco factories set up a gilded tobacco leaf as often as anything else. A Massachusetts devotee of the prize ring had especially made for him a few years ago a vane representing John L. Sullivan. The champion stood with fists up in fighting attitude to point the way the wind blew. When Sullivan went down in the ring, the vane was taken down and the figure changed into the representation of J. J. Corbett, who in turn was succeeded by Fitzsimmons.

Truth to tell, however, the eternal fitness of things is not always observed by the man who buys a weather vane. It was a New Jersey man who wanted a vane for the big poultry house that he had just erected. Naturally, a rooster seemed to him to be quite the appropriate thing, but when he came to buy he could not at all be satisfied with the modern cock. That was too commonplace for his taste, but he bought instead one of the largest and most gorgeous mediæval roosters, so that now his poultry house has perched upon its gable an emblem that belongs only to church or cathedral, and that, to the well informed observer, gives the structure a curious, ecclesiastical air.

Other odd things are sometimes seen on manufacturing establishments. A maker of locks and keys has two keys crossed. He would probably be very much surprised to learn that his weather vane is the symbol of St. Peter and in England is used for weather vane purposes almost exclusively upon churches dedicated to that particular saint. A peaceful citizen may have a figure of an Indian chieftain armed with bow and arrow on his wood shed or upon his house a fiery dragon with wings and forked tail.

Gladstone has upon his country home, Hawarden, a weather vane in the form of a British lion that is of copper so bright that in some lights it looks as black as iron. The lion has a curly tail, and his face wears the joyful expression of being about to spring upon his prey. The head of the lion points to where the wind lies. Mr. Gladstone obtained his lion in this country. The weather vane upon the Fifth avenue home of John Jacob Astor is a crescent covered with fine gold leaf. The cost might have been $1,500. To this must be added half the sum for putting up. Levi P. Morton has a large Indian feather upon his country house. It is very ornamental, has the corners of the compass underneath and makes a suitable finish to the finely trimmed cupola of his magnificent seat. The weather vane ornament upon Blenheim is a rooster. It is an American rooster and was purchased and placed there by Mrs. Hamersley when she became the Duchess of Marlborough. It is of bright gold and is very large. Its pole is 100 feet high, and the bird itself from tail to head measures six feet.

L. H. WEEKS.



A Remarkable Knife.

The most remarkable knife in the world is that in the curiosity room of a firm of cutlers in Sheffield. It has 1,880 blades, and ten blades are added every ten years. Another curiosity is three pairs of scissors, all of which can be covered with a thimble.

SMOKELESS GUNPOWDER.

Uncle Sam Soon to Have His Own Factory.

MILLIONS IN EXPLOSIVES.

Experiments Made at the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport. All Our Battleships Soon to Be Equipped.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Washington, March 10.—The government is going to undertake the manufacture of gunpowder. Experiments carried on at the naval torpedo station at Newport for several years have convinced the ordnance bureau of the navy department that a point has been reached in the manufacture of smokeless powder which shows that it is going to supersede the brown powder now in use. Just as a great many street railroad companies have been running horse cars for several years while waiting for the perfection of electric traction, the government has been using brown powder and buying it in small quantities while waiting for the smokeless powder to be improved. Hanging in the air in this way, the navy has been without an adequate supply of ammunition, and if we were thrown into conflict with Spain tomorrow we would not have powder with which to load the guns on our ships.

If congress is liberal, the navy department will spend $1,000,000 this year buying smokeless powder from contractors to begin the work of stocking the ships. This will be a good step in the right direction, but not a great one.

It will take more than one-third of that million to stock the battleship Kearsarge alone.

It will take $1,655,503 to stock with smokeless powder all the ships now in fighting condition.

To stock the five battleships under construction will take $1,836,482 more.

In case of war the government would be thrown on the resources of the private powder factories from which it now gets its supply of ammunition. Of course it could seize these factories and operate them, and that is undoubtedly what it would do. Therefore it is not the possibility of a war emergency which makes the navy department anxious to build its own powder works. There is little competition among powder makers for the government contracts, and the secretary of the navy thinks he has to pay too much money for his powder. He believes that a factory built on government ground—probably at Bellevue magazine, on the Potomac, just below Washington—costing $93,727, would save the government that amount in a very few years. It would be convenient, too, to the proving grounds at Indian Head, on the Potomac, where tests of powder, projectiles, guns and armor plate are made for the navy.

At present two private concerns are making 100,000 pounds of smokeless powder each under the formula of the ordnance bureau for delivery to the ships on the Atlantic and Pacific stations. The torpedo station at Newport could not turn the powder out as fast as it was needed.

This powder, according to the official report, results from the "development of a special variety of nitrocellulose, soluble in ether alcohol, forming a colloid of extreme toughness, that burns progressively in a very regular manner and which may be converted directly into smokeless powder, decomposing wholly into gaseous products and possessing a high ballistic efficiency." The formula is secret.

The advantages of all smokeless powders are manifold. Their comparative smokelessness and noiselessness are not their chief merits. They are almost entirely safe to handle, because they will not explode unless confined and set off with a strong primer. If ignited, they burn slowly. They do not foul the barrel of a gun, and if the primer is strong enough they are sure to "go off." They can be varied so as to be slow or quick burning.

The use of the smokeless powder, which is now for the first time adopted officially for the general use of the navy, is going to make a great difference in the conditions of the next sea fight. In our last war ships had to fight blind after the first five minutes of firing because the smoke obscured the enemy. This was very dangerous in maneuvering, and in great naval battles sister ships sometimes ran each other down or fired on each other. The admiral had great difficulty communicating orders to the ships of the fleet, and sometimes the smoke was so dense that men at the guns could not see each other, and serious mistakes occurred. With the new powder fighting will be done in plain view, and it is probable the fleet drillbook will have to be overhauled soon to make allowance for the ease with which signals can be used.

Unless some great emergency, like an international war, should arise the supply of smokeless powder will be increased gradually, at first under contract with private manufacturers, and the navy will continue to use the combination of black and brown powder for a time. The brown prismatic powder has taken the place of the black powder for everything but igniting. The brown powder comes in hexagons, each perforated in the middle, very different from the grains or cubes of the old black powder and still more unlike the long strips or fibrous forms in which the smokeless powders are made. These hexagonal grains are not handled loose, but are confined in a canvas bag. A load is prepared with the aid of a wooden frame on which are mounted upright wires. The powder grains are strung on these wires one at a time, and as their shape is exact they fit together closely. It takes about 600 hexagonal grains to make a charge for one of the larger guns. When the charge has been built up, an inverted canvas bag is fitted over it, the frame is turned upside down, and the wires are withdrawn. This leaves the grains in a compact mass in the bag. The top of the bag is tied up, and the bag is dropped in a cartridge shell.

It takes 550 pounds of powder to make a charge for one of the 13 inch guns. These guns could be fired ten times an hour in actual service, and as each of the big battleships mounts four of the big guns that part of the armament alone would eat up more than ten tons of powder every hour. The cost of the brown powder is about 27 cents a pound. With all the guns in service, a modern battleship would use 50 to 75 tons of powder every hour, or from $30,000 to $40,000 worth.

The smokeless powder is more costly than the brown. But with the refinement in the methods of fighting it is certain that actual encounters will be fewer and with the range of fire constantly increasing the exchange of shots will be less than in the old days of hand to hand fighting.

The government owns a number of magazines in which it keeps stores of powder ready for emergencies. They are at the League Island navy yard, Norfolk navy yard, Mare Island navy yard; Dover, N. J.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Chelsea, Mass.; Malden, Mass., and Fort Lafayette, N. Y.

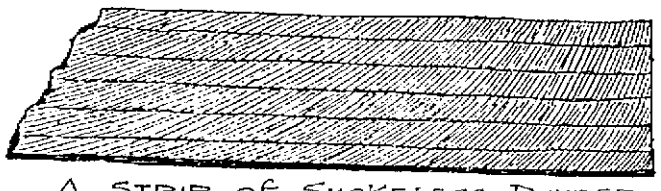
Two Remarkable Rivers.

From the beginning the Nile was an exceptional river. Its sources were unknown. There were those who thought that the Nile flowed down from heaven; that it welled up from streams that disappeared, or, at the very least, that its springs were inaccessible to man.

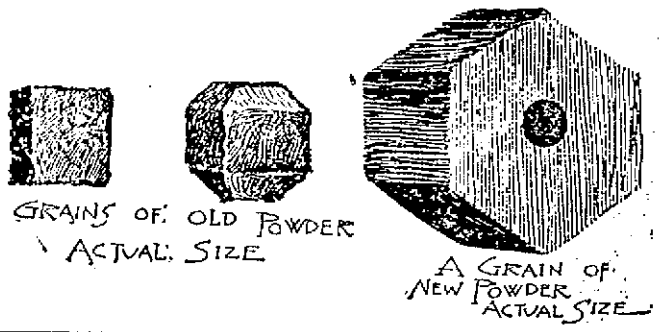
There was no such mystery about the Euphrates. From the remotest times its sources seem to have been known by hearsay, if not by observation, to the dwellers on the coast.

The Nile was beneficent even in its floods. The people learned to let its waters flow over their lands at the time of the inundation, and where they raised dikes and sunk canals and basins it was to let in the water and not to keep it out.

The Euphrates also had its floods, but these were destructive. They scarred the soft earth with ravines and swept the fertile soil onward to build new lands along the edge of the Persian gulf. The people anticipated the overflow with dread, and their most absorbing task was to restrain the river within bounds. They became more intimate with the earth than their Egyptian contemporaries. They learned how to mold the clay and make their houses and the houses of their kings and their gods out of the material under their feet. The Egyptians learned something about brick manufacture, but they had no need to depend wholly upon that sort of building material. It was easy for them to obtain stone, as their huge piles attest.



A STRIP OF SMOKELESS POWDER



THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

Nearly 1,200,000 pounds of colors are used by the United States government annually for printing paper money, revenue and postage stamps.

At Munich there is a hospital which is entirely supported by the sale of old steel pen nibs, collected from all parts of Germany. They are made into watch springs, knives and razors.

The public schools are the means of saving a great deal of property. It is said that during the vacation the school children of America destroy, waste or damage property of various kinds to the amount of $1,000,000 a day.

It is estimated that North Carolina mills are consuming annually 50,000 more bales of cotton than are produced in the state.

A Minnesota farmer insists that corn makes a better and cheaper fuel than coal. He raised enough corn on ten acres to heat his house and feed two horses and a cow through the winter.

A remarkable instance of harmonious relations between employers and employed is the fact that no fewer than 41 men and women in the employ of the steel pen manufactory of Heintze & Blanckerz, Hamburg, recently celebrated the day on which they entered the factory 25 years ago.

Paris sends £750,000 worth of toys to England every year.

Figures have been collected in a suburb of Berlin showing that 44 per cent of all the children work two to three hours at home before school hours.

Rev. W. H. Morrison of Manchester, N. H., has voluntarily relinquished $500 of his $2,000 annual salary because of the cut of 10 per cent in the wages paid at the mills and the consequent hard times in the parish and the town.

The Swiss national council has adopted, by 101 votes to 9, a bill for the introduction in Switzerland of a system of compulsory insurance against sickness by all persons having no independent means.

In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of nails. Today a bushel of wheat will buy 25 pounds of nails.

Thomas Bonar, a colored man of South Carolina, has built more cotton mills than any contractor in the south.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

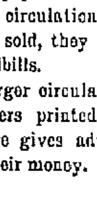
HANDBILLS

Some advertisers believe in handbills for advertising their business. They buy them by the thousand, they drive a close bargain with the printer and after counting the handbills, pay for the number received and no more. Then they pay by the thousand for distributing them, whether they are distributed faithfully or not. They consider themselves shrewd and sharp business men, but perhaps they are not sharp enough to know that the same size handbill could have been printed in a paper of large circulation for less than half the cost, and delivered without waste, to people who would read it, while they kicked a handbill off their doorstep.

If these same men will buy their advertising space in papers that can and will prove their circulation, by the thousand copies sold, they will never again use handbills.

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers printed in Lowell and therefore gives advertisers the most for their money.

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.



It is not creditable to any official of the militia to be too Swift in resigning just at the present juncture.

The United States does not want war nor does it want peace at any price. Its motto is war before dishonor.

The city council of Somerville has set its face against indecent theatrical posters. On this question, it has fallen into line with Lowell.

The intending applicants for licenses are requested to put in their applications before the 18th inst. If reports be true, the liquor business is not paying nowadays as it did some time ago.

John Wanamaker, the great merchant of Philadelphia, is to be a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. We presume Mr. Wanamaker would make an excellent governor, but he is counted too honest to be supported by the politicians.

The new Spanish minister, successor to De Lome, has arrived, and it is safe to assert that he is under orders to keep his mouth shut and write no letters. By following these instructions, he may make a very valuable representative of Spain.

The United States cruiser Montgomery is now anchored in Havana harbor near the sunken wreck of the Maine and alongside the Vizcaya. If anything happens to the Montgomery that will indicate Spanish hostility; the result will be open war between the two nations without further ceremony.

The members of all political parties are unanimous in their praise of Congressman Bailey on account of his patriotic speech in support of the defense appropriation. Mr. Bailey is one of the ablest and most patriotic members of congress and the fact that he comes from the South makes his patriotism all the more appreciable.

Rep. Hayes and Rep. Rowell give many exhibitions of their personal antagonism in the legislature. There is scarcely a question on which one takes an active part in which the other does not promptly get up to oppose him. It seems that each wants to lead the Lowell delegation and neither will be led or driven.

That supreme humbug, Justin Fulton, is out with the statement that 700,000 Catholics of the United States are drilling nightly in order to be able to aid Spain in case of war. When Fulton was making mischief and spreading the seeds of hate in these parts some years ago he said the Catholics were drilling to attack the institutions of the country. If they were drilling then, they should be well prepared now. There is only one fault to be found with Fulton's statements regarding Catholics. They are as senseless as the braying of an ass.

The cable despatches from England intimate that the British government is considering whether it would be advisable to offer the service of its fleet or a part thereof to the United States in case of war with Spain. England has always an eye to the main chance and in the contest between Spain and the United States she sees the possibility of slicing up a little territory. She would undoubtedly be willing to enter into a pool with the United States on the division of the Spanish kingdom and colonies. England, however, has too much to attend to in looking after her own interests in India and South Africa to part with any considerable portion of her fleet for any such purpose.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

A good many newspapers including the Citizen, Manchester Union, and other well known papers have predicted that the New Bedford strike will end in defeat for the strikers this week and some of the papers attribute this predicted result to bad leadership. The strikers may be forced to go back to work under the cut-down but they have inflicted an injury upon the mills of New Bedford that will make all New England mills hesitate in future before ordering another cut-down. The strike has not yet ended and we do not believe it will end right away. It would continue much longer if all the other mill cities of New England did their duty by the strikers. The policy favored from the beginning of this strike was that the battle should be fought at New Bedford and that the operatives of the other mill cities, as Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Biddeford, Lewiston and Providence should contribute as much as possible to the support of the New Bedford operatives on strike. We regret to say that they have not all performed their full duty in this respect, but we are glad on the other hand to be able to say that Lowell has done its full duty thus far and will continue to do its duty by the strikers as long as the strike be continued. We have only words of commendation for the strikers of New Bedford for their courageous fight in holding out so long against the power of the Arkwright club. They have brought the mill men to their knees in consenting to a conference of any kind and if they hold out for two or three weeks longer the battle will undoubtedly end in complete victory. We are in favor of holding out until the first of May, unless either an increase or some definite promise of higher wages can be given by the several mills.

All the navy yards and arsenals throughout the United States are working night and day on emergency orders. The military companies too, are drilling regularly and getting ready for service. The Lowell militia expects a sudden call to Boston, where there is to be a mobilization for the purpose of testing the discipline of the various military bodies.

The city of Lawrence is to charge $2500 for each liquor license for the coming year. Such a license must be more valuable in Lawrence than in Lowell. If that amount were charged here, it seems that some of the licenses might go begging.

The war scare, if it proves to be only a scare, will do no harm. It will improve business for one thing and unite people in the bonds of patriotism.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Boston Herald—Twelve good men and true have practically decided that Sheriff Martin and his deputies were justified in shooting the striking miners at Lattimer, and presumably that setdo it again. Public sentiment contles it. Nevertheless, they will not damned them in advance of the jury's verdict and public sentiment seldom errs in its judgment of such performances.

Pawtucket Times—The patience of the nation will probably have to continue in commission at least another week.

The New York Tribune says the bill to appropriate $50,000,000 for national defense is a bill "providing fifty million reasons for keeping the peace."

Springfield Republican—Your Uncle Samuel has now gone to the training table. He drinks a barrel of blood for breakfast, dines on dynamite, and for supper eats a keg of 10-penny nails. For exercise he swings 100-ton guns and to fit his nerves he sits on submarine mines and smokes gun cotton torpedoes.

Newport News—Such interest, such unanimity, such spontaneity, such enthusiasm among the people and their representatives in congress and in the executive offices must have their moral effect upon the nations of the Old World and will doubtless lead to peace rather than to war. The American spirit is thoroughly aroused to the dangers that may beset the country and when that is true there need be no fear of war; its spontaneity, its unanimity, its enthusiasm, will do much for peace. It will prepare us for war as we could not have been had there been no present trouble; but it will make the peace which it reasonably assures, the more enjoyable because it has brought this about.

Cohoes Despatch—The jury at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies who were charged with firing upon and killing or seriously wounding the striking miners at Lattimer, Pa., came into court this morning with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict is a most unpopular one, yet the trial and its incidents ought to prove a warning to all officers charged with enforcing the law. The right of workingmen to strike cannot be abridged by sheriff or militia, and the false notion that strikers are necessarily criminals should be dispelled. The militia has become very unpopular through its being untilized to coerce workingmen who resisted encroachments upon their rights by arrogant employers and it is hoped the Lattimer affair will result in recourse being had less often to the militia in case of contention between employes and employers.

First class job printing done at this office.

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Purifier.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

Many people gather thorns by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased kidneys—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—dull dragging pain—general feeling of weariness—is sure evidence of kidney and bladder trouble. Take Utah Kidney Beans at once—they will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Utah Kidney Beans.

E. B. Samuels, County Clerk of Hickman County, Clinton, Kentucky, testifies, that he suffered for years with horrible pains in the back, kidney and bladder - was treated by many physicians—they gave him no relief—he got so that he could hardly stand alone - Utah Kidney Beans, he says, completely cured him. He gladly recommends them to all sufferers.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1818. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it to-day—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

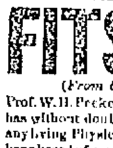
FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

DR. PEFFER'S

ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.



NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.

A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, or trial box $1. Prescribed in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN STREET.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
157 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms at 5 ... Corp. ... has been a boarding house for years and is ... near the corporations.

DONOVAN & MANSUR

Room 1, Swan Building, 30 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 405-2.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

CELEBRATED BAKERIES

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 461 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

Seven SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 CENTRAL STREET.

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 567-3.

ESTEY

Our new instalment plan and low prices is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk. Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.

New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, Scarf, Book for

$200.

Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 2 years free of charge. Just watch and see if Pianos don't move from the Estey Parlors.

ESTEY

A. H. ROGERS, Manager.

145 MERRIMACK STREET.

PETER H. SAVAGE,

Undertaker & Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE O. R. R. AND N. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Garrety.

GATELY & PEARSON,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.

44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

After taking a medicin you don't want to guess whether you feel better or not. There is no guesswork about

MALTOX

the results are certain. It builds up the blood and is a nerve food.

All druggists. 50c.

Water Works.

Blow-Off Notice.

Water will be blown from the city mains on Saturday, March 12, between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m.

ROBERT J. THOMAS,
Supt. of Water Works.

FREE. Trial Bottle of

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

At all drug stores free, to convince Lowell people that Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures, not only relieves, but cures, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Heartburn and all Stomach Disorders. A 25c. bottle at all drug stores convinces. Trial bottle is free. Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Dec. 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 5.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.30, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.31, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.15 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Biddeford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m; 12.05, 4.05, 6.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 6.50 a. m., 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 8.50 a. m.; 6.10 p. m., (6.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p.m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 6.10 p. m.
Last trip east for season Dec. 31.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897. Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.21, ¶6.42, *7.45, *8.39, ¶9.15, *9.40, 11.20 a. m.; 1.40, ¶3.00, 4.25, ¶5.44 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 6.48, 6.28, ¶6.45, 7.04, 7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.48, *8.57, ¶9.19, *9.59, 11.13, 11.42 a. m., 12.16, 1.43, ¶3.03, *3.52, 4.28, 5.22, ¶6.45, *6.92, *7.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.20, 7.23, 7.15, *9.19 a. m; 4.25, 5.58 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.25, 7.04, 7.33, 7.45, 11.40 a. m.; 1.40, 4.55 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., 4.25, 5.53 p. m.
Note—*Express. ¶Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.23, 10.05 a. m; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.23 5.33 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.05, 5.01 and 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.09, 3.41, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Hennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro. 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 3.41, 5.40, 6.20, 6.10, 6.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p.m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m; 12.09, 1.40, 5.40, †8.10 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.40 a. m; 1.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m; 1.40, †8.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.09, †8.10 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.
† Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. G. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.

Telephone Number 474-4.

Special for Today

Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at

$2.75.

This is an unusual value. A sample of the reduction in price of several lines of goods.

J. J. Lonergan

215 DUTTON STREET.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO SEWING at home; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL Nova Scotian preferred, for boarding house with few boarders. Call at 27 Robinson street, city.

FOUND—A SHEPARD DOG. OWNER CAN have same by calling on Samuel Pollard, 707 Central street.

$1000 A MONTH; ONE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS man in each city and town as manager to show the Conny Gas Retors in operation with exclusive sale. Makes fuel gas from coal oil; miniature gas works; entirely new, scientific method. Three cents a day will run a cook stove; causes intense excitement when shown. Can be put in any furnace or stove; saves half the coal bill. $500 to $1000 a month profit; only first class men wanted. L. Watt Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A GOOD HAT TRIMMER, ALSO an apprentice at Mme. Maxime Lepine, milliner, 337 Moody street, cor. Race.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT OF LADIES' trimmed Hats, latest styles, prices very low. Mme. Maxime Lepine, milliner, 337 Moody street, cor Race.

WALL PAPERS—$1.50 WILL PAPER YOUR room with the latest design of wall paper with border to match. First class work guaranteed. We also do painting, whitewashing and kalsomining at low prices. New York Wall Paper Co., 235 Middlesex street.

CUT DOWN—I WILL CLEAN AND REpair any sewing machine for 60 cents for the next 30 days, where there are no parts to be furnished. Francis Houle, 616 Gorham street. Drop a postal.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK HOUSE; finely located for lodging and boarding house. Would pay for itself in short time. Inquire 158 Appleton street.

WAGONS—I HAVE SOME HIGH GRADE wagons, new and second hand, such as square wagons, open and covered, panel side wagons, open and canopy top democrats. Concords, business wagons, etc., which I will sell very low. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

WANTED—PRIZES. ROSEDALE IS TO BE produced at the Savoy theatre, March 22, under the direction of Miss Hard principal of the Isaac Pitman school of shorthand. The proceeds are to be devoted to the fund being raised by writers of this system, as a memorial to its founder. Miss Hard offers the following prizes: To the person selling the largest number of tickets to this performance, a four month's course of instruction in the Isaac Pitman school of shorthand. A beautiful pair of opera glasses is offered as second prize. Third prize, a course of instruction on the typewriter.

RUBBER STAMPS AT WHOLESALE prices. 1½ inch one line stamps, 10 cents; 2 inch 15c.; 35c. ink pads 25c.; 25c. ink pads 15c; 50c. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fullows, 158 Merrimack street.

TWO NICE FOUR ROOM TENEMENTS TO rent. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 69c., 75c. and $1 at Mme. Maxime Lepine's, 337 Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF store 97 West Fourth Street. A bargain if taken at once.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge and Fourth street, 8 room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace, large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN WIGGINVILLE, COTTAGE house and barn. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage, 24 Startard street, on line of cars. Terms easy. Buy of owner, G. H. Davis, 113 Woodward avenue.

FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred C. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 177 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 252 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 6 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 171 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 263 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1850. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—STATE HOUSE, Boston, March 8, 1898. The committee on Banks and Banking will give a hearing to parties interested in bill proposed by the Savings Banks Commissioners in regard to withdrawal of profits, relating to co-operative banks, at room No. 431, State House, on Wednesday, March 16, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. W. A. Whittlesey, Chairman. Carlton I. How, Clerk of the committee.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6025 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.

A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

By virtue of a license issued to me as administratrix of the estate of James Casey, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said County, I shall sell at public auction on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1898, at five o'clock in the afternoon the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased, to wit:—A triangular piece of land, containing about 855 square feet more or less, with buildings thereon situated on the northerly side of West Third street in said Lowell, being the same premises conveyed to said James Casey by Charles Callahan, June 7, 1879, recorded with Middlesex No. District Deeds, lib. 135, fol. 16. Ann Casey, alias Ann E. Casey, administratrix of the estate of James Casey.

JOHN W. McEVOY, Attorney.

Light As Day

Acme Gas Burners

Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,

ONLY 59c.

Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 CENTRAL STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 6th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

FOR Spring Cleaning

Whitewashers, Kalsominers and Painters should see our stock and get our prices for

Brushes, Plastico, Paris White, Lime, Glue, Fresco Colors.

and all the requisites for spring work.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S

11 Middlesex Street.

STEINERT'S

PIANOS

14 Pianos that have been rented at greatly reduced prices, from

$125 to $225.

We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.

STEINERT'S

PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT STREET.

Lick Spain

Well, I Guess

Us Americans Can Do Anything

WHY, LOOK AT THIS!

100 Fresh Eggs, $1.00. Silver Onions, 25c. pk. Potatoes, 90c. a bushel. Fresh Pork Roast, 7c. a lb. 6 lbs. Salt Ribs, 25c. Cream Cheese, 10c. lb. 5 lbs. Good Butter, $1.00.

THAT'S THE WAY WE DO IT.

CENTRAL

CASH MARKET

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

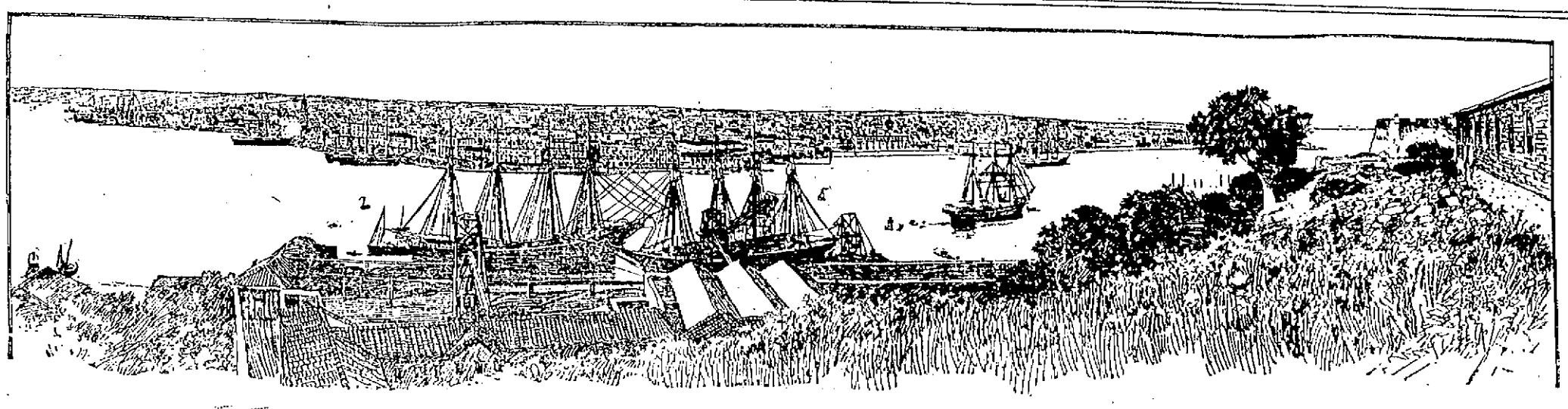
Joseph J. Johnson,

228 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF HAVANA.

SENOR ANTONIO GOVIN.

AUTONOMY IN CUBA.

A Statement by Senor Antonio Govin.

SPAIN'S CASE PRESENTED.

Interesting Interview With the Secretary of Cuba's Department of Justice—A Pro-Spanish View.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Havana, March 6.—Senor Don Manuel Rafael Angulo, delegate of the colonial government in Cuba, is authority for the following statement of the aims, condition and prospects of the Autonomist government now established in Havana. The statement was made by Senor Don Antonio Govin, secretario de gracia y justicia (secretary of the department of justice).

Autonomy has been pronounced a failure by some persons who should know. On the other hand, Senator Morgan of Alabama, a most uncompromising "jingo," declared in the United States senate that autonomy had given freedom to the people of Cuba equal to that enjoyed by the citizens of Canada. As a matter of fact, the people of the United States are not well informed on the subject, and Senor Govin is anxious that they should be.

"It should be remembered, first of all," he said to a friend, "that the revolutionists are not now struggling against the old Spanish form of government, but against autonomy, which has been established to give them freedom and independence equal to that of any of the provinces of Great Britain and to preserve Spanish protection and strictly modified Spanish rule.

"And the American people must not suppose," he continued, "that autonomy is merely a promise or a proposition on the part of Spain. It is not even an experiment any longer. It is actually the only government existing in Cuba and is firmly established as a permanency. It is a long step forward in the governmental policy of Spain and may be fairly said to be the most conspicuous example of modern progress in the present age. As such it will be appreciated by the United States when the present unhappy conditions of Cuba shall be reduced to peace.

"It is true that there have been disturbances in Havana, but their importance has been maliciously exaggerated by the enemies of autonomy in Spain and by the enemies of Spain in the United States. They were nothing more than street brawls such as might occur in any crisis among people as excitable as Cubans are. They were suppressed without difficulty and are now heartily condemned by public opinion in Havana. The condition of peace in this city is now unalterably fixed, and the government is working hard to give to the entire island of Cuba an administration of peace. It will surely make an end to the operations of the insurgents by depriving them of any ground for their plea of unjust treatment. It is rapidly and surely gaining ground throughout the island, not merely in Havana, but in the hitherto disaffected provinces as well.

"It cannot be denied that the coming elections may bring complications. The extremists on both sides, who hate each other more than they hate autonomy, will yet unite for the purpose of defeating us at the polls. We know, however, that they are not strong enough to overthrow us. Autonomy is now too firmly established and too heartily approved by the mass of the people to be overthrown even by the coalition of all opposing factions. This we know certainly, though of course it is impossible to tell until after election what the real strength of the opposition may be.

"One great difficulty we have had," said the secretary, speaking with great bitterness, "and the most serious hindrance in our way in trying to get the people of the United States to understand our position, has come from the character of the newspaper reports sent from here by nearly all the New York correspondents. I do not say that they have been willful or malicious, but their reports have been badly distorted. Some have striven for sensationalism; some have sought to influence public opinion in their own country. It is fair to assume that some have been honest in their desire to tell the truth, and that they have been unable to discriminate between reliable and unreliable sources of news, but the fact remains that their letters are mostly untruthful.

"Our attitude should not be misunderstood. It is not one of hostility to Cuba or the Cubans. The most earnest efforts of the colonial government, of the crown and of the armed force are being exerted toward the restoration of peace. Our warfare with the insurgents is not offensive, but in the truest sense is defensive of the liberties of the people. We have no sentiment of revenge. Our first aim is to restore peace and order to all Cuba. It is totally false to say that there are dissensions among the members of the Autonomist council. That story has been circulated with the sole idea of discrediting us. The truth is that there is perfect harmony among us and that we are thoroughly united on all questions of policy and action.

"The most serious problem that confronts us is presented by the lamentable condition of the reconcentrados. The government has initiated several important measures looking to their relief, and it may be positively said that we shall not rest for a moment while the suffering continues. Moreover, we thoroughly appreciate the broad humanitarianism which has excited the sympathy of the American people on their behalf. It is difficult, however, to say much about this without appearing either heartless on the one hand or senselessly partisan on the other.

"Our greatest need is that the American people should cease to afford aid to the insurgents in keeping up a struggle which has entirely changed in character since the Autonomist government has been established. For the one thing to remember above all is that they are no longer fighting against Spanish rule, but against their own government, of which they may become a part whenever they choose to acquiesce in it. The war is no longer one for freedom, for Spain has already given them freedom equal to that of the Canadian people."

WEATHER VANE ART.

Odd Designs For the Wind to Blow.

GLADSTONE'S COPPER LION.

The John Jacob Astor Crescent and Levi P. Morton's Queer Example—The Blenheim Rooster and Other Novelties.

[Copyright, 1898.]

One of the handsomest and most artistic weather vanes in the vicinity of New York city turns with every wind on the apex of the Casino at Babylon, N. Y. It was manufactured expressly for the Casino and represents a three masted ship in mediæval design. The hull is full and bulging and the lines of the craft are very far from being those of an America cup defender. Every sail is set to catch the breeze, and you can readily see that the ship is a good air craft, even if it would scarcely be a good sea craft. It is ornamental as well as useful and is regarded as a triumph of the weather vane art.

A St. Louis brewery has a weather vane that is the admiration of the entire section that it dominates, perched high on the pinnacle of a tower. It is the figure of Gambrinus resplendent in gilt. The patron saint of the brewers, bearded and long haired, is clad in trunks and blouse, with sweeping, kingly robes trailing from his shoulders. A crown rests upon his head. One foot, booted and spurred, stamps upon the head of a barrel. In his right hand he holds high up a glass of foaming beer, while his left hand clasps the hilt of a sword that hangs by his side. What more appropriate insignia could a brewery have than this vane, which may be considered as showing not only which way the wind blows, but also where good beer flows? In similar line other brewer establishments have a malt shovel pivoted on a beer barrel, or the figure of a capering goat, which by common consent is held to be significant of bock beer.

There are fashions in weather vanes as in everything else, but a great deal goes by individual taste. A man can have almost any design that his fancy dictates. The cock and the single arrow still maintain their pre-eminent popularity, but many unique and original designs can be seen—forked lightning, a pair of pheasants, griffins, a comet and others. One oddity is an old newsman with a red coat and a horn. Another is the figure of a woman who carries an umbrella that is arranged to open when the wind blows from the south, thus indicating rain. An amusing automatic indicator shows at certain conditions of the wind a cat catching a rat.

On a New Jersey barn roof is a pole wound around with vines and carrying a wooden arrow. Again, on a tall clothes prop is spliced the crooked, untrimmed branch of a tree with a rude wooden bottle for an indicator. Over a wheelwright shop is a wooden ax, and over a cigar factory a gigantic reina victoria.

Every sporting man wants the figure of a trotting horse on the roof of his stable. A few years ago the gilded representation of Ethan Allen was the only thing in that line that would suit him. Later on it was Smuggler and other favorites that were most in demand, and during the last few years Salvator, Tenney, Longfellow, Leonawell and their compeers down to Dobbins have had the call. The enterprising weather vane man has at all times been quite equal to the demand made upon him. His stock in trade has always included the latest favorites, but it is not wholly apparent that the model of the last Suburban or Brooklyn handicap winner has not in years gone by done duty for other old time famous racers.

A rich man in Connecticut put upon his stable two vanes in juxtaposition, one representing the sun and the other the crescent moon. He copied this idea from the vanes that were once on the ancient Hotel de Vaulinsant, an imposing structure at Troyes, France. Originally there was some mystical significance in this combination of the two vanes, but this has been quite lost sight of in the New England adaptation, and only the picturesqueness remains.

Another instance of appropriation from foreign sources is a Long Island man's serpent and dove vane—an imitation of the vane that crowns the gate of honor at Caius college, Cambridge. And recently a special order was placed with a local manufacturer for the life size figure of an angel, so posed as to always swing around, face to the storm. Figures of this description once stood upon the spires of the cathedrals of Reims and Chartres.

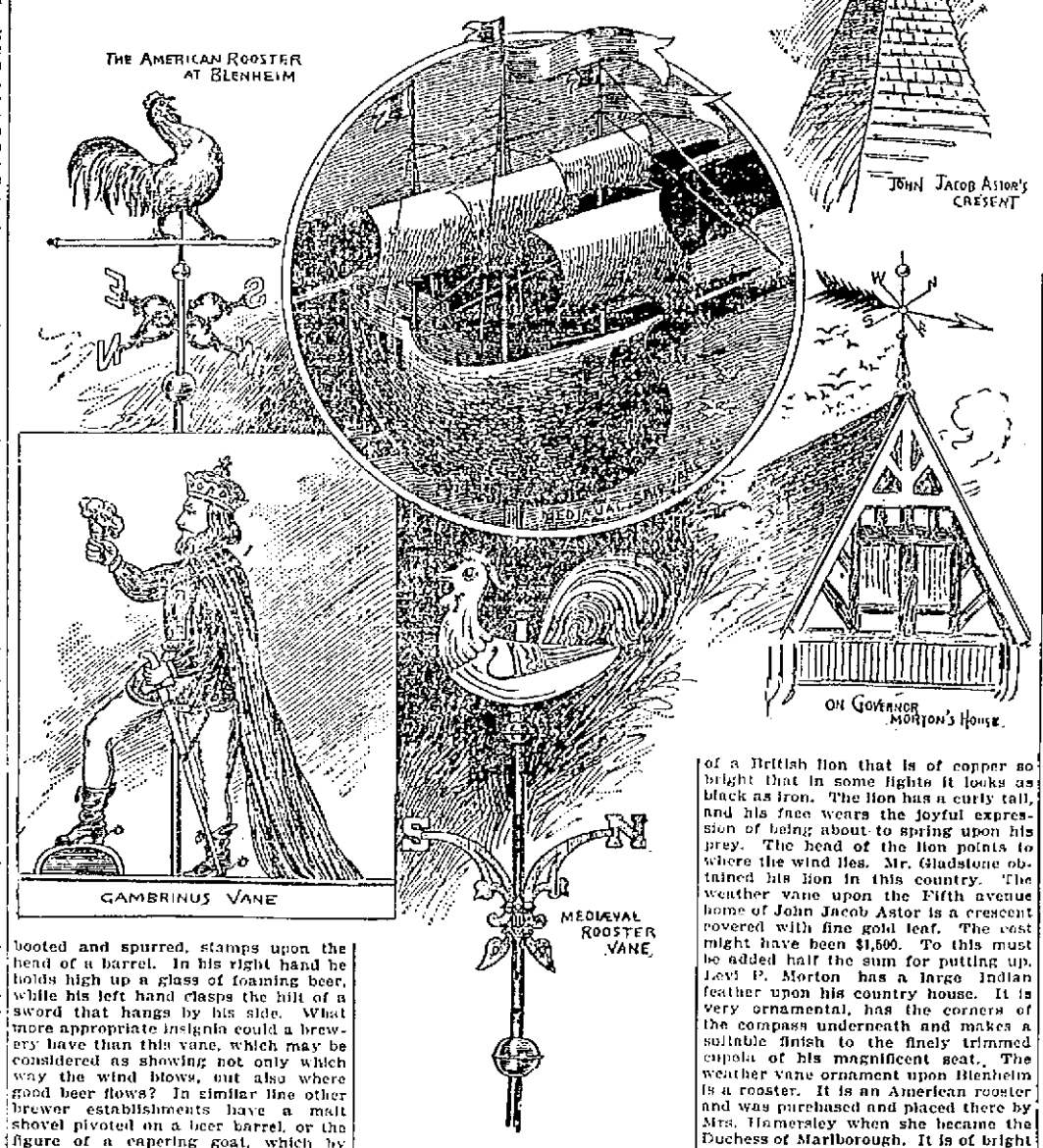
But most people who buy vanes are more prosaic in their tastes—a dog, an ox, a deer, an eagle, a horse, a scroll, in addition to the conventional arrow or rooster, most often hitting their fancy. Generally speaking, a man's vane reflects his personal taste, either in the way of pleasure or employment. Thus, the farmer will put upon his barn a gilded ox or a rooster. Hog vanes are more numerous in Chicago than in any other part of the country. Carriage builders put a representation of a wagon or a buggy on their factories, often with their name emblazoned or stenciled upon it, and tobacco factories set up a gilded tobacco leaf as often as anything else. A Massachusetts devotee of the prize ring had especially made for him a few years ago a vane representing John L. Sullivan. The champion stood with fists up in fighting attitude to point the way the wind blew. When Sullivan went down in the ring, the vane was taken down and the figure changed into the representation of J. J. Corbett, who in turn was succeeded by Fitzsimmons.

Truth to tell, however, the eternal fitness of things is not always observed by the man who buys a weather vane. It was a New Jersey man who wanted a vane for the big poultry house that he had just erected. Naturally, a rooster seemed to him to be quite the appropriate thing, but when he came to buy he could not at all be satisfied with the modern cock. That was too commonplace for his taste, but he bought instead one of the largest and most gorgeous mediæval roosters, so that now his poultry house has perched upon its gable an emblem that belongs only to church or cathedral, and that, to the well informed observer, gives the structure a curious, ecclesiastical air.

Other odd things are sometimes seen on manufacturing establishments. A maker of locks and keys has two keys crossed. He would probably be very much surprised to learn that his weather vane is the symbol of St. Peter and in England is used for weather vane purposes almost exclusively upon churches dedicated to that particular saint. A peaceful citizen may have a figure of an Indian chieftain armed with bow and arrow on his wood shed or upon his house a fiery dragon with wings and forked tail.

Gladstone has upon his country home, Hawarden, a weather vane in the form of a British lion that is of copper so bright that in some lights it looks as black as iron. The lion has a curly tail, and his face wears the joyful expression of being about to spring upon his prey. The head of the lion points to where the wind lies. Mr. Gladstone obtained his lion in this country. The weather vane upon the Fifth avenue home of John Jacob Astor is a crescent covered with fine gold leaf. The cost might have been $1,500. To this must be added half the sum for putting up. Levi P. Morton has a large Indian feather upon his country house. It is very ornamental, has the corners of the compass underneath and makes a suitable finish to the finely trimmed cupola of his magnificent seat. The weather vane ornament upon Blenheim is a rooster. It is an American rooster and was purchased and placed there by Mrs. Hamersley when she became the Duchess of Marlborough. It is of bright gold and is very large. Its pole is 100 feet high, and the bird itself from tail to head measures six feet.

L. H. WEEKS.



A Remarkable Knife.

The most remarkable knife in the world is that in the cutlery room of a firm of cutlers in Sheffield. It has 1,550 blades, and ten blades are added every ten years. Another curiosity is three pairs of scissors, all of which can be covered with a thimble.

SMOKELESS GUNPOWDER.

Uncle Sam Soon to Have His Own Factory.

MILLIONS IN EXPLOSIVES.

Experiments Made at the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport. All Our Battleships Soon to Be Equipped.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Washington, March 10.—The government is going to undertake the manufacture of gunpowder. Experiments carried on at the naval torpedo station at Newport for several years have convinced the ordnance bureau of the navy department that a point has been reached in the manufacture of smokeless powder which shows that it is going to supersede the brown powder now in use. Just as a great many street railroad companies have been running horse cars for several years while waiting for the perfection of electric traction, the government has been using brown powder and buying it in small quantities while waiting for the smokeless powder to be improved. Hanging in the air in this way, the navy has been without an adequate supply of ammunition, and if we were thrown into conflict with Spain tomorrow we would not have powder with which to load the guns on our ships.

If congress is liberal, the navy department will spend $1,000,000 this year buying smokeless powder from contractors to begin the work of stocking the ships. This will be a good step in the right direction, but not a great one.

It will take more than one-third of that million to stock the battleship Kearsarge alone.

It will take $1,685,503 to stock with smokeless powder all the ships now in fighting condition.

To stock the five battleships under construction will take $1,836,452 more.

In case of war the government would be thrown on the resources of the private powder factories from which it now gets its supply of ammunition. Of course it could seize these factories and operate them, and that is undoubtedly what it would do. Therefore it is not the possibility of a war emergency which makes the navy department anxious to build its own powder works. There is little competition among powder makers for the government contracts, and the secretary of the navy thinks he has to pay too much money for his powder. He believes that a factory built on government ground—probably at Bellevue magazine, on the Potomac, just below Washington—costing $93,727, would save the government that amount in a very few years. It would be convenient, too, to the proving grounds at Indian Head, on the Potomac, where tests of powder, projectiles, guns and armor plate are made for the navy.

At present two private concerns are making 100,000 pounds of smokeless powder each under the formula of the ordnance bureau for delivery to the ships on the Atlantic and Pacific stations. The torpedo station at Newport could not turn the powder out as fast as it was needed.

This powder, according to the official report, results from the "development of a special variety of nitrocellulose, soluble in ether alcohol, forming a colloid of extreme toughness, that burns progressively in a very regular manner and which may be converted directly into smokeless powder, decomposing wholly into gaseous products and possessing a high ballistic efficiency." The formula is secret.

The advantages of all smokeless powders are manifold. Their comparative smokelessness and noiselessness are not their chief merits. They are almost entirely safe to handle, because they will not explode unless confined and set off with a strong primer. If ignited, they burn slowly. They do not foul the barrel of a gun, and if the primer is strong enough they are sure to "go off." They can be varied so as to be slow or quick burning.

The use of the smokeless powder, which is now for the first time adopted officially for the general use of the navy, is going to make a great difference in the conditions of the next sea fight. In our last war ships had to fight blind after the first five minutes of firing because the smoke obscured the enemy. This was very dangerous in maneuvering, and in great naval battles sister ships sometimes ran each other down or fired on each other. The admiral had great difficulty communicating orders to the ships of the fleet, and sometimes the smoke was so dense that men at the guns could not see each other, and serious mistakes occurred. With the new powder fighting will be done in plain view, and it is probable the fleet drillbook will have to be overhauled soon to make allowance for the ease with which signals can be used.

Unless some great emergency, like an international war, should arise the supply of smokeless powder will be increased gradually, at first under contract with private manufacturers, and the navy will continue to use the combination of black and brown powder for a time. The brown prismatic powder has taken the place of the black powder for everything but igniting. The brown powder comes in hexagons, each perforated in the middle, very different from the grains or cubes of the old black powder and still more unlike the long strips or fibrous forms in which the smokeless powders are made. These hexagonal grains are not handled loose, but are confined in a canvas bag. A load is prepared with the aid of a wooden frame on which are mounted upright wires. The powder grains are strung on these wires one at a time, and as their shape is exact they fit together closely. It takes about 600 hexagonal grains to make a charge for one of the larger guns. When the charge has been built up, an inverted canvas bag is fitted over it, the frame is turned upside down, and the wires are withdrawn. This leaves the grains in a compact mass in the bag. The top of the bag is tied up, and the bag is dropped in a cartridge shell.

It takes 550 pounds of powder to make a charge for one of the 13 inch guns. These guns could be fired ten times an hour in actual service, and as each of the big battleships mounts four of the big guns that part of the armament alone would eat up more than ten tons of powder every hour. The cost of the brown powder is about 27 cents a pound. With all the guns in service, a modern battleship would use 60 to 75 tons of powder every hour, or from $30,000 to $10,000 worth.

The smokeless powder is more costly than the brown. But with the refinement in the methods of fighting it is certain that actual encounters will be fewer and with the range of fire constantly increasing the exchange of shots will be less than in the old days of hand to hand fighting.

The government owns a number of magazines in which it keeps stores of powder ready for emergencies. They are at the Longue Island navy yard, Norfolk navy yard, Mare Island navy yard; Dover, N. J.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Chelsea, Mass.; Malden, Mass., and Fort Lafayette, N. Y.

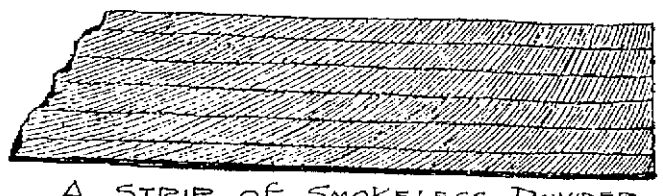
Two Remarkable Rivers.

From the beginning the Nile was an exceptional river. Its sources were unknown. There were those who thought that the Nile flowed down from heaven; that it welled up from streams that disappeared, or, at the very least, that its springs were inaccessible to man.

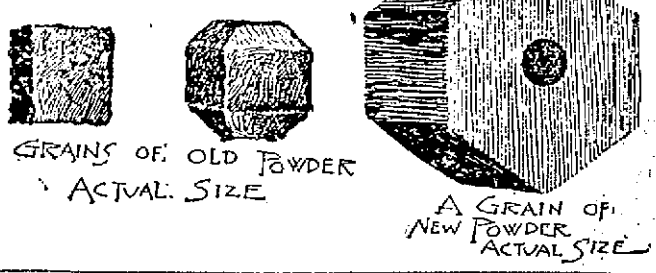
There was no such mystery about the Euphrates. From the remotest times its sources seem to have been known by hearsay, if not by observation, to the dwellers on the coast.

The Nile was beneficent even in its floods. The people learned to let its waters flow over their lands at the time of the inundation, and where they raised dikes and sunk canals and basins it was to let in the water and not to keep it out.

The Euphrates also had its floods, but these were destructive. They scarred the soft earth with ravines and swept the fertile soil onward to build new lands along the edge of the Persian gulf. The people anticipated the overflow with dread, and their most absorbing task was to restrain the river within bounds. They became more intimate with the earth than their Egyptian contemporaries. They learned how to mold the clay and make their houses and the houses of their kings and their gods out of the material under their feet. The Egyptians learned something about brick manufacture, but they had no need to depend wholly upon that sort of building material. It was easy for them to obtain stone, as their huge piles attest.



A STRIP OF SMOKELESS POWDER



GRAINS OF OLD POWDER ACTUAL SIZE

A GRAIN OF NEW POWDER ACTUAL SIZE

THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

Nearly 1,200,000 pounds of colors are used by the United States government annually for printing paper money, revenue and postage stamps.

At Munich there is a hospital which is entirely supported by the sale of old steel pen nibs, collected from all parts of Germany. They are made into watch springs, knives and razors.

The public schools are the means of saving a great deal of property. It is said that during the vacation the school children of America destroy, waste or damage property of various kinds to the amount of $1,000,000 a day.

It is estimated that North Carolina mills are consuming annually 50,000 more bales of cotton than are produced in the state.

A Minnesota farmer insists that corn makes a better and cheaper fuel than coal. He raised enough corn on ten acres to heat his house and feed two horses and a cow through the winter.

A remarkable instance of harmonious relations between employers and employed is the fact that no fewer than 41 men and women in the employ of the steel pen manufactory of Heintze & Blanckerz, Hamburg, recently celebrated the day on which they entered the factory 25 years ago.

Paris sends £750,000 worth of toys to England every year.

Figures have been collected in a suburb of Berlin showing that 44 per cent of all the children work two to three hours at home before school hours.

Rev. W. H. Morrison of Manchester, N. H., has voluntarily relinquished $500 of his $2,000 annual salary because of the cut of 10 per cent in the wages paid at the mills and the consequent hard times in the parish and the town.

The Swiss national council has adopted, by 101 votes to 9, a bill for the introduction in Switzerland of a system of compulsory insurance against sickness by all persons having no independent means.

In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of nails. Today a bushel of wheat will buy 25 pounds of nails.

Thomas Homar, a colored man of South Carolina, has built more cotton mills than any contractor in the south.

THE POET AND THE ACTRESS.

BAB DISCUSSES THE QUALITIES OF TWO PEOPLE NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

[Copyright, 1898.]

It is a good thing to be endowed at one's birth with enthusiasm. Perhaps those people who are stolid and do not allow their fancies to get the advantage of them go through life in a more even manner, but I doubt if they get one-half of the pleasure out of everything that comes to them as does the enthusiastic woman. I say "enthusiastic woman" because enthusiasm in a man is apt to degenerate into stilliness unless it grows into hearty likes and dislikes about the time he is 21. But that is another story.

When I first read the "Prose Fancies" of Richard Le Gallienne, I said to myself, "Here is a man who knows how to find beauty in everything, and here is a man who isn't ashamed to have intense likes and deeply strong dislikes, and here's a man who controls the best English I have met since I was introduced to the essays of Stevenson."

Then from here and there would come a poem with the somewhat romantic signature of Richard Le Gallienne, and after awhile the newspapers began to tell, not of his great genius—that isn't the way of newspapers—but of his peculiarities and distinctive likings. Of course nobody amounts to anything who has not decided likes and dislikes, and as we are all so fond of saying this world is free and people can do as they please in it I fail to see why, if a man prefers wearing a lace tie or his hair a little longer than ordinary or inclines to knee breeches or finds a loose jacket more comfortable, he should not follow his fancy.

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RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

A week or two ago I took into my hands that most strange book, "The Quest of the Golden Girl." I say "most strange." A great many other people put a different adjective to it, but there must be something else in this world except milk for babes, and as it is already in its ninth edition there must be other people who, like me, found in it much that was interesting. Perhaps, indeed certainly, I did not approve of everything. Perhaps, indeed most certainly, I disagree with the author about some things, and not perhaps and very certainly there are some of the most delicate touches, some of the most exquisite poetry, in this book that were ever written. Therefore when I saw a small announcement in one corner of the paper that Mr. Richard Le Gallienne would read at a certain time at a certain place I presented myself at the box office of that theater and bought the first ticket that was sold, since when I hear people read I like to be near them.

There came the day and the hour—later on the man. The curtains parted and showed a stage set after the fashion of a simple English interior. There were a few books on the table in the center and beside them a big bunch of violets. In a second a slender young man, dressed in the most conventional afternoon dress and wearing a perfectly fitting frock coat, made a polite bow to his audience. The face was classic to a degree. It was the face that MacLise drew so many years ago when Charles Dickens was his sitter and when Charles Dickens was just about the age that this man is. The eyes are peculiarly clear, and the hair, which, oddly enough, you would first think was long, is in reality tremendously thick, inclined to wave, very black, and, though worn longer than the average man wears his locks, still its thickness impresses one much more than its length. There were a word or two of introduction and a simple speech to the effect that American people, like English people, were probably interested in simple things and liked to hear about everyday affairs, as springtime, the moon, the heart beats of the world and the world itself.

The greatest peculiarity of Mr. Le Gallienne to me is his supersensitive mouth. If I were stone deaf, I could tell what he said from the motion of his lips. He absolutely caresses his words, although he is entirely free from gestures and has no tricks of elocution. He is yet a pleasant reader, but, oh, what a writer! Truly he can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, since one of his most charming descriptions of spring makes poetical the antics of a matronly pig, followed by her ten little piglets.

It is easy to understand his great admiration for golden haired women, for he is a perfect brunette, and yet the lady pointed out as his wife was dark haired. In "The Quest of the Golden Girl" he finds that the woman whom he loves and whose hair is golden has gained this golden tinge through the agency of a little vial marked "Peroxide of Hydrogen," so he asks her to let her hair go back to its natural color, and she promises to do it, saying at the same time, with that wonderful foresight that comes only to women, "All right, dear, but something tells me that when my locks are all brown again our happiness will be at an end."

He asks her how long it will take for this wonderful hair, which reaches almost to her feet, to lose its artificial color, and she tells him about two years. He speaks of cutting a lock of it—that is, one-half golden and one-half brown—and he says it seems to him to represent her life, only the dark part is the golden and the golden days are the dark time. The two years go by, and for you who have not read this book I am going to quote just the end of it:

"Two years did Elizabeth and I know the love that passeth all understanding, and day by day the chestnut upon her head was more and the gold less till the day came that she had prophesied, and with the day a little child, whose hair had stolen all her mother's gold, as her heart had drained away her mother's life. Ah, reader, may it be long before you kneel at the bedside of her you love best in the world and know that of all your love is left but a hundred heart beats, while beside sits Death, watch in hand and fingers upon her wrist.

"'Husband,' whispered Elizabeth as we looked at each other for the last time, 'let her be your little golden girl.' And then a strange sweetness stole over her face, and the dream of Elizabeth's life was ended.

"As I write I hear in the still house the running of little feet, a fairy patter, sweet and terrible to the heart. Little feet, little feet—perhaps if I follow you I shall find again our mother that is lost. Perhaps Elizabeth left you with me that I should not miss the way."

Could any man write that unless he were a poet? Ah, my friend, if Richard Le Gallienne comes to the town in which you live, go and hear him read if only to pay the poet a compliment and to hear him tell with a boyish smile on his face that the best explanation he can give of a paradox is "that it is like truth standing on its head to attract attention."

In "The Quest of the Golden Girl" the author grows most enthusiastic and uses capitals to express his enthusiasm for "The Girl Who Works." Today she is many; she is rich; she is poor; she is nobody; she is a great swell; she may be Peter Cooper's daughter, who supplies various restaurants with eggs and milk, or she may be little Miss Blossom, from a country town, who is busy all day long behind a desk. But you are entirely out of the world—that is, out of the fashion—unless you buy everything possible from "The Girl Who Works."

For wear with your tailor made gown you are nobody unless you deal with the latest fashionable shopkeeper—that is to say, you must get your big puffed scarf, your narrow string tie, your medium sized teck, or whatever you may lean to in the way of scarfs, from the Johnstone Bennett Neckwear company. That is the business into which the clever little actress has gone, imitating a titled woman in London. You go to the handsome building; you ride up several flights in the elevator, and, wishing the newest thing in scarfs, you enter an artistically furnished room and then wonder where the stock is. There is no sign of trade. The room has been properly arranged by a famous Boston house decorator, and when you speak to one of the pleasant women standing around you are shown the richest as well as the newest materials. There are pictures or samples of the styles, but your special scarf will be made to order for you, and, delight of delights, you will have one like the one that I ordered, which can't be copied—a darling that has not merely the name of the maker on the back, but "Made to order for Bab by the Johnstone Bennett Neckwear company." That is the reason the smart girls are all going there for their scarfs. That the scarfs are well made goes without saying, but every woman likes this individual ownership, and then, too, every piece of silk or brocade or madras or lawn, or whatever it may be that is used, is made especially for this firm, and the manufacturer cannot sell the pattern to any one else in America. We women are all selfish in loving that best which nobody else can get; that is why we are faithful to men.

Enthusiastic? Of course I'm enthusiastic; that was my endowment at birth. But there are worse things than being enthusiastic.

Enthusiasm is not a bad thing when it induces you to do the right thing at the right time.

Enthusiasm is not a bad thing when it induces you to give of your sympathy or your money where it is most needed.

Enthusiasm is not a bad thing when it induces you to stand up boldly for your friend and to show a cold shoulder to your enemy.

Enthusiasm is not a bad thing when it induces you to be kind, sympathetic and loyal; it is only bad when it makes you bitter of speech and cold of heart, and I hope it will never affect in that way either you or

Bab

Scotch College Girls.

Since the college doors were opened to women in Scotland the students have shown a pardonable patriotism in many curious ways. The formal college cap has met new rivals in the Flora Macdonald bonnet, the Glengarry, the Tam O'Shanter, the cock of the walk, the Robbie Burns and the highland chieftain. In wearing apparel there has been a revival of Scotch friezes, Caledonian shawls and historical plaids and tartans. Some of the college clubs and societies have adopted as a uniform the style made famous by great women of Scotch history.

The most general of all fashions, however, is the use of tartans for street and college costumes. The effect is described as most happy, bringing to mind the picturesque days of the highlanders of romance.

SHE GUARDS THE MORAL WICKET.

MRS. REGINA STUCKLIN, IMMIGRATION INSPECTRESS, AND HER WORK.

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New York, March 10.—For 14 years Mrs. Stucklin has guarded the moral wicket of the immigration highway into the United States. The plain record, "Mrs. Regina Stucklin, inspectress," in the blue book of the treasury department gives no hint of the peculiar nature or extent of the work she does, still less of the conscientious manner in which Mrs. Stucklin guards the trust imposed on her.

In these 14 years 2,500,000 women coming into the port of New York by the immigration bureau have passed under Mrs. Stucklin's critical, questioning eye, and to her thousands of children in the United States, perhaps thousands yet unborn, owe their stainless birth and the very name they bear.

She is the only woman in the service of the immigration department who has the right to sit in a board of inquiry and has the same right to sit on a special board as the assistant commissioner of immigration himself. She also has the same power to administer an oath in the work of the bureau as the inspectors have. Both of these powers, however, Mrs. Stucklin rarely exercises unless the bureau is overcrowded with work or some special case is under consideration where a woman or young girl would be placed in an overembarrassing position without the official presence of a woman.

Mrs. Stucklin, with her assistant, Miss Taylor, has a little desk in one corner of "the center" of the bureau, which is railed off to receive women and children who have become separated from their party, haven't tickets or are in any kind of position that requires some special attention from inspectress or from missionaries at her approval.

A list of incoming steamers, with the number of steerage passengers, hangs at the desk, and when the warning whistle blows in the bureau Mrs. Stucklin takes up her position opposite the chief inspecting physician.

As the long line of immigrants approaches, each laden with many children and many pieces of luggage of strange descriptions, Mrs. Stucklin glances down the line, watching faces of girls and children and women. As the medical inspector examines and turns them about Mrs. Stucklin is sizing up the feminine portion of the line. Once past the doctor it is her chance. Among the first things she is hunting for are apparently newly wed couples. More than frequently they are not wed, but Mrs. Stucklin at once perceives the pressing need of the services of priest or pastor.

Every woman of that description, whether 14 or 40, is held up and questioned by Mrs. Stucklin.

"Where's your husband?" is the first question.

Very often the man whom the woman points out as her husband doesn't bear that relation to her and may have left his real wife behind him when he sailed, preferring the inamorata whom he has in tow.

Then there are young women with elderly lovers, fleeing from the wrath of husband or wife; eloping couples scurrying before the blast of parental opposition; girls who have yielded to the attentions on board ship of strangers or former friends and covoyagers.

All these and many more it is Mrs. Stucklin's duty to discover. How she recognizes them is a mystery to one unfamiliar with the motley crew she overlooks. There are signs in a girl's face. What they are—blushes of shame or joy, proud possession of a sweetheart or expected husband—Mrs. Stucklin's long study of feminine human nature in the steerage has taught her. And there passes in review before this tall, dignified, impassive faced woman these regiments of misshapen love affairs from the slums and purlieus of every country in Europe and the orient.

Mrs. Stucklin's desk in "the center" becomes the clearing house and she the power behind the throne of the unlucky love affairs of lower Europe and the steerage. After days and weeks of watching Mrs. Stucklin's work it becomes apparent that immigration to this country is considered the cure all for Europe's unhappy affairs of the heart and passions. Whether in cabin or steerage, elopers are detained by the bureau if detected.

When an eloping couple appears, no matter by whom discovered, they are turned over to Mrs. Stucklin. She speaks German and English fluently and has gained sufficient mastery of about all the languages and dialects to obtain all the information necessary from the women she handles. Sometimes it is a stubborn case, where for days both parties deny their relations and other men offer to wed the girl and even other women claim the man as their lawful husband. What tangles these women of the steerage and their heart affairs do weave no romance writer has ever surpassed. Some of the affairs become humorous and even run the gamut of emotions to end in the woman or man being ordered deported to the part from which he came. It is impossible to understand the extraordinary scale of ingenious plots and emotions the human peasant heart is capable of until, like Mrs. Stucklin, one spends years among these arriving people with their heart affairs in full sway.

Only after Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie had given his permission would Mrs. Stucklin consent to talk of her experiences:

"I went into the service in old Castle Garden 14 years ago. For six years it was state service for New York. When the bureau was turned over to the national government, I went too. The biggest day's work I ever did was to inspect over 9,000 immigrants between 8 in the morning and half past 12 midnight. I have nothing to do with the morals of men except as they concern some woman immigrant. I am supposed to see that people who ought to be wedded are not admitted to the country until the ceremony has been performed. Sometimes the men object, but generally when they find they will be returned to the port from which they sailed if they continue to refuse everybody consents. The couple is sent out under bureau charge, and when the guard brings back a receipt from pastor or priest for one married couple, with names in full, they are released. We have to be sure no impediment to the marriage has been left behind in the old world.

MRS. REGINA STUCKLIN.

"I average about 150 couples a year. Sometimes a couple is to be deported in any event, and they want to get married for fear of consequences on their return. Then if there is no obstacle we allow them the felicity of making a honeymoon of the return trip to Europe.

"The prettiest girls? I shouldn't want to say, but some of the most beautiful to me are the peasants of southern Italy.

"The English, German, French and Scandinavian women are almost sure to read and write their own languages because compulsory education exists for those nations. So do the Slav girls generally.

"It is one perpetual procession of novelties in emotions and stories coming through the immigration bureau, always some variation of love, tragedy or drama. What could be more dramatic than a recent case where a woman, tilting on her very high heeled little shoes and wearing peasant garb, was claimed by two men as their wife, and then when the real husband arrived and refused to receive his wife the woman was sent back to Italy without even being permitted to speak to the husband, who marched off contented as soon as he learned his unfaithful spouse could not land in this country?

"One strange feature to people are the babies born under the shadow of the bureau itself. There have been cases where reputable women, accompanied by husbands and other children, have given birth to children while waiting to be sent back to Europe. In such a case the family is held until the woman is able to travel again, but the baby, although it may be born in the Long Island City hospital or on Ellis island, is not a citizen of this country because the mother has not been admitted to the country.

"The most interesting cases to me are the many children travelling alone unprotected but by friendship and the kindnesses of strangers. I think the one case that stands out in all my experience is that of a baby boy just able to toddle and patter a little who arrived without our being able to secure any trace of his destination or previous location in Europe. His mother had fallen down stairs on the steamer, broken her neck and died instantly. Nothing could be found to give any clew to her destination. The baby was with me in Castle Garden for three months, and all we knew was his last name. We grew to love the child, and he persisted in calling me mamma. Every one took to the boy, and his strange condition, a little Mr. Nobody of Nowhere, gained him much sympathy. Finally, after advertising, a man wrote from Kansas that the boy was his nephew, and his sister, the baby's mother, had been on the way to Kansas.

"Documents arrived from Europe to prove the man's story, and the child was finally sent on to him, but it was a very sorrowful child that cried and struggled to stay with us in Castle Garden. I remember one baby in arms that arrived bound for Chicago traveling only under the guide of a tag.

"There are just as good chances in this country for immigrant girls as ever. But the race of domestic servants has passed away. No girls really want to do housework. They would rather go into stores or shops at $6 a week than have a home and $14 a month. They seem now to look down on domestic service, although my experience has been that a girl with $8 a week in a store is not so well off as a domestic with only $6 a month.

"Every safeguard is thrown about girls and women in this bureau. No girl is permitted to go into the city unless we know where she is going or unless she insists, and we have no power, once admitted, to detain her after telling her of the pitfalls into which she may fall. The missionaries here do a great work in protecting girls and women. Their work is thorough and effective, and only one who knows its importance in helping newly arived women and girls can understand its value.

"I do not think many girls are brought here now in the steerage for immoral purposes. Under the regular arrangements every girl is protected if she desires it for a year after landing. If she of her own volition leaves places found for her by the labor bureau without notifying the bureau and gets into trouble, that is her own fault. The government has provided every safeguard wisdom and experience can suggest, and I faithfully try to carry out every provision so made and any that common sense and womanly sympathy dictate.

"But it is always an ever pressing stream of new women with new stories, and no sooner do I wonder 'What will become of that woman?' than another takes her place, and the first drops out of sight."

KATE M'GUIRK.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Velveteen makes a serviceable as well as stylish gown for a 12-year-old girl. Rich blue velveteen is used for the pretty costume illustrated. The blouse and skirt are laid in deep box plaits. Two plaited ruffles lined with white satin head the tight sleeves. The plaits on the blouse are trimmed with strips of heavy lace insertion run with white satin ribbon. This ribboned insertion is also used for belt and stock and to trim the sleeves. This model would be equally attractive if made of golden brown velveteen with turquoise blue ribbons or willow green velveteen with shell pink or deep cream ribbons.

A popular model for school gowns this spring is shown in the accompanying sketch. In this instance a dull green cloth with wavy brown lines is the material chosen, but any of the pretty fancy fabrics will make a serviceable and attractive little gown. Brown velvet is used for garniture, a set of three rows on the skirt above the hem and two sets on the blouse and sleeves. The droop of the blouse conceals the joining of the waist and skirt, so no belt is needed, but two velvet rosettes in front give a pretty finish. As will be seen, this model is very simple in construction and presents no difficulties to the home dressmaker. The blouse has a tight fitting lining. The skirt is made without gores and is gathered to hang in full folds. The tight sleeves have shoulder puffs, which are sewed on separately. The trimming may be varied to suit the taste. Braid, heavy lace, insertion and narrow velvet ribbon are all much used.

One little maid in the illustration wears a jaunty spring school suit of serge, a blue ground with lines of apple green and black forming a broken plaid. It is made with a four gored skirt, having three large plaits at the back. The waist, which is attached to the skirt, fits the figure at the sides, but the front and back have a gathered blouse effect. The deep scalloped yoke is separate and is trimmed with two rows of black velvet ribbon and a quilled velvet frill. Velvet is used on the sleeves and for belt and stock. A blue straw sailor with black quills and rosettes of ribbon completes this costume.

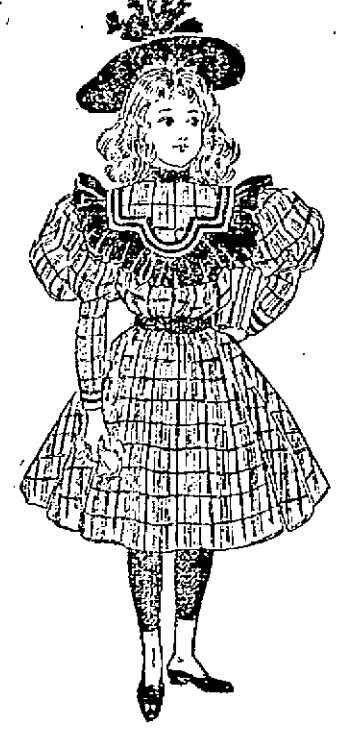
The sailor suit still remains in high favor, notwithstanding its more pretentious rivals, and makes an admirable choice for a gown for the little maiden fond of outdoor play. A smart little suit has a black serge skirt and a blouse of scarlet and black plaid. The collar and shield are black.

The little maid depicted is very trim and nautical in her regulation sailor suit of marine blue serge. To wear with it are sets of embroidered cuffs, collars and shields of white, dull blue and scarlet duck, which give variety and a touch of color to the costume.

TRIM LITTLE SAILOR SUIT.

FOR THE CLASS ROOM.

BLUE VELVETEEN.



JAUNTY SCHOOL GOWN.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

The German woman proclaims her emancipation not only by going for academic degrees in competition with men, but by engaging in all sorts of trades in like rivalry. A recent official report shows that there are in Germany 3 women employed as chimney sweeps, 7 as gunsmiths, 147 as coppersmiths, 379 as farriers and nailers, 390 as masons, 8 as stonecutters and 2,000 in marble, slate and stone quarries.

Miss Hsu of Soochow recently married a red flower vase as a substitute for her betrothed, who died before the wedding day. He was a son of Li Jen Hsiang, vice chancellor of the Imperial academy at Peking. The young woman, having determined to marry no one else, adopted this means to enter her betrothed's family and so be treated as a widow. The people of Soochow are talking of building a stone arch to commemorate Miss Hsu's virtues.

The infant daughter of a German nobleman who is also a wheelman was given a bicycle recently. The baby and nurse rode to church on a tandem propelled by a manservant, and the christening party of over 80 people followed on wheels.

Mrs. Robert Osborn, a New York society woman who has gone into trade and designs costumes for dressmakers and actresses, thinks that American taste and originality are speedily to assert themselves in the creation of modes and that the reign of Paris and Vienna in this department will end. She thinks also that the exploiting of American designs is the privilege of the stage and that the subject of stage dressing is likely to be one of natural importance. Mrs. Osborn claims the invention of the ubiquitous shirt waist.

Lady Murray, widow of the late Sir Charles Murray and sister of Lord Castleton, is establishing a home for poor authors at Antibes, France. Those sent there who are not incurable, but are likely to get benefit from it, will pay $1 a week. What kind of authors are eligible is not known.

A young Boston woman advertises that she devotes herself to home cooking specialties and prepares luncheons and dinners at residence of employer.

Mrs. Steele, the novelist, has been invited to stand for election as president of the Women Writers' club of London in succession to Mrs. J. R. Green, who has held that office for a year.

A female town crier fulfills her duties in the Scottish town of Dunning, Perthshire. She is a hale, hearty old dame of 70, locally known as the "bell wife," and is very proud of having proclaimed the queen's birthday for 53 years running.

The Chinese dress in white at funerals and in black at weddings, and old women always serve as bridesmaids.

UNPARALLELED ACTIVITY

In the War Department to Meet Any Emergency.

Three New Battleships Ordered—Officials Straining Every Nerve in the Work—Unlimited Material—Spanish Minister on the Attitude of His Country.

Washington, March 12.—Hoping for the best and preparing for the worst about represents the situation in the war and navy departments. The officials still profess confidence that there is to be a peaceful outcome of the threatening difficulties, but meanwhile prepare with serenity to meet their duty if events should shape themselves otherwise.

The most important developments of Friday were the decision of the house naval committee to place in the appropriation bill a provision for three battleships and a conclusion on the part of the secretary of war to issue an order creating a new military department, including within its confines that part of the country which would be in all likelihood nearest to the field of hostilities in case it should come to that. The present department of Texas is abolished by the order, and there is created the department of the south. General Graham, at present commander of the department of Texas, will command the new department, which will include the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. All of these states save the last are at present attached to the department of the east under command of General Merritt of New York. It is said at the department that General Merritt is fully compensated for the strength of the command which passes away from him by the addition to his forces of the two regiments of artillery now recruiting. Headquarters of the new department of the south will be at Atlanta, chosen because of its strategical value, from its excellent railroad connections.

For the first time officials of the war department admit that they are straining every nerve to improve that part of the defenses of the country confided to their care. The president and Secretary Alger have impowered General Flagler, chief of ordnance, to give orders without limit for the purchase of war material. Flagler has instructed every concern capable of supplying war material, such as rapid-fire guns, shot, shell and ammunition, to go to work at full capacity.

The navy department has reason to believe that it has secured the Amazonas and her sister ship now building in England for Brazil. It was stated at a cabinet meeting yesterday by Secretary Long that the naval attache at London, Lieutenant Colwell, had almost completed negotiations for the purchase.

Most of the time of the cabinet meeting was taken up in the discussion of measures which have been put into operation for the acquisition of naval vessels. One of the members said after the meeting: "It is not possible at this time to say just how many ships in all the government will be able to secure. It has options on a number that have been offered, but nothing is likely to be definitely accomplished in the way of acquiring them until an examination is made into their condition, for which purpose a naval officer has been dispatched abroad. We do not want a lot of vessels that other nations contracted to be built and now find are not up to expectations. The fact is notorious that there are not a great many really good vessels to be had, but I should not be surprised if we were able to get at least a half dozen formidable ones. The $50,000,000 appropriated for war preparations will be expended in this country except such as may be used in the purchase of ships and in the acquisition of munitions of war that are not obtainable here.

"Yes, I think the sympathy of the British government in this controversy is with the United States. At any rate she does not side with Spain. I do not mean by this statement to have you infer that England will openly advocate our cause and extend us substantial help, but will give us its moral support."

WAITING FOR ORDERS.

Washington, March 12.—In anticipation of a rupture between the United States and Spain, many officers on the retired list have notified the secretary of the navy of their readiness to perform any duty in the line of their profession that he may deem suitable for them. There seems to be considerable misapprehension on the part of the general public as to the availability of officers on the retired list for active duty in times of war. Section 1462 of the revised statutes bearing on this subject provides as follows: "No officer on the retired list of the navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war." Under this section it is apparent that if war should break out, all officers on the retired list competent to serve will be subject to the orders of the secretary of the navy.

The president has power to assign any retired officer to duty during the progress of war, but can only assign him to the command of squadrons or ships by and with the advice and consent of the senate. There are many officers on the retired list in the full enjoyment of health and mental vigor, despite the fact that they are 62 years of age, whose ability and experience would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the nation in case it proved necessary to go to war. Notable among these is Rear Admiral John G. Walker, recently retired for age and now engaged on special duty as president of the Nicaragua canal commission.

"ARBITRATION OUT OF PLACE."

New York, March 12.—Horatio S. Rubens, counsel to the Cuban junta in this city, in an interview said: "The suggestion that if our naval board of inquiry should report that the destruction of the Maine was due to external causes and if the Spanish court of naval inquiry should report in favor of the accident theory, the decision would have to be arrived at by submitting the question to an international board of inquiry, must have been made without due consideration of the subject. The principle involved in the Maine disaster differs materially in character from the claims usually submitted to arbitration. This is not a question so much of the material or financial loss as it is of the principle of international responsibility for the safety of national property and of the lives of government officers. The question of national honor enters largely into the consideration of this matter, and it is improbable that any nation will ever submit to arbitration on such a subject.

"If the court of inquiry reports the destruction of the Maine due to external cause, Spain is prima facie responsible, inasmuch as a sufficient quantity of explosives could not have been obtained by private parties without the knowledge or consent of some Spanish officer, her responsibility is greater than if the act were that of an ordinary subject. Because of the surrounding circumstances she should have exercised the highest degree of care in providing for the security of the Maine. In view of the law and the facts in the case, the arbitration of the character suggested is clearly out of place."

TO MAN NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

Washington, March 12.—Orders have been issued for manning the newly established fortifications on the Atlantic coast from Boston down to Galveston, including the organization of the two new artillery regiments, numbers six and seven, authorized by a recent act of congress. The Sixth regiment will have its headquarters at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and the Seventh regiment its headquarters at Fort McHenry. In organizing the new regiments six men will be taken from each of the batteries now in service, so that each of the new batteries will have at the rate of 15 experienced artillerymen.

Fort Monroe, Va., is probably the strongest and best equipped station on the Atlantic coast, and the garrison there will be called upon to man other fortifications, but not to an extent that would weaken its own efficiency. One battery of the First artillery will be transferred to Fort Morgan, Ala., which, in conjunction with Fort Gaines, commands the entrance to Mobile bay. Another battery will be sent to Tybee island, Ga., for the protection of the mouth of the Savannah river. For the better protection of the national capitol, one battery of the Fourth artillery at Fort Monroe has been ordered to Sheridan Point, Va. This fort is nearly opposite Fort Washington and, in connection with it, commands the approach to Washington by water. The batteries of the Fourth artillery stationed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, will be distributed between Fort Delaware and Fort Mott, N. J., thus providing for the protection of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden and other cities in that vicinity.

Arrangements have been made by the chief signal officer of the army, by authority of the secretary of war, to establish immediate telegraphic and telephonic connections between all the new stations on the coast to which troops have been assigned. All the movements are to be made without delay and are the results of the recent tour of inspection of General Merritt, commanding the department of the east, in which all of them are located.

THREE SHIPS MORE.

Washington, March 12.—Three new battleships of the staunchest type afloat were authorized by the house committee on naval affairs yesterday, and a provision for their construction was inserted in the naval appropriation bill. At the same time the committee agreed on a maximum price of $400 per ton for armor plate for our vessels, increased the force of naval marines by 473 men, and put matters in fair shape for a decision on the location of dry docks, probably four in number, capable of accommodating the largest sized war vessels. The committee was in session practically all day, and before the decision on the increase of ships was reached there was a long and interesting discussion.

FINANCIAL SIDE OF A WAR.

London, March 12.—The Statist, discussing the financial side of a possible Spanish-American war, agrees that the United States will eventually obtain command of the sea, adding: "Then if Spain submitted, the expenditure would rapidly end, and the war might not cost very much; but if Spain prolonged the contest the United States would find itself in an embarrassing position. The creation of a large army to drive Spain out of Cuba would mean a very considerable expense, and when accomplished, what would the United States do with Cuba? Lastly if Spain then refused to submit, would America, after capturing the Spanish West Indies, extend the war to Europe? The collapse of Spanish credit might force her to peace: but if Spain simply defaulted her debt and devoted the money she could raise in any way to protracting the struggle, the cost to the United States would certainly be very great."

CLAIMS FIRST HONORS.

Chicago, March 12.—Chicago has a regimental claimant for the honor of being called the First Illinois volunteers in event of war with Spain. The full roster is in the hands of Governor Tanner with the assurance that the regiment is ready at one hour's notice. Colonel Thomas L. Hurtigan heads the list of commissioned officers. Every officer of the regiment has been either in the service of the regular army at West Point, or in the militia of Illinois or other states.

A FULMINATING ARCHBISHOP.

Madrid, March 12.—The cardinal archbishop of Valladolid has published another letter refuting some of the comments upon his recent pastoral, in which he blamed America for the prolongation of the Cuban war and said that "the hypocritical friendship of the United States wastes Spain's resources in order the better to attack her when weakened." He affirms his attachment to the queen regent and his obedience to the pope.

The Herald's statement that America will indemify Spain for giving independence to Cuba is regarded here as a balloon, but also as displaying a recognition of public sentiment in Spain where it would be impossible for any government to propose a sale of Cuba.

NEW MINISTER TALKED.

Washington, March 12.—Speaking of the present policy of Spain in giving autonomy to Cuba, the Spanish minister said: "The government has granted autonomy on the broadest and most liberal lines. It is designed to give the Cuban people the complete direction of their international affairs, thus gratifying the honorable ambition of the Cubans while maintaining the historic allegiance of Cuba as a colony of Spain. The government is not executing this plan grudgingly or with any technical restrictions. On the contrary, it appreciates the fact that the largest degree of prosperity for the island may be expected from such a measure of reform as will meet the cherished expectations of Cubans loyal to Spain."

The minister was asked if he viewed the present condition of affairs between the United States and Spain as indicating war. After a moment's hesitation he answered: "I am sure that the United States does not want war, just as I am sure that the Spanish government does not want war, and will do everything honorable in its power to avert such a calamity."

FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Washington, March 12.—The statement was persistently circulated yesterday that the administration was in possession of intimations or information that the result of the investigation of the court of inquiry as to the cause of the Maine disaster would show that the explosion which destroyed the battleship was caused by an external agency. A cabinet officer was even quoted as making this announcement, and another report had it that the stenographic notes of the court of inquiry were before Secretary Long. Secretary Long pronounced the statements false in every particular.

GONE TO MATANZAS.

Key West, March 12.—The Fern sailed for Matanzas last night with a cargo of provisions for the starving Cubans. From Matanzas she will go to Sagua la Grande. Her departure was without incident.

MOST FAMOUS WOMEN IN THE WORLD

Recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy as the Greatest of all Cures.

Illustrious Women, Like Clara Barton and Belva A. Lockwood, Who Are the Leaders of Women, Tell You to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura if You Wish to be Surely Cured. In the Spring You Need the Wonderful Strengthening, Purifying, Invigorating Effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura. Take it Now, For it is the Best of All Spring Medicines.

Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, indorses Dr. Greene's Nervura.

What higher commendation can a medicine have, what more convincing proof, what more positive assurance that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will surely cure, than the recommendation and indorsement of the world wide known and universally loved and honored, Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society!

Such is the world famous Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, and her words in praise and recommendation of the wonderful curer of disease, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, will be a new hope to thousands upon thousands of those who are sick, out of health, weak, nervous, or who suffer from headaches, rheumatism, neuralgia, or other painful and distressing disease, nervous affections or poor and devitalized blood.

Clara Barton says:

"We have tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and although the remedy has been in our hands but a short time, we judge that the remedy has all the merits which are claimed for it. We shall still continue its use, with the expectation that we shall be able to endorse it still more highly.

CLARA BARTON,
President of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

Belva A. Lockwood, foremost woman of her time, cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

"There is no word so powerful among women, no influence so great, and no authority so high as the utterances of a recognized leader when speaking to her sister women for the good of womankind. It is, therefore, the voice of Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., who is recognized among women as their mightiest leader and champion in all woman's movements which mark this generation, is raised in the interests of women; when this representative of her sex to such an extent that she has been twice nominated for President of the United States by the Equal Rights Party, publishes the fact to the world that she owes her present good health and strength to the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, it comes as a positive proof, a revelation of the way to health to the thousands upon thousands of people who droop and languish under the burden of ill-health, over-taxed strength, nervous disorders and the weaknesses, pains and aches of female complaints.

Mrs. Lockwood says:

"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and am pleased to say that it has improved my digestion, relieved the sleeplessness under a great nervous strain, during which I believe that sleep would otherwise have been impossible, and seems in every way to have built up my general health. The attacks of faintness to which I had previously been subject have entirely disappeared. It increases the appetite, tends to cheerfulness and general good feeling and leaves no ill effect.

"I can freely recommend it to all persons afflicted with nervous disorders, or that tired feeling which is so common. I recommend it also to nervous people, aged people and to all persons in delicate health.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, A. M. & B. L.,
Secretary American Peace Bureau."

Vice-President of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Vice-President of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, Mrs. S. Louise Barton, of 4 Union Park St., Boston, Mass, says: "I am glad to give my testimony in regard to the great worth of Dr. Greene's Nervura. Two years ago my husband and myself, both slowly recovering from a severe illness, found ourselves unable to sleep, and becoming, by reason of this, so nervous and weak as greatly to retard our recovery. By the advice of a friend (after trying various other remedies) we began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura. It acted like a charm, giving us refreshing slumber and also returning strength. I had been troubled with dyspepsia and found, to my surprise, that as my strength returned I was being cured of this disease also. I have relied on it ever since when wearied with my brain work, and found it the best thing I have ever tried."

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, wife of the Greatest Preacher and Divine that ever lived, knew and told the wonderful good Dr. Greene's Nervura is doing.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, whose name is revered and honored by everybody, wrote to the people out of deep regard for humanity and an earnest desire to restore the weak, tired, feeble, nervous and suffering, again to health and strength: "I have given some of Dr. Greene's Nervura to several friends who I thought would be benefited by it. They speak highly of it, and feel they have been much benefited by its use. These people are very responsible witnesses as to the beneficial character of the medicine, and I am ready to vouch for the honesty of their approval of Dr. Greene's Nervura. If needed in my own case, I certainly should use it."

Remember also that Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Much Gold Coming From Europe.

AN INCREASED SHIPMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Number Failures for the Week Were 248.

New York, March 12.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade, say that it is most gratifying that no industry or branch of business shows any restriction or hindrance, but some have been rapidly gaining for the past week and month. The railways are gaining, even while speculators are selling their stocks, and the demand for products of all the great industries is increasing. More gold is coming from Europe than is needed, $10,863,000 having been ordered during the past week, and money markets are nowhere alarmed or stringent, though reasonably more cautious. The country rests assured that its industries, almost all its business, the foreign demand for its products, and practically all its resources are beyond the reach of any foreign power, and that its honor and foreign interests are in safe hands.

Shipments of boots and shoes from the east have been for two weeks 18 percent and for the year 14.5 percent larger than last year, much the largest heretofore for this month, and purchases have been the largest ever known, in several branches covering five to six months' production, prices being generally conceded below original demands. Open quotations for boots and shoes are more than one percent lower than a year ago, with leather four percent higher, notwithstanding some decline this week, but it is not unlikely that concessions to large buyers have made up the difference.

Sales of wool for the week have been the smallest since the week of greatest alarm in August, 1896, but not because any mills have stopped work. Cancellations are frequent, and jobbers evidently have failed to sell as much as they expected at the advanced prices asked, but even these would not be possible had wool cost the millers current market prices. Little wool can be moved with a new clip near and heavy stocks still in mills, without further reduction. Goods are now lower in qualities less well known, though unchanged on standard grades. Cotton goods have a large distribution, and prices are generally steady, though in outside dealings print cloths are a shade lower. Prints are in better demand.

Failures for the week have been 248 in the United States, against 256 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 61 last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It was announced at New Brunswick, N. J., by President Scott of Rutgers college, that Helen Gould had made a gift of $20,000 to the college.

The print cloth market in Fall River, Mass., is dull at 2 3-16 cents, nominal. It is reported that 50,000 pieces were disposed of outside at 2 1-8 cents.

The Paris police have arrested three persons on a charge of complicity in a bomb explosion last June when Mr. Faure was on his way to Long Champ.

In the supreme court at Riverhead, L. I., William Seaman was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for the theft of a bicycle. It was Seaman's second offence.

John C. Parsons, one of the most prominent citizens of Hartford, died Friday afternoon after a short attack of bright's disease. He was 66 years old and graduated at Yale in 1855.

Domestic Joy.

The charm of domestic joy will be preserved, if those parents, who fear the early death of one of their loved ones when attacked with a serious throat or lung trouble, resort at once to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a never-failing remedy. "I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for my son, who was eight years old. He has been troubled with a bronchial cough since he was two and a half years of age, and I have tried everything, but found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does him the most good." Mrs. A. Geib, 317 Demott St., West Hoboken, N.J. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and is cheaper than the dealer's big profit making substitute, because Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always [illegible] the substitute does not.

THE LOWELL

Gas Light Company

Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB HOGBEN, Treasurer; L. F. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Spaulding, Jacob Rogers, A. O. Cammock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, Jas. Francis.

Price of gas with the discount off for prompt payment is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet.

First class Cooking Stores set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron; $2.75 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EYES.

We examine your eyes free and only charge moderately for the glasses, which we make to fit your eyes.

Come Now.

J. A. Legault & Co.

OPTICIANS.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

IN EIGHT ROUNDS

Choynski and Sharkey Ended Fight

WHICH WAS DECLARED A DRAW.

Sharkey is Accused of Foul Blows.

San Francisco, March 12.—Seven thousand persons saw the Sharkey-Choynski battle in this city last night. It was after 10 o'clock before the men appeared in the ring, each accompanied by three supporters. There was a long wrangle over the choice of a referee, and finally George Green was agreed upon.

In the eighth round the police interfered, and the referee declared the fight a draw. Choynski had the best of it throughout, despite the fact that Sharkey repeatedly fouled him.

COUNTERFEITING IN PRISON.

Folsom, Cal., March 12.—A counterfeiting plant has been discovered within the walls of the state prison. The work was done in the engine room by Convicts L. H. Coyne and James Brown. So far as known, only nickels were coined, presumably because no silver could be obtained. A large number of well executed 5-cent pieces were found. They were made from babbit metal, taken from the engines which run through the prison grounds for the purpose of hauling rock from the quarries. It is thought that the dies or moulds were made by some of the expert counterfeiters in the prison.

CELERY IS A WONDERFUL PLANT

And is now universally conceded by scientists to be the only herb which effectually cures all nervous troubles. Celery forms the principal part of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, the great vegetable remedy for Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Impure Blood and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 266 Central and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

shortness of breath—a sensation of dryness and heat in the throat. Neglect is dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like a charm on the throat and bronchial tubes. Use it before it's too late. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $18, his $25 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 CENTRAL ST.

LOWELL HIGH GRADE
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
30-35 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodnight Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

A Carload of Bicycles

just received direct from the Monarch Co. These wheels are listed at $50, high grade in every particular and fully warranted. Our price

$31.50.

Don't buy until you see them. Other makes from $20 up.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Banner Market, Grocery and Butter House

The only complete Combination Department Store of the kind in Lowell.

Our butter department is complete, containing 10 different Vermont and New York creameries, which we receive weekly as well as some of the choicest dairies and Elgin creameries. These butters are sold everywhere at 22c. to 25c. We will sell this week at 18c. to 20c.
Fine Full Cream Cheese, 10c. lb.
5 lbs. or more Armour's John P. Squire Pure Lard, 6c.
N. K. Fairbanks' Lard, 5c, 5-lb. pails.
Raspberry, Strawberry, Golden Drops, Damson, Apricot, 40c. Currant Jelly, 25c. pail; 30-lb. pail, 90c.
5 lbs. fine Mixed Tea $1, regular price, $2
5 lbs. fine Japan Tea $1, regular price, $2
5 lbs. fine Formosa Tea, $1, regular price, $2.
5 lbs. fine Oolong Tea $1, regular price, $2
5 lbs. fine Old Government Java Coffee, $1, regular price, $2.
5 lbs. fine Java and Mocha, $1, regular price, $2.
5 lbs. fine Turkish Prunes, 25c.
5 lbs. fine Raisins, 25c.
3 lbs. Dried Apples, 25c.
2 lbs. Evaporated Apples, 25c.
3 packages Rolled Oats, 25c.
3 cans Corn, 25c. 3 cans Peas, 25c.
3 cans Salmon, 25c.
Best Mealy White Potatoes, 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
Best Early Rose Potatoes, 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
Best Rutabaga Turnips, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.
Best Purple Top Turnips, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.
Best Blood Beets, 60c. bus., 20c. pk.
Best Danvers Carrots, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.
Best New Parsnips, 60c. bus. 20c. pk.
Best Silas Seaweed Onions, 85c. bushel 25c. peck.
Best Scotch Kale, 40c. bus., 15c. pk.
Best Native Spinach, 90c. bus., 25c. pk.
Best Native Radish, 5c. bunch, 3 for 10c.
Best Native Lettuce, 5c. head, 3 for 10c.
Rhubarb, Parsley, Strawberries, Leaks, Scallions, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Apples, Cauliflower, Chives, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, Squash.
Extra large fancy Navel Oranges, 40c., regular price, 60c.
Large fancy Navel Oranges, 25c., regular price, 35c.
Extra sweet Jamaica Oranges, 25c., regular price, 35c.
Good sized Oranges, 10c., 3 doz. 25c.
Turkish Prunes 6c., 5 lbs. for 25c.
Large Lemons 15c., 2 doz. for 25c.
Turkish Dates 6c., 5 lbs. for 25c.
Best hand picked Pea Beans, peck 30c., bushel $1.15.
Best hand picked Yellow Eye Beans peck 40c.
Best new split Peas, peck 40c.
POULTRY DEPARTMENT—Fine fresh killed Turkey 11c. to 14c.
Fine fresh killed Chicken 10c. to 13c.
Fine fresh killed Fowl 10c. to 12c.
Fine fresh killed Ducks 10c. to 12c.
Strictly fresh Eggs 20 for $1, 45 for 50c., 22 for 25c.
MEAT DEPARTMENT—Fore quarter Lamb 7c. to 8c. Hind quarter Lamb 10c. to 15c.
Fore quarter Veal 7c. to 10c. Hind quarter Veal 10c. to 15c.
John P. Squire sugar cured Hams 8c. lb. Leaf Lard 8c. lb.
Fresh Pork Ribs or Loins, 7c.
Fresh Shoulders, 7c.
Fresh Hams, 7c.
Fresh Midlings to salt, 7c.
Choice cuts Roast Beef, 8c. to 10c.
Choice cuts Beef Boil, 3c. to 5c.
3 lbs. Round Steak, 25c.
3 lbs. Pork Steak, 25c.
3 lbs. Lamb Chops, 25c.
3 lbs. Pork Sausage, 25c.
3 lbs. Beef Liver, 25c.
2 lbs. B. Bacon, 25c.
3 lbs. H. C. Tripe, 25c.
2 lbs. Sliced Ham, 25c.
2 lbs. Loin Steak, 25c.
2 lbs. Rump Steak, 25c.

THE KLONDYKE OF THE DAY.

76 different varieties of Fresh, Salt, Pickled, Smoked, Shelled, Bottled, Canned, clubs, opened ready to eat. Call for the only Daley. Cod, Haddock, Halibut, Pickerel, Perch, Eels, Flounders, Sculpin, Cheek, Tongue, Scrod, White Fish, Ciscoe, Haddy, Red Heads, Bass, Oysters, Clams, Bloaters, Smoked Herring, Salt Cod, Pickled and Fresh Salmon and others. If for fish you are looking, the finest in this town for cooking, call for the only Mike, always ready at his post, ever ready to give you a cut from a fine halibut.

Call for the Fish Man, MIKE DALEY, that's me.

PARSONS PILLS

Best Liver Pill Made

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts; five $1. Pamphlet free. J. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have established everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its great power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so any sick, sensitive sufferers. Internal and External. It cures every form of inflammation. Pleasant to take dropped on sugar for colds, coughs, cramps, burns, bruises, all soreness.

I am ninety-one years and nine months old, was born September 17, 1806. I have been a standard bearer for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment more than fifty years. Have found use for it ever since. I have found it superior to any other. REV. WEARTHY L. TOZIER, East Corinth, Me.

Our Book of INFLAMMATION Mailed free. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents, Six bottles, $1.50. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

MERRY MAKING FOR MARCH DAYS

NOT ALWAYS.

"Does your husband always snore that way?"
"No, indeed! Only when he's asleep!"

DID SHE MEAN IT THAT WAY?

"Dear! dear! I don't know what I shall do with my husband. He's getting so jealous."

"Surely you have given him no cause."

"Of course I haven't! That's what aggravates me."—Cleveland Leader.

HOW HE FELT.

"Ah," said the salmon, shudderingly, as he slipped back into the river, "I really feel uncanny!"—Indianapolis Journal.

THE EXCEPTION.

He was a pious millionaire,
And thought it awful wrong to swear—
Oh, awful wrong!—yet did not scoff
To go and swear his taxes off.
—New York World.

PERFECTLY EXCUSABLE.

"You say one thing to my face and another behind my back."

"Why not? Don't any one's opinions depend on the point of view?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LITTLE WILLIE IS WARLIKE.

What is the good of all the talk 'bout war with little Spain?

Put away the navy boats, and let me give 'em pain.

I wouldn't do a thing to him, the little Spanish elf.

W'y I kin lick Alfonso, boy king of Spain, meself.

REASONABLE IDEA.

"So you are the glass eater, are you?" asked Uncle Reuben Sassafras of the museum freak.

"Yes, sir. Would you like to buy my photograph? Only 25 cents."

"No, I don't care for no photograph, but I would like to ask a question."

"Well?"

"When you want a square meal, do you tackle a window pane?"—Detroit Free Press.

OBLIGED TO REFUSE.

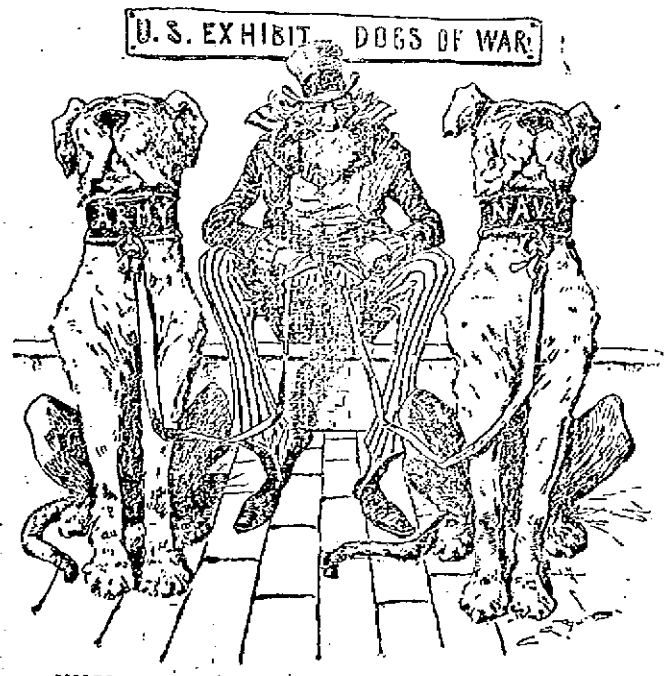
Dick—I'm going to the races. Want me to put up something for you?

George—I haven't a cent, Dick. I was there yesterday.—New York Weekly.

WHERE TO PUT IT.

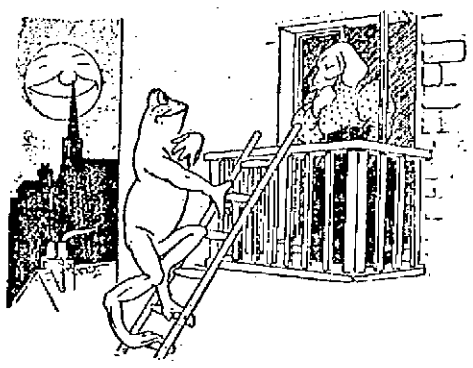
A.—I'm thinking of dabbling a little in stocks. What's a good thing to put your money in?

B.—Your inside pocket.—London Tit Bits.

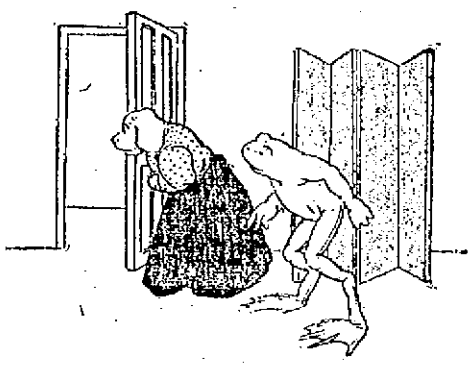


UNCLE SAM: "SPEAKING OF DOG SHOWS"—

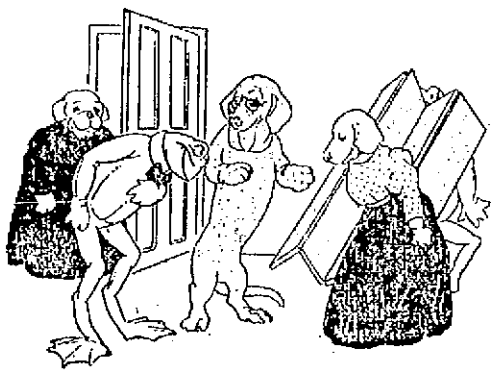
THE FROG WHO WOULD A-WOOING GO.



"Fair one, what will not love surmount? What will not true love dare?"



"Oh, Mr. Spreckles, I think I hear pa. Oh, do hide!"



"Mr. Croaker, my dear. Mr. Croaker, my daughter never sees gentlemen, so that you are privileged."

"Ha! There are others! What is the meaning of this, sir?"

BEREAVEMENT.

I's sittin alone wif nuttin 'roun
But my lonesomeness an me,
An watchin de snow dat piles de groun
An hangs f'um de hick'ry tree.
It's many a month sence I has knowed
What real inj'yment is,
'Cause dat lonesomeness, it come an growed
When de bullfrog done got friz.

I useter wait an listen when
De sun wah gittin low,
He'd allus staht atunin den,
So serious like an slow,
An dah he'd sit, an he'd sing to me
Dem curious songs o' his.
Dis life ain' jnuff what it useter be
Sence de bullfrog done got friz.

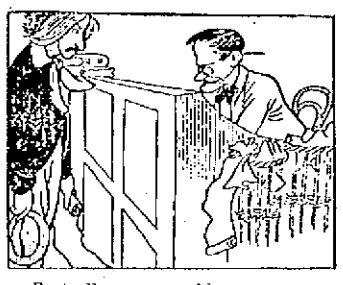
I los' de cricket wifout a sigh
An de tree toad f'um de bough,
An I says, "Goodby, Mistuh Butterfly,
You couldn' sing none, nohow."
But I mus' confess to my lonesomeness
As de cold winds whine an whiz.
My pleasures is little an growin less
Sence de bullfrog done got friz.
—Washington Star.

GOOD WISHES.

"Proud beauty," said the rejected young man, "next week I go to seek my fortune in the goldfields!"

"I sincerely hope, Mr. Perrywinkle," said the heiress, "that you will meet with better success than you have with me!"—Indianapolis Journal.

EXPENSIVE STUFF.



Poet—Do you pay for poems?

Editor—Yes. Each poem, as a rule, costs us several subscribers.—New York World.

A SOCIABLE AFFAIR.

We regret to state that several parties were wounded at the holiday sociable Wednesday night. It would have been an elegant affair if it hadn't ended in a row.—Exchange.

Kin I take you ter the sociable?
Thar'll be lots an cords o' fun!
An we'll dance away till break o' day—
But wait till I git my gun!

Thar'll be fiddlers fine ter play in line,
An folks from Rip ter Run,
From Golden Mine ter Rise an Shine—
But wait till I git my gun!

Thar'll be cake fer two, and a possum stew,
An a drink for every one;
An the cider's mixed with mountain dew—
But wait till I git my gun!

My honey sweet, kin I dance with you?
Would you like ter join the fun?
I'll wing that chap in the speckled cap—
But wait till I git my gun!
—Atlanta Constitution.

MONKEYED WITH A HORNET'S NEST.

HOW HE KNEW.

"Begorra, an it's har-rd to collect money these days."

"Is you bin tryin to c'lect some, Mr. Murphy?"

"Divil a cint, but there's a plinty tryin to collect from me."—New York Truth.

THE MODERN VERSE.

Little Jack Horner
Sat in the corner
Mending his bicycle tire.
He put in a plug
And gave it a tug,
Then vulcanized it over the fire.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

FORTUNATE CHANGE IN SYMPTOMS.

"Hobbs didn't have appendicitis after all."

"Who said so?"

"His doctors. It seems he hadn't money enough to pay for a surgical operation."—New York Herald.

AFTER THE BANQUET.

The Hon. Jerry Fuddler: "Greatsh Scott! Never thought I could do split before!"

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

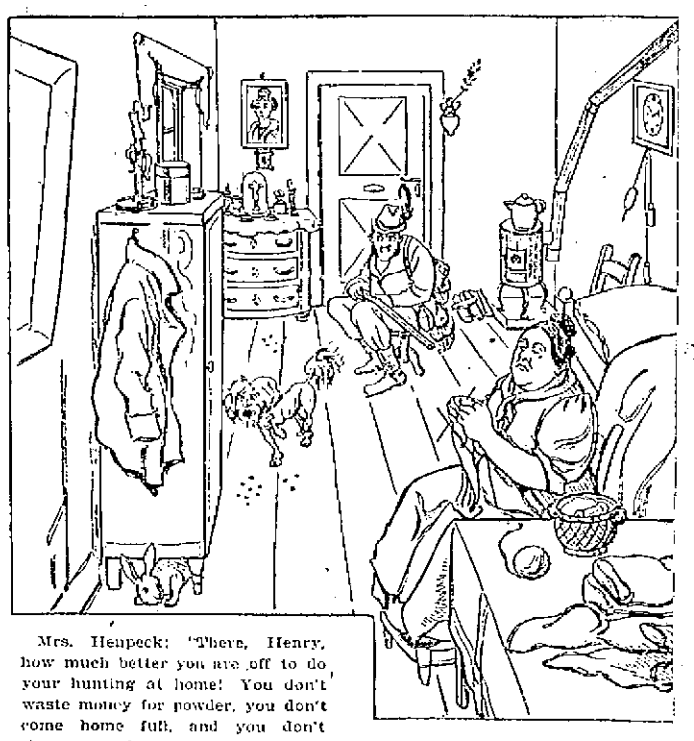
My dearest friend and I one day,
While in a truthful spell,
Agreed on this, that come what may,
Each other's faults we'd tell.

We pointed out the facts and fears
For less than half a week,
And now it's quite a dozen years
Since we were known to speak.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE SECRET OUT.

"I'd rather," said the actor, "that you would devote fewer of your stories to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting."

"Billy, my boy," said the press agent, with the easy familiarity of a man with an ironclad contract, "it is your acting that I am trying to draw the public's attention away from."—Cincinnati Enquirer.



Mrs. Henpeck: "There, Henry, how much better you are off to do your hunting at home! You don't waste money for powder, you don't come home full, and you don't shoot any of your friends by accident!"

A DIFFERENT DIRECTION.

"Didn't somebody call you up on the telephone just now?"

"No; that was my wife; she called me down."—Chicago Record.

ALWAYS.

It's the bald headed man that always has the most to say about the "donds" who part their hair in the middle.—New York Journal.

CRUEL GIRL.

Fweddie—Aw, I couldn't get along without my watch.

How much do they let you have on it?—Harlem Life.

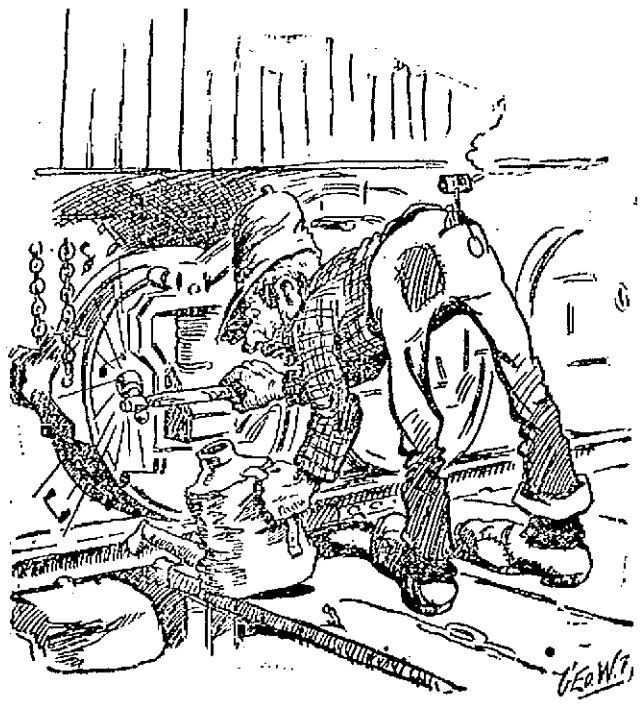
BACHELOR THOUGHTS.

Every girl practices looking embarrassed so she can use it at the right time on some man.

A woman always has as many excuses for feeling blue as a man has for smoking too much.

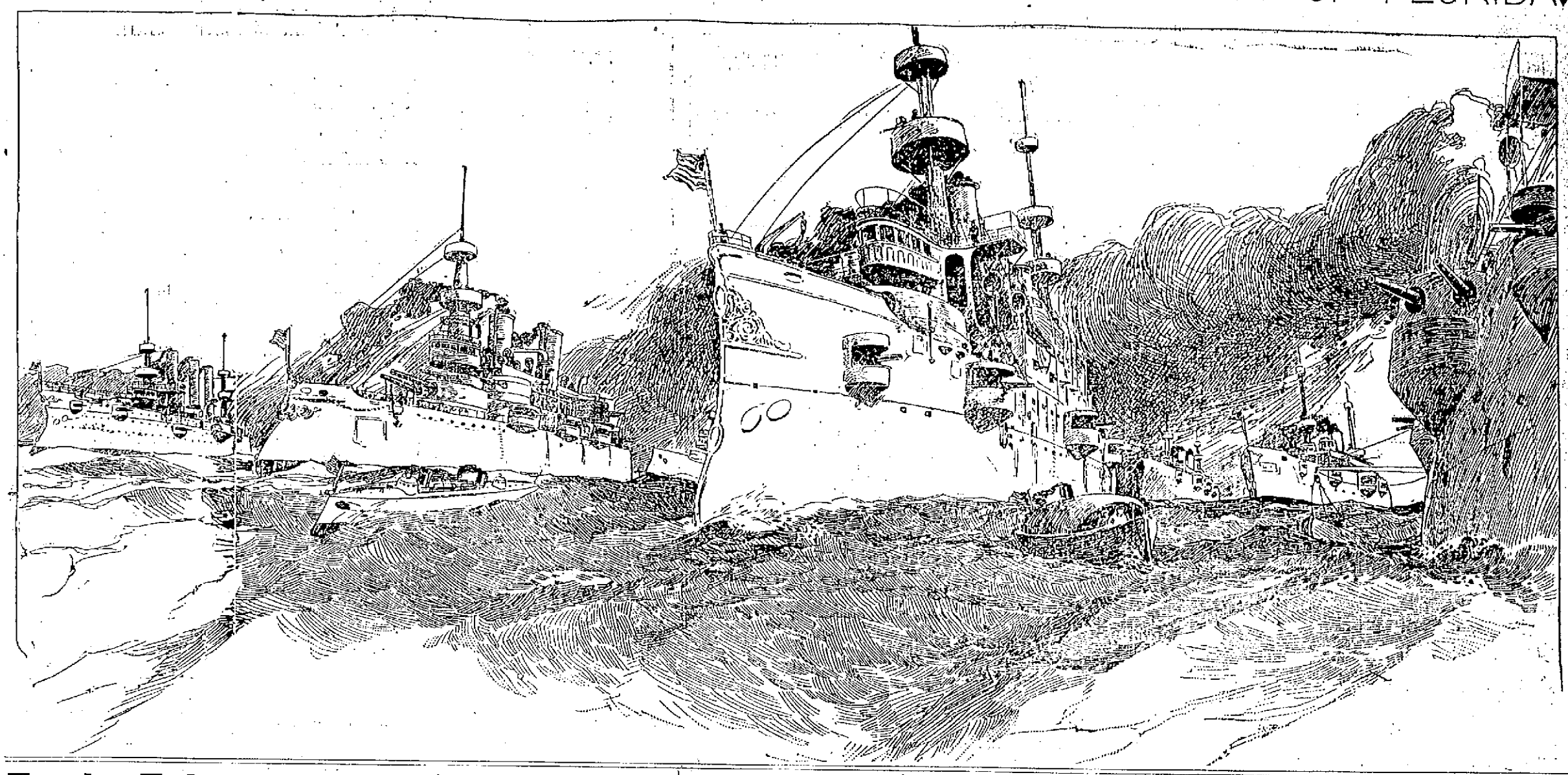
Methuselah was probably able to live everything down except the stories circulated by the women who remembered him when he was a boy.

Whenever a woman cooks up anything extra nice, she always acts as if she expected her husband to flap his elbows and crow so all the neighbors could hear.—New York Press.



A CARTUNIST.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL SQUADRON OFF THE COAST OF FLORIDA.



Emile Zola and His Literature---A Critical Estimate by Paul Bourget.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Paris, March 1.—The great French public is following "Paris," the latest production of Emile Zola, as it appears day by day in the morning paper. And the laboring man reads it as eagerly as does the man of letters. It has been translated and soon will be in the hands of a large portion of the world. The idler, the artisan and the financier will discuss it with an interest as deep as the more critical inspection with which it is studied by the politician and the poet. This same interest has met each of Zola's works as they have appeared at short intervals during the past 20 years, and this interest explains the fact that throughout a long struggle the critics have not been disarmed by the writer, whose energy, unwearied by success, pours out as from a well-spring delineations of reality—reality in the deep, true meaning of the word. Zola's imaginative work is an impelling force, the active movement of two forces combined. This force acts not only upon France, but upon the civilized world at large. It animates the electrical influence which is as vital and as active in New York and in St. Petersburg as it is in Rome or in Berlin. These two forces acting in the writings of Zola are democracy and science. Let us see how they animate that work from the beginning to the end, shaping the diverging lines traced throughout the prodigious variety of subjects of which his writings treat, and let us note the place to which they assign him in the history of contemporary literature.

First this work is democratic. By this term I do not mean that it develops or sustains the theses familiar to the party bearing that name, and right here I must observe that Zola, who has been unjustly accused of speculating in the weakness and the vices of his fellow mortals, has not swerved from a direct purpose. In all his work he has maintained the courageous liberty of his observation, and turn and turn about he has displeased all parties. His understanding (conception) of democracy is not translated by electoral platforms or governmental programmes. He looks upon the world and what men call democracy from a point of view which gives him a peculiar vision of human life. Try to define for your own satisfaction the meaning of the terms "aristocracy" and "democracy," and you will find that the first means a uniformity of habits, manners and customs working together in a routine, the result of which is a small number of superior individuals.

The term "democracy" means a uniformity of combined effort having for its aim the greatest good for the greatest number, an amelioration of the general condition, tending to the culture and refinement of the greatest possible number of collected individuals. Taking this for a premise, let us say that the sum of excellence of an aristocracy is the exceptional personage who represents it, the supreme result of thousands of destinies occupied in sustaining this rare product. Democracy, then, is the designation of a great community where enjoyment and labor are doled out in indefinitely disintegrated portions between many individuals.

Without the aid of a very keen observation we can see that the modern world—our modern world of France more particularly—is marching, goaded by its own impulse, toward a democratic form of existence.

The originality of M. Zola's work consists in this—that he was the first to perceive and to disclose the element of beauty which is enveloped in a collective energy. If we study the structure of the greater part of his recitals from "L'Assommoir," which marks his entrance as a master, we shall see that the hero of Zola's romance is not like the hero of other great writers, the hero in "Pere Goriot" or "Rouge et Noir," such or such an individual, but it is many, the great whole, a vast anonymous activity upon which each integral part depends. In "Germinal" it is a mine with all its life. In the "Bete Humaine" it is a railroad put with all its accessories into action. In the "Bonheur des Dames" it is a great store. In "L'Argent" it is a financial scheme. In the "Debacle," that formidable and vague monster, it is a modern army. In "Lourdes" and in "Rome"—and so it is in "Paris"—it is a whole city. In these enormous organisms the individual effort counts, but it counts as a figure in addition counts, absorbed in the ultimate result, and of value simply by reason of its relation to the sum total. Zola's books inspire with the magic comprehension of the agglomeration figures, and we grasp the colossal, unmensured character—I had nearly ascribed to it the attribute of grandeur of the total thus obtained.

If you realize that the displacement of the ideal in this art corresponds exactly with the displacement of general vitality which is being accomplished in the civilization of the present day, the prodigious celebrity of the work explains itself. The creator of "Rougon" was the first author to see and accept this new condition of society in all that constitutes its change from a former character—the displacement of the organized mass and its substitution by personal individual initiative—the event of self asserting crowds of people and the disappearance—or, to say the least, the diminution—of the power of an aristocratic few. Whether we acclaim or deplore this violent and irresistible impulsion of the democracy—and for my part I will avow here that every fiber of my being proclaims its allegiance to the old conservative forms and usages, and I will add that I believe with a profound faith in the superiority of oligarchies—whatever our prejudices may be, we must admit that the democratic impulsion is in progress, and that in Zola it has secured a painter, or, to speak more justly, a poet, the evoking oracle of visions, the seer of this fear inspiring flood tide, an interpreter equal in the strength of his genius to the phenomenon which he sees before him.

EMILE ZOLA.

* * *

When once this idea is admitted, when we recognize the fact that in the works of this artist the master place is held not by the individual being, but by a being so complex as to be amorphous, a collectivity, we can explain to our own satisfaction that the artist's methods are subordinated to this novel aim, and we understand for what motive the make up of the romance is molded in his hands in such a manner that it is easy to reproach him. It is such a pretty pastime, this demanding of an author qualities diametrically opposite to those of which he is possessed.

Determined to show the masses of the people in action, the author of "Germinal" has been obliged to apply himself to the task of reducing to a minimum that part of his work which comprises the individual analysis. The characters in his novels boldly outlined, living and full of movement, are never chiseled, never shaded, beyond a certain point. Each takes his place in the immense groveling human mass which it is the will of the artist to reproduce—a place where each one is well seen, but where no one is saliently conspicuous; such a place as is held by the opposing faces in a crowd. The result of this method is that M. Zola has set on foot innumerable creatures, but he has never brought his experimental knowledge of a given passion or a given mania to bear upon the foreshortening of a single one of the strong types of men that he has sketched. Take, for example, Baron Hulot, Julian Sorel or Homais. Painting his pictures at the integer rather than the integrant parts, aiming to show his heroes in active participation in the universal movement, he has perforce established them in living reality by means of some of the profound necessities which render every man more or less analogous to every other man.

It is his unremitting practice not to make a study of character, but to lay bare the instinct which animates the character. Read again in "Germinal" the story of the strike, in the "Debacle" the account of the battle of Sedan, and ask yourself if such effects could be produced in any way other than by a resolute sacrifice of all that is psychologically picturesque. We have seen often at the theater the extreme modification brought about by the massing of spectators. There are there perhaps 1,500 souls who have, as units, separate and distinct turns of mind, with differences, it may be, absolutely antagonistic. Suddenly all these differences are forgotten, the various minds unite in a common emotion, and the many independent beings tremble together as if animated by one great spirit. This almost miraculous accord of broad, human vibrations invariably results from an appeal to some very simple but very essential sentiment, diverted from his object neither by curiosity nor by subtleties. M. Zola does no more or less than obey a radical principle, and to dispute with him as to the limit he has set for his line of artistic conduct is to reproach a painter of fresco's because he is not a painter of miniatures.

* * *

The principle of forced simplification conducts this mighty artist to the extremity of the bold reality which is so often incriminating in his work, and right here we must take note how far this work of Zola, bold, but true—and because of its boldness and its truth healthful—is animated by this other force of our epoch, faith in science. In this our day we are beginning to circumscribe the domain of the experimental method, and we do not expect to gain from it what a Renan or a Taine expected when Renan wrote "L'Avenir de la Science" and when Taine wrote that chapter in "Literature Anglaise" where we read:

"Science advances and draws near to man, and now it is the human soul which she attacks."

We, living in these modern days, regard the hope of resolving the important problems of the moral world by analysis as beyond all reason. Such a hope animated the writings of Renan and of Taine, but were Taine to appear among us at this hour he would hesitate—he, the standard bearer of conscientious exactitude—before giving place in his writings to the announcement that "virtue and vice are products, like vitriol and like sugar"—a form of words, if I must say it, very ill construed, for in the mind of our regretted master they meant nothing more or less than this—that virtue and vice are psychological conditions, just as vitriol and sugar are chemical conditions. But if we have discerned that there is in the soul, as there is in nature, a nervia quid, an unrecognized point of reality that cannot be reduced or changed; if we go so far, thanks to this nescio quid, that we no longer consider religion and science as irreconcilable—the first reveals to us what the other cannot reach—we have not denied that which was the firm, strong, valid part of the credo of our great elders—that part which stands the intimate and profound credo of the work of Zola—faith in the oneness of the true, the conviction that the only element of salvation for man is the knowledge and acceptance of the law, in pursuance of the real; for in moral order, as in physical order, the definition is exact, "Laws are the necessary relations which result from the nature of things." All the fosthetics of the scholastic philosophy, named in their turn realistic, naturalistic, analytical, psychological, and that which ought to be called the school of observation, hold by this formula.

Follow this school across the centuries and see it as it grows, little by little, manifesting its existence in every enduring work of time. It is shown in the eloquent but shallow imagination of Chateaubriand, this meager splinter of anatomy, the dry, sapless character Adolphe, which it is very possible the author of "L'Itineraire" would not deign to read. Today "L'Itineraire" is only a magnificent literary ruin, while Adolphe is alive, virile as if he dated from yesterday, simply because he is true to life, true with the precise exactitude of the monograph of a physician. Following immediately after the epoch when romanticism weaves her fairy network over everything, the romances of Balzac and of Stendahl, with all the portraiture of Sainte-Beuve, appeared. How these names resound even at this hour of the century! They seem to belong to our own neighbors. And when we read the "Comedie Humaine" and "Rouge et Noir" and the "Lundis" we are moved by an emotion not archeological or artificial, but actual and direct.

What we find in these works and what we love in them is truth, truth with its inimitable accent. It is truth that we search for and that we devour in such portions of the great lyrical creations of a bygone day. The verses of Lamartine, of Hugo, of De Musset, of De Vigny and of Gautier which have preserved their youth are those verses in which their authors, putting aside their own theories of art, have portrayed with simplicity and strict accuracy the deep feeling and the sensitive tenderness, the joy or grief, of the generation. The forgotten or ephemeral portions of classic works are those in which their authors misunderstood the spirit of incisive analysis which is the veritable essence of a century. We see, moreover, how the late comets of the school of romanticism pudded science with poetry and loaded reality with imagination.

In the hands of Baudelaire the elegy became a creature wrapped in a mantle of analysis and psychology. Behind all the poems of Leconte de Lisle is hidden vigorously precise technical condition. Then comes Flaubert, who, born in a hospital, the son of a doctor of medicine, although he had inhaled science through every pore and in spite of his ardent passion for synthetic form, created in "Madame de Bovary" the finished type of the work of modern art, in which are found united, blended, fused in an indissoluble amalgamation, truth and beauty and all that one of these attributes can derive from the other.

* * *

The romances of M. Emile Zola spring from this new birth, which Taine defined with marvelous interpretation when he called literature "living psychology."

The author of "Rougon-Macquart" has considered romance a species of hypothetical experiments made upon positive data, but the first condition upon which his experiments depend is this—the admitted principle must be unquestionably true and the hypothesis logical. When the hour of justice sounds for the indefatigable specialist Zola, the world will recognize the mighty labor of preliminary documentation which was the basis of each one of his works, and we shall see clearly that the constant intention of the writer has been to establish throughout France, as far searching and as impartial as he can make it, an inquest which is to set forth the social problem in its true aspect and to throw a clear light upon its real conditions.

When the hour of justice sounds, no one will dispute the right of the author to paint truth in its naked reality, and this right is the right of every painter of sociology and, to speak with more simplicity, of every historian.

If the ardor of conviction, the courage of his own rule of conduct, the uncompromising character and a doctrine which cannot trim or relax in subterfuge—if these are the high professional qualities of the literary artist, it must be confessed that at the present hour M. Zola is one of the figures in which these strong virtues are undeniably evident in all their strength. Every atom of his work is impregnated with the intellectual loyalty which in itself holds the energy and the virility of precept, and this is why, not long since, he protested, armed by right, against the injustice of the critics who either form a shallow misconception of his work or with perfidious disregard of it accuse him of diffusing immorality by his immense labor. It may be that in the panorama of our democracy he does not see all things with a clear vision, and the freedom of his coloring is well calculated to offend certain sensibilities, but I defy the unprejudiced reader who traverses the field of "Rougon Macquart" or the "Trois Villes" from the beginning to the end to refuse to salute in the creator of these vast monuments a great and honest man of letters and the most robust talent of our day.

PAUL BOURGET.

PAUL BOURGET.

The Erratic Needle.

One of Russia's innumerable mysteries is the erratic behavior of the magnetic needle in many parts of the great empire. The compass is freaky enough anywhere, but it seems to take a particular delight in refusing to point north for the subjects of the czar. French and Russian scientists have recently been investigating this subject on the vast central plain between Moscow and Kharkov.

The greatest aberrations were found in the province of Kursk, the capital town of which is some 600 miles almost due south of Moscow. In the northern part of the province, near Tim, the needle deflects 20 degrees; farther south, in the province of Starol Oskol, up to 30 degrees, while in the southeast of the province, about 150 miles south of Tim, the deflection is over 95 degrees, the needle standing almost perpendicular and pointing nearer east and west than north and south.

This reversal of the magnetic forces may have some curious effects. A number of new railways are building in that region, and the engineers are interested in finding out whether the durability of their lines will sustain the long accepted theory that those rails last best which are parallel with the magnetic meridians. As those run east and west over a considerable part of Russia, it will be the north and south lines that first show signs of wear, whereas such lines in other countries are the more easily maintained in repair.

A western man has invented a self rocking cradle, in which a spring motor is attached to a reciprocating arm at one end of the cradle, which is pivoted in its frame and moves with the arm.

SOME NEW INVENTIONS.

A planette improvement is in the shape of a rest fixed under the frame so as to prevent it from being affected by the weather, the rest being firmly fixed in holes in the socket plate, keeping the wood frame in good condition, securing the iron one tightly in place and greatly improving the tone of the instrument.

Inventors in India are not as slow as might be supposed. A cooking box, introduced by a Hindoo, is run by solar heat. It is lined with mirrors, concentrating the rays of a heater of copper, covered with glass, and performs its work quickly in boiling, baking or stewing.

Padlocks are being manufactured with an auxiliary chamber which carries an explosive to be fired by a hammer inside the lock and give an alarm when the lock is tampered with.

Pumpkins are preserved for making pies by a newly patented process, which consists of cooking or steaming them and mixing them with starch and reducing to powder, which quickly dissolves into a jelly when mixed with milk and is then ready for use.

A single trolley wire can be used on a double track by means of a new trolley pole, which has a curve track attached to the upper end lying close to the wire so that a trolley wheel running in the opposite direction will leave the wire and pass over the track around the other trolley wheel instead of striking it on the wire.

P. G. Salem of Philadelphia has patented a process for extracting commercial lead from ore without the application of heat, which he accomplishes by subjecting the ore to the reducing action of hydrogen evolved by electrolytic action, thereby producing a spongy lead, which is then compressed into commercial form.

Bricks made of plaster of Paris and cork are now used in the construction of powder mills. In case of explosion they offer slight resistance and are broken to atoms.

A new pencil holder is formed of a single piece of metal bent into curves to grip the pencil with projecting points extending above and below the curves by which the holder can be attached to the vest.

Curtain rollers are being manufactured with a bevel gear wheel at one end to connect with a vertical shaft, which is operated by a crank or key at the bottom of the window to raise and lower the shade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

SUGAR AWAY DOWN.

Nineteen pounds of the best granulated Sugar for $1. This price will save you many a cut down. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 95 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

The best of coal, carefully screened and delivered in bags, can be purchased of W. F. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

One new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, No. 9, latest, $23. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

A. E. O'Heir & Co., 16 Merrimack St., are showing a beautiful line of baby carriages this week. Your baby will be strictly in it if you secure one. Cash or instalments. Price from $3.00 to $25.00.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Commander Leonard C. Couch of Taunton, of the Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, has issued his first general order, in which he says:

"In assuming the position of commander of this great division I feel that the only way that success can attend my efforts for the good of the order and this division especially is by asking for the most fraternal feeling between each brother and these headquarters; don't hesitate, but be prompt to make of us your confidential correspondent; keep us fully informed of the needs of your camps, your town and your district;; throw aside all disinclination to discharge faithfully such duties as devolve on all members of the order; be active in disseminating its principles, and so conduct yourselves as to convince all of its excellence, and thereby induce all sons of fathers' comrades to join our ranks.

"At the present and in the future, as in the past, may you be ready to display true loyalty and willingly discharge all duties incumbent on loyal citizens."

INJURED HIS KNEE.

James Devaney of 20 Kinsman street was taken by the ambulance from the Belvidere Woolen mills, Lawrence street, to St. John's hospital with a dislocated knee cap at 4.25 yesterday afternoon. The injury was the result of a fall.

CYCLING NEWS.

Tom Linton and Eddie McDuffee affixed their signatures yesterday to contracts to race under the auspices of the N.T.C.A. By so doing, it is said, they do not surrender their rights to make matches or ride on any track. The association claims to have no desire of establishing a corner of racing men.

Cycles whose price is from $200 to $250 have been placed on the English market. The frame and rims are made from a patented composition of nickel, aluminum and tungsten, known as romanium. It is patented, which accounts for the prices. The wheel weighs 22 pounds with road tires, mud guards and brake. The metal resembles polished silver and will not tarnish.

Tom Eyck, Dave Schafer and W. J. Morgan are expected in Boston in a few days. The location of the proposed Boston velodrome has at last been decided upon. The strictness of the building laws in this state is said to be responsible for the slowness with which the new scheme is progressing.

The rumor is current in New York that Billy Michael and C. W. Chinn, whom Tom Eyck said he had induced to come to America, have changed their plans. Billy is but 18 years old, and his parents are said to object to his coming, while Chinn is reported to have signed an English firm to ride on the Continent.

C. F. KEYES, AUCTIONEER.

List of Sales to March 19, 1898.

Commencing Friday evening, March 11th, at 7 o'clock and continuing Saturday afternoon and evening at No. 103 Gorham street, a stock and fixtures of a well equipped shoe store that must be sold for just what they will bring.

Saturday, March 12, at our regular sale, we have a number of acclimated horses booked and some good second hand carriages.

Monday, March 14th, commencing at 1 o'clock at No. 200 Church street, a first class grocery, stock and fixtures, 1 large Morse safe, 4 show cases, 1 coffee mill, 3 sets scales, 1 large oil tank, 1 bay horse, weighing 1100 lbs., which will make a first class business horse; 1 grocery wagon, nearly new, with covers, 1 Travers runner sleigh, collar and haines, harness, 1 bay mare, first clas roader, and can show a three-minute clip, 1 Democrat wagon, 1 single sleigh, and set light harnesses. It will be for your benefit to attend this sale if you want anything in this line.

Tuesday, March 15, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., and will continue afternoon and evening. The entire stock of the Globe shoe store at 227 Central street. Stock consists of about 1500 pairs of shoes of new and up to date goods, of all styles and quality, also trunks, bags, and umbrellas, 1 safe, 2 settees, and window fixtures. As the firm has changed its business the stock must be sold for just what it will bring. Globe Shoe Store.

Saturday, March 19, at 5 o'clock p. m., at Nos. 81, 83 and 85 West Third street, I shall sell 3 separate tenement houses, with 5328 square feet of land. The tenements are rented and are in good repair. Seven tenements in all and will certainly prove a grand investment to the purchaser.

—J. W. McEvoy,
Attorney for Estate.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 31 MERK. ST.

AGAINST THE CITY

Several Claims Presented by Persons Injured.

CHARLES L. ADAMS OFFERS A STRONG CASE.

A School Boy Also Seeks Damages.

There was a lengthy meeting of the committee on claims last evening at which the principal claim presented was that of Charles L. Adams of Westford, who asked for compensation on account of injuries received on the evening of Oct. 22, 97. Solon W. Stevens appeared in his behalf and a civil engineer submitted plans of the portion of Chelmsford street where the accident happened.

Mr. Adams told the committee that he was returning home after selling produce in the city. He had reached a point in Chelmsford street, where he saw an electric car approaching and turned out to avoid it. His wagon struck a large stone and was overturned. He fell beneath it and was badly injured. The fall bruised his left side from his head to his foot. The wagon bruised his right side, cutting his clothing "through to the hide."

"I was ill at home for four weeks," he continued. "I have not yet recovered and have put my farm in the hands of a real estate dealer for sale, since I can no longer run it. The damage to my wagon was $10 and I lost a barrel of flour and some sugar. The damage to my health was much greater. I have not paid my doctor's bill. I never had a doctor before, but twice in my life."

William Marr corroborated Mr. Adams' testimony and Mr. Stevens said that he would claim $1000 damages.

The second hearing was on a petition of A. L. Russell and E. B. Sanborn for $35 damages, the amount of plumbing bills necessitated by him by a bursting sewer drain in houses owned by them in Howard street. Four feet of sand in a catch basin caused the water to back up and was responsible for the trouble.

Thomas Pyne appeared with his son, John Pyne, aged six and a half years, to ask for damages on account of an accident January 28.

Fisher H. Pearson and John A. Gately appeared as counsel and the former said that the boy had started, at the close of a recess, to enter the basement of the Central street primary school by a bulk head flight of stone steps, covered with snow and ice. He had fallen, receiving a broken arm. The teacher kept him in school until the close of the session, but when his injuries were examined at home, he was sent to a hospital.

Mr. Pearson stated that he had no witnesses but the boy and his father, and he hesitated to put the former on he was so young. One of the physicians had refused to attend the hearing and the other had not been seen, owing to lack of time.

J. W. Bruce asked for $15, the amount of damage done to a wagon by its coming into collision with a hydrant in Middlesex street October 21.

The committee then went into executive session in the city solicitor's office.

It was voted to refer the Adams claim to the chairman for a conference with Mr. Stevens. The Russell and Sanborn claim was laid over until the next meeting. The Bruce claim was allowed and it was voted to recommend $100 on the Pyne claim.

LICENSE APPLICATIONS

ARE BEGINNING TO FIND THEIR WAY TO BOARD OF POLICE OFFICE.

With the approach of Spring, comes the prospective liquor dealer for '98-'99, with his application and the accompanying $6 to the office of the Board of Police smiling blandly at everyone within that awe-inspiring chamber. Only this wek were the annual notices of the board, inviting those who wish to apply to send in their applications, advertised in the daily papers and already aplications have begun to rush in. Charles W. W. Richardson of the Richardson House was the first to get in, while many others followed, all being dealers at present engaged in the business. If the applications get in early, they will be advertised early, and the licenses will probably be granted earlier.

At present, the probable number of applications or the number of new applicants cannot be estimated. It is reported however, that several dealers now in business will not apply again, owing to the fact that business with them has not been a success the past year. In their place, undoubtedly, new applicants will be found, for an established stand is preferable to a new place in many cases. The commissioners will demand similar fees and regulations to those now established.

The Bay State Dye Works on Prescott street is the best and safest place in the city to have your dyeing and cleansing of ladies' and gent's garments, old clothes made almost as good as new after passing through their care. Give them a call and get their prices. See ad. in paper.

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood.

And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CRISP GOSSIP.

"Billy" Barry, the Irish comedian who starred for several seasons in "The Rising Generation" and who has many friends in this city, is seriously ill with liver complaint at the Long Island college hospital in Brooklyn. He has not been in good health for several months but he continued to play until four weeks ago, when his condition became such that he was forced to close his season in Buffalo. He went to Brooklyn and entered the hospital at once. The physicians hope for his ultimate recovery.

As the early Spring is nearly here, the peddling fiend is once more with us. I do not mean the street fakir, but the house to house peddler, who makes life a burden to housekeepers. While busy below stairs or at the top of the house the incessant banging or tingling of the door bell soons gets so as to set the nerves of the women folk on edge. These venders are in many cases most audacious in their behavior. When the door bell is answered they force themselves in the hallways and it is with difficulty that they can be got from the house unless the householder purchases from them. Here is a suggestion.—put a chain on your front door.

CITY HALL NEWS.

All of the driven well plants have been running during the past month. The average daily consumption of water has been 7,780,623 gallons, 200,000 more than last year at this time.

There is practically no work being done in the lands and buildings department, beyond the customary minor repairs on school buildings.

INTEREST NOW on Daily Balances SUBJECT to CHECK At MIDDLESEX TRUST CO.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

In order to clean up stock of goods carried over, we offer for 10 days a few $30 Spring Overcoats at $20, and a few $7.50 Trouse s at $5.00. New Spring goods now ready.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of 5th Avenue, New York.
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, "THE BIG STORE"
NOS. 49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

Don't be Deceived by Promises.

The smallest house in town can make the biggest promises. There are Clothing Houses in Lowell, which, owing to their limited output and financial disadvantages, must pay 25 to 30 per cent. more than we do for the same goods—yet these very houses pretend to be able to compete with us.

No further comment is necessary. Cheap buying makes cheap selling. That's how we can sell at only $6.50 the same Men's Suits which other houses are selling at $9, $10 and $11

How's This—We Stand Ready to Meet and Match for $10 the $15 or $16 Qualities of Men's Suits Sold by any Other House in Lowell.

In order to test the matter, simply bring us any man's suit at these prices offered elsewhere (we do not care where) and we will cheerfully duplicate the same qualities at above named prices.

Any material you want is here—Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Diagonals, Tweeds, Serges, etc., in all the newest shades, colors, patterns, mixtures, plaids, checks, etc.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Bob Allen was roundly hissed at Lyceum Hall, East Boston, Wednesday night, for deliberate misstatements concerning his bout with Tim Kearns, the previous evening. Allen is quoted as saying that the sixth round was cut short to save Kearns, and that instead of boxing twelve rounds, the referee stopped the contest in the eleventh.

There were some 600 members of the club present at the contest and all agreed that Kearns did all the work, and that Allen was almost finished in one of the early rounds, when he turned tail and gave every indication of pulling off his gloves, until warned not to do so by his seconds.

The bout went the full distance agreed upon and a draw was declared because Allen's manager had insisted on such being the decision if both men were on their feet.

Allen's misstatements were all too palpable as many of those who saw his bout with Kearns heard his remarks at the Neddle Island club and the hissing he received showed the sentiment of his hearers for the unmanly remarks. The best proof in the world that Kearns was regarded as the worthy man is that his services have been secured for several future contests by club managers who witnessed Tuesday night's exhibition.

Another thing, Allen's statements libelled the club, its members, the referee and his own timekeeper, who was John E. Butler, one of the most gentlemanly colored boxers hereabouts, Billy Hurd of Manchester, a sport with a national reputation, held the watch for the club, and by agreement Butler called "time" at the end of every round the other watches being used to compare the times. This brands as false Allen's statement that one round was cut short.

It is hard to figure out just what Allen means by his remarks but that it does not improve his popularity was easily shown by the temper of those who heard his remarks at Lyceum Hall.

John E. Butler of Lynn and Tom Carpenter agreed on terms at a Boston newspaper office Thursday night for a 12-round contest to take place on March 25. Carpenter will be allowed to weigh in at 150 pounds at 8 o'clock on the day of the contest. This is a big concession on the part of Butler, who can scale as low as 133 pounds.

Tim Kearns and Professor Robinson met yesterday to arrange details for a 12-round contest, but Robinson claimed that he could not scale to 140 pounds and negotiations were dropped. Kearns' manager went to Lawrence westerday to arrange a match with Patsy Hennessy, if possible. A purse has been offered for this pair.

George Dixon and Young Mahoney, who recently bested Tommy White in fifteen rounds, have been matched to spar six rounds at the Arena at Philadelphia on April 1. The men are to weigh in at 130 pounds at the ringside. Mahoney is said to be one of the cleverest and quickest men of his class in this section, but it is said that he cannot hit. His cleverness, it is said, will carry him safely through a limited-round bout with Dixon.

Peter Maher has signed articles for a six-round contest with Steve O'Donnell at the Philadelphia Arena on March 16. This will be their fourth meeting. In two of the previous contests Maher finished the Australian in less than a round.

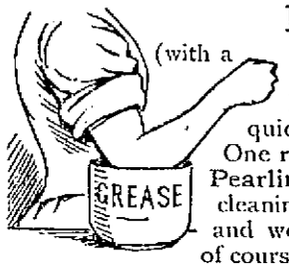
What is a house without a baby, and when you want to give the little darling good, pure air, call at Gaynor & Co.'s, 35 Prescott street and select a Baby Carriage, and then mamma and baby will be happy.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



Elbow-grease (with a little soap) used to be the thing to clean house with. Now-a-days it's Pearline. Pearline is easier and quicker and better than elbow-grease. One reason why millions of women prefer Pearline, rather than anything else, in cleaning house, is that it saves the paint and woodwork. But the principal reason, of course, is that it saves so much work. 363

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* JAMES PYLE, New York.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS Bicycles

Price $125.

The elimination of the chain, driving gear from rain, mud and dust, are superlative elements of safety, efficiency, pleasure, appearance, and of relief in the care of the wheel. Columbia chain wheels, $75. Hartfords, $50. Vedettes, $40, $35. Our special wheel for ladies or gentlemen, $33. The best wheel ever brought out for the price.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY
254-256 MERRIMACK STREET.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.
Continue Their Great Sale of

HOSIERY

AND LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR.

Hundreds of pieces have been sold, but there is still enough for every woman in the city. New goods, clean goods, stylish goods, all extra good values at the price asked.

They also offer today 1000 yards of very fine, soft finished Bleached Linen, suitable for Handkerchiefs, Ties or Stamped Goods, worth 75c. a yard, at only

33 Cents.

BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Books will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, and will continue for one week Our entire stock to be marked regardless of cost.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
79 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.
Telephone 372-4.

A TONIC TREATMENT.

Dr. Chapman's Treatment of Special Value During the Summer Months.

Many people are now debating in their minds the question of some tonic treatment for the Spring months; something to tone up the system and purify the blood; something to counteract the depressing and nervating influences of the Spring and early Summer. Scores who have learned the great value of Dr. Chapman's treatment are enrolling themselves for a Spring course, an extra inducement being that this careful and scientific course, adapted to each one's peculiar physical needs, does not cost scarcely any more than a supply of patent medicines probably not at all adapted to their trouble.

Consultation, examination and first local treatment free.

Bear in mind that Dr. Chapman treats all chronic diseases, including catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, nervous diseases, blood, diseases, skin diseases, etc.

ROSE COLD AND HAY FEVER.

Permanently Cured by Dr. Chapman. Begin Now and Avoid the Usual Attack.

From the time the first rose appears in Spring until after the last heavy frost in autumn many people suffer with that most disagreeable affection variously called hay fever, rose cold, hay asthma, or autumnal catarrh. The attack is usually provoked by the pollen of certain grasses, wheat, rye or roses although it must not be supposed that these are the real causes of the disease. The real cause is in the system and is nothing more or less than catarrh. Catarrh so affects the membrane that the pollen of these various grasses, etc., when inhaled, produces that stuffed up feeling, sneezing, running at the nose, watery eyes, etc., so characteristic of the disease. By having your catarrh cured now, you avoid all this suffering. Scores of people were treated by Dr. Chapman last year for this disease, and not one case was accepted but that was almost instantly relieved. The testimonials published at that time from cured patients will be well remembered. If you have rose cold or hay fever consult Dr. Chapman at once, for it is important to begin this treatment early in order to secure the best results.

DURING MARCH

all patients commencing or renewing, placed under treatment at a nominal fee rate. All medicines for the entire course, Free. This notice applies only to the present month, but those taking advantage of it will be treated until cured without raise in the rate.

CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, M. D.
138 MERRIMACK STREET.

Consul ation and Examination Free.

HOURS—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 6 to 8:30 p. m., except Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sundays by appointmnlent oy.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Extra Good Values in Basement in

FRINGED ALL LINEN

TABLE CLOTHS

We closed out from an importer 3 good bargains to sell all at 98c. each, as follows:

1st LOT—100 Table Cloths, pure linen, bleached loom Damask, 2 1 4 yards long by 2 yards wide, from soft quality of linen, and with borders in red, blue and pink, worth $1.39,

98 Cents.

2nd LOT—165 Table Cloths, all pure linen, cream damask, 2 1-2 yards long by 2 yards wide, extra heavy quality of nice damask and all white, worth $1.50,

98 Cents.

3rd LOT—125 Table Cloths, pure linen cream damask, 3 yards long by 2 yards wide, good, heavy quality of damask, all white and with red borders, worth $1.75, at

98 Cents.

This will enable everybody to get a nice fringed Table Cloth for any size table and at a better price for same qualities than ever sold.

Basement.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

Now is the Time TO BUY A

Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfac'ory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

WHY SHOULDN'T IT.
The Sun leads every paper in Lowell in circulation. Why should n't it? No paper in town compares with it as a live newspaper . .

THE LOWELL SUN

FOR THE PEOPLE.
A paper of the people, published by one of the people, for all the people, is The Sun . . . .
LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898. 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Light rains tonight and Sunday. Colder Sunday with easterly winds.

Almanac, Sunday, March 13.
Sun rises—6; sets, 5:49.
Moon rises—Morning.
High water—2.30 a. m.; 3 p. m.

GERMANY SPEAKS

Will Not Aid Spain in Case of War.

SPAIN HAS SHOWN UNFRIENDLINESS TO GERMANY.

Germany Leans to United States.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berlin, March 12.—The Berlin Foreign office has instructed the Inspired Press to deny emphatically that Germany will aid Spain in case war would be declared with the United States and instructs them to point out that the United States is an excellent customer of Germany and that Spain since the Carolina squabbles has often shown unfriendliness to Germany.

STREET LIGHTS

MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH WELSBACH BURNERS.

It is likely that Welsbach burners will be supplied to all the street lamps in the city.

The matter was considered by the committee on lighting this morning, at a meeting held in the aldermanic committee room. Mayor Bennett was present, (with the committee on lighting, Purchasing Agent Barnard, Auditor Chase and representatives of the companies that manufacture the burners. It is claimed for them that they will furnish a better illumination than the present burners and will therefore be a convenience to the public. The matter of expense, of course, stands in the way. The conference lasted till noon.

The Globe company, whose lights are at present in use at a cost of seven cents a light per night, offered to furnish lights at six cents per night and later during the conference for 5¾ cents pernight. The Welsbach Light company offered to make a one year contract at a rate of $26 per night for each lights per annum, and a three year contract at a rate of $25 per night per annum.

They claim that three of their lights illuminate as well as one arc light and present the opportunity of having lights at three locations. The matter was taken under advisement by the committee.

Keep Well

Easy to say, but how shall I do it?

In the only common sense way—keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then all your nerves, muscles, tissues and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives strength. It is the people's Spring Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others.

In the Spring

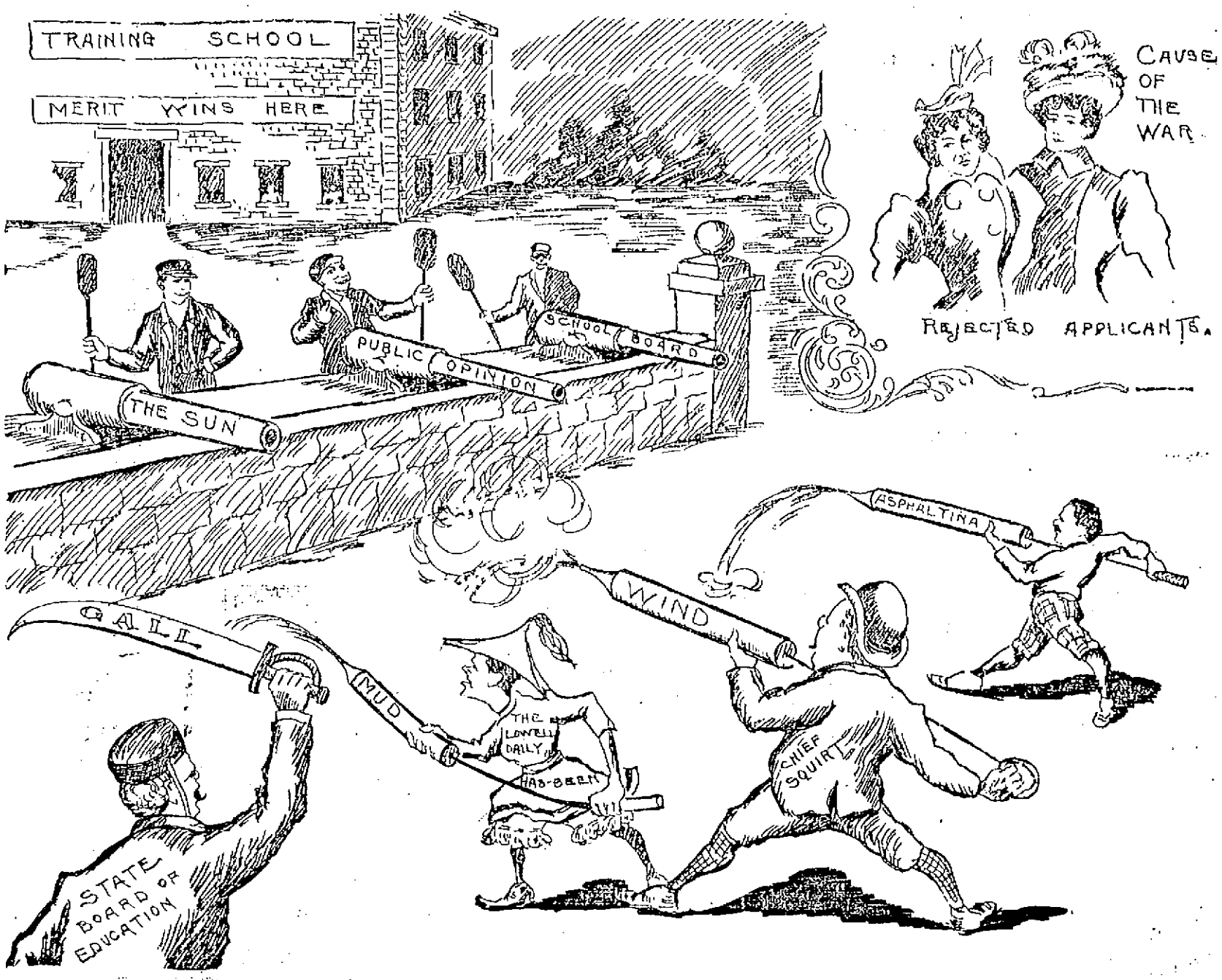
Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Saturday, April 2nd
1st Quarter Day in the Savings Department
Traders' National Bank
Money deposited on or before that day will draw interest from April 1st.
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.
Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

MALTOX
will put your blood in perfect condition and counteract your poor circulation. At all druggists, 50c.



THE ASSAULT UPON THE TRAINING SCHOOL BY THE SQUIRT-GUN BRIGADE.

LATEST

A GUERILLA WAR

Is the Strong Hold of Spain.

MCKINLEY RECEIVES SPANISH MINISTER.

Spain Has no Money on Deposit in London.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 12.—Luis Polo De Bernabe, the new Spanish minister, was formally presented to McKinley at eleven o'clock this morning. The reception was in the blue room, the introductions being made by Secretary Sherman. Bernabe said the principal object of his mission was to draw closer between the two countries the most friendly relations. The president said it was gratifying to receive this assurance and assured him that his own efforts and that of the government will be no less earnestly directed toward the same high end.

SPAIN'S PRIVATEERING ABILITY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, March 12.—The Imparcial today says: "There is still time to prepare a few men-of-war, but in any case we have some merchant ships which could do a lot of harm to American commerce and we have still time to arrange to carry on a privateering war, from which as much renown can accrue as from the guerrilla warfare which vanquished Napoleon." It expects the government to allow the present crisis to pass over and turn the time gained to good advantage. It concludes: "If our flag goes into mourning, let us at least be able to put some pieces of crape on America's obnoxious flag."

SPANISH MILLIONS DENIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, March 12.—The officials of the United States embassy here say it is absolutely untrue that they have been informed that Spain has raised sixty millions for the purchase of warships, etc., and has deposited it in a London bank.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

FATALLY BURNED

Shocking Accident to Three Young Persons.

WHILE FILLING LIGHTED GASOLENE LAMP.

Queen Victoria's Trip to Nice.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Minneapolis, March 12.—While filling a lighted gasoline stove last night Mrs. Andrew Peterson was seized by flames and so horribly burned that she died in twenty-four hours. Her twenty-months' old son was terribly burned and has since died, and her 14-year-old sister was badly burned and will die.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S TRIP.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, March 12.—The departure of Queen Victoria for South France has had an effect upon the political and commercial world. As is reasonably assumed she would not leave her country unless the horizon was clearer than it has been. She was looking very well indeed during the journey.

DEFAULTER TEBBITT

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, March 12.—Abraham Tebbitt, a confessed defaulter of nearly forty thousand dollars from leather firms here, was brought from Regina, N. W. T., this morning, by Inspector Watts. He is sick with consumption and was taken to the hospital under a guard.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St. Cor. Worthen.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott street.

IS MORE WARLIKE

Fort Hancock Has More Troops Quartered Now.

THAN AT TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Orders Received at Navy Yard.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, March 12.—Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook presents a more warlike appearance today than ever before. Two batteries of one hundred and fifty men arrived today from Fort Slocum and two more from Fort Wadsworth. More men are here now than at the time of the civil war. They must live in tents for some time.

COALING WARSHIPS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portsmouth, N. H., March 12.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to ascertain how many warships could be coaled here and the quickest time it would take to supply them. Four battleships and seven cruisers could be coaled here at one time. The work of equipping the fortifications is still going on.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, March 12.—The Bradford Observer reports the formation of a syndicate to build and speculate in warships. At present it will confine operations to cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats. An order has been placed on the Thames for a cruiser. The enterprise really amounts to the intervention of the middlemen between foreign powers

SPANISH NAVY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, March 12.—The Liberal today gives the following as the present strength of the Spanish navy: Protected ships, 17; unprotected ships, 20; gunboats, 50; torpedo boat destroyers, 14; torpedo boats, 14; transports, 25.

BUY A JACOB DOLL PIANO
76 Pianos to select from, 18 different makes. The Jacob Doll Piano is the talk of the town. If you haven't one your neighbor has. Doll Pianos everywhere. For sale by SAMUEL ORR, Associate Building.

HENRY K. FERRIN DEAD

Dropped Dead While Out Driving This Afternoon.

Death Came in a Few Minutes—Deceased Was One of Lowell's Oldest Business Men Having Lived Here Over 50 Years—Sketch of His Career.

Henry K. Ferrin, one of Lowell's oldest and best known citizens, died in his carriage this afternoon about 1 o'clock.

While Mr. Ferrin and his grandson, Henry Ferrin, were driving along Westford street, the old gentleman handling the reins, suddenly he fell back in the carriage with a deep sigh, the reins dropping from his grasp.

His grandson, stopping the horse, attempted to rouse the old gentleman, who was then unconscious. In less than five minutes, he drew his final breath.

He was carried into a neighboring house and a physician's examination confirmed the fact that the old gentleman had suddenly passed away. Heart disease was the cause of death.

A moment prior to his death, he was talking and joking with his grandson in the best of health and spirits.

He leaves a wife, daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren.

The horse started to run away when his condition was noticed and had a narrow escape from collision with an electric car near Edson street on the Westford street line. The passengers in the car were shocked at the sight of the dead man sitting ghastly pale in his carriage.

Mr. Henry K. Ferrin was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1831. He is descended from English ancestors who settled in New Hampshire many years ago.

His father, Aaron Ferrin, was born in Goffstown, N. H., and died at Lowell. His mother, Elizabeth Tarleton, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and died at Lowell.

Mr. Ferrin was educated in the public schools of Boston and at Lowell. On arriving at manhood he ran a milk route and afterwards engaged in business as a dealer in carriages, horses, and harnesses. Since 1874, he has devoted himself entirely to this business.

He directed a large business, which under his careful and successful management, has yielded him generous pecuniary results.

He was a republican in politics, but never had time to take any interest in political life other than to exercise his franchise as a citizen.

In 1855 he married Miss Miranda Wallace of Sanbornton, N. H., by whom he had one son, Eugene Francis, born in 1856.

Mr. Ferrin was well known in his line of trade and was respected for his fairness and honesty in his business relations.

FREIGHT CAR

BLOCKS THE ELECTRIC LINES ON BRIDGE STREET.

A freight car got off the track on Bridge street this afternoon and blocked the electric lines inward and outward for about an hour. A great many cars, loaded with passengers, were delayed by the accident.

THE BRAM TRIAL.

Boston, March 12.—The district attorney received a list of the witnesses this morning that the defence desires summoned in the interest of Bram. The list is quite a long one; it will also be given to the press.

It is thought more than likely that Judge Webb will assist Judge Colt, as in the former trial.

The marshal thinks the sum of $3000 at his disposal for the jury insufficient and has applied for $2000 more, which he has been notified will be given him.

A new witness will be Avery, who occupied the cell next to Bram for some time after the latter's conviction more than a year ago.

It is expected that in order to hasten the trial, the court will sit daily until 6 o'clock or even later.

GIVEN AWAY—A [illegible] decorated Cuban Cuspidore with one pound of 60c. tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

Putnam & Son

THE COVERT COATS
On Sale Today for
$4.50

Are as new as the morning. As stylish and natty, as right in shade, as fashionable in finish as you'll find for twice our price.

We can't, no we can't offer you old coats for we didn't carry one over.

We're glad to tempt you with Coverts that are as fresh as a new dollar bright from the mint.

THERE are liberal quantities.
TWENTY right kinds.
MADE with all the catchy ideas of custom tailors.
VERY short and moderately short, 31, 33, 36 inches.
PRICED to please. $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.
BEST of all from Rogers, Peet & Co., better than most made to order Coverts, $15.00, $17.00, $20.00.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S COVERTS from $3.50 to $10.00.

PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.

ATTACKS ON POWDERLY

Strong Opposition to His Nomination for a Federal Office.

Claim That He Opposed the Interests of Labor in Supporting McKinley and the Corporations.

Washington, March 12.—The senate committee on immigration has reported adversely upon the nomination of T. V. Powderly to be commissioner of immigration. It had been held up in committee for several weeks on account of the absence of Senator Chandler. On his return to Washington, the matter was brought up, and Mr. Chandler united with the Democratic senators to secure an adverse report. It is believed that the report will be made the basis of an animated controversy in the senate. The Democratic attitude is due to politics, Powderly having espoused the cause of sound money in the presidential campaign when all of the labor leaders were on the other side. When the selection was made a protest was sent to Washington from former followers of the old leader of the Knights of Labor because of his alleged perversion from the labor faith.

DISCUSSED ARMY CLAIMS.

Washington, March 12.—The bill to pay the Bowman act claims, aggregating $1,200,000, for stores and supplies furnished the union army during the war was before the house until 6 o'clock Friday, but beyond completing the general debate little progress was made. Of the 600 odd claims in the bill all but a few come from the south, and dilatory tactics were resorted to to prevent progress with the bill. During the filibustering the house was in an uproar. At 5 o'clock, after completing two pages of the bill the house recessed until 8 o'clock for an evening session to be devoted to pension legislation. After the evening session the house adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Dingley opposed the bill in an earnest speech. He insisted that members who imagined that the findings of the court of claims in these cases constituted a liability against the government were entirely mistaken. The court simply found certain facts. He was perfectly willing to take up the claims separately and pass upon their merits.

Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.) in advocating the bill said that Mr. Dingley had set up a scarecrow to frighten members when he alleged that the passage of this bill would establish a precedent which would permit southern claimants to loot the treasury. He pointed out that one of the first war claims passed by the house at this session was one to pay a citizen of Maine (W. S. Grant) $78,000.

HIS OWN LAWYER

Robert Laycock Appears for Himself

AND AFTER SEVERAL HOURS OF HARD WORK

Believes That Lawyers Are Necessary Evils.

A lengthy and amusing auditor's hearing with Solon W. Stevens, Esq., presiding, took place in the smaller court room yesterday, incidental to the case of Mary A. Rand against Robert Laycock, on three charges alleging that he owed her for board and board for his horse and for obtaining $2000 from her by using undue influence.

The case is probably familiar to many particularly to residents in Wigginville where the interested parties resided.

Robert Laycock, who is rather well known about, due unfortunately to his appearance as a defendant in police court a few times, lived with an old woman named Mary A. Rand in Wigginville. Mrs. Rand's mind was affected and in 1895 she was committed to the lunatic asylum at Worcester.

After she went away, Laycock, who had been her sole adviser and companion, it is said, sued her estate for back wages and for the recovery of articles which he claimed were his and which he alleges the estate took away from him. He had counsel after counsel, and appeared to be dissatisfied with all.

The estate, to get back at Laycock, sued him for influencing Mrs. Rand while she was mentally affected, to give him money at different times to the amount of $2000 and to recover back board which he owes for himself and his horse.

The case was submitted to an auditor and Laycock given due notice of the fact.

Mr. Rand of Portsmouth, representing the insane woman, appeared as plaintiff and retained Judge Pickman as counsel. When the hearing was opened yesterday morning, Laycock appeared without counsel, claiming that he knew his business and would conduct his own defence.

At the very start, it was evident that Laycock was a loquacious individual who would talk, if he did nothing else. Judge Pickman put in several witnesses, among whom was a woman, and Laycock cross-examined at length to the great fright of the woman. He was allowed great license by the auditor and took at times even more than the court allowed, being called to order frequently.

Up to the noon adjournment, for dinner, the hearing had proceedd with difficulty to the defence on the third count. Then when court came in again, Laycock, who seemed to have a fondness for attitudes and poses, struck a most dignified position and announced that he believed that he would like to have the case adjourned right there until some future time when he would be present with counsel and have the entire matter gone over again.

Immediately Judge Pickman objected to any such arrangement, quoting the expense he had gone to in getting witnesses and reminding Laycock of the fact that he had had ample opportunity to employ counsel if he so desired.

Mr. Stevens then informed Laycock that he would consent to adjournment to some near date at which to hear the defence on the third count and the arguments. It was noted that although Mr. Laycock said he would try the case alone and was prepared for it, he had no witnesses present.

Then Laycock, striking an attitude, said, "Your Honor, I stand all alone in the world, disgusted at the wickedness of mankind. I was made the defendant in a suit and I engaged the services of counsel expecting this counsel to make some kind of a show. I found that this counsel was of no use to me and I sought elsewhere and procured other counsel. But this counsel did not labor in my interest and I went to Boston and got counsel but again I found this counsel not honorable. Your Honor, when a man stands alone in the world and sees counsel after counsel that he hires, instead of working in his interest, working for the other side, he gets a bad impression of the world and he—"

"Well, Mr. Laycock," interrupted the patient auditor, "I am not here to listen to an essay or dissertation on the wickedness of the world. We are now considering this case. If it is continued until tomorrow, will you have your witnesses here?"

"Your Honor," again said Laycock, "My witnesses, some of them, have moved and I don't know where they live. Furthermore, I must go many miles to find proper legal authority I will give the case to counsel, and whatever he suggests I will do."

Judge Pickman asked to have the case continued until today at 11.30 and Laycock added: "Will it be criminal if I do not appear?"

When he was informed negatively, he replied: "Well, I don't think I'll be here. I didn't expect that this case was going to be such an affair and I want it all before my counsel and I will go out of town and get legal authority whom I know will protect my interests. Good-day."

And the case was continued until today.

MISS CORAM'S PARTY

IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF MISS JENNIE DEWAR.

Miss Alice Coram gave a delightful party at her palatial home last evening in honor of her friend, Miss Jennie Dewar, to which a large number of young people were invited. A delightful strawberry supper was served early in the evening, and was followed by post-prandial exercises.

Adjournment was then made to the parlors, where several games of hearts were indulged in, there being eight tables, and suitable prizes were awarded to the winners. The next scene of enjoyment was the large dance hall where the lovers of dancing enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, the music being furnished by McElroy's orchestra. The program consisted of several numbers and continued until midnight.

Among those present were: Rev. O. H. Denney and Mrs. Denney, Mr. W. L. Work, Miss Annie M. Blackwell, Dr. James E. Leary, Mrs. J. A. Coram, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin T. Trull, Mrs. J. H. Leyson of Montana, Mr W. F. Rifenburg, Miss Grace Hatch, Miss M. Davis, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Mr. Chester Coram, Miss Stella Ireson, Mr. Dugald Dewar, Miss Susie Simpson, Mr. Carl Spaulding, Miss Alice Coram, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevens, Miss Jennie Dewar, Mr. Paul Duckworth, Mr. Tucke of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miss Elsie Puffer, Miss Mollie Puffer, Miss Christina Dewar, Mr. Brownell. On account of the indisposition of Mr. J. A. Coram, he was unable to participate in the festivities.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

FOR CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

10 YEARS OLD. The Best Whiskey In America

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

F. A. McQuade, Local Agent.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SELECTMEN MEET

Dracut's New Board Gets to Work

AND TRANSACTS CONSIDERABLE TOWN BUSINESS.

Speculation Regarding Town Liquor Licenses.

The Dracut selectmen met yesterday afternoon at the town office to transact their first business after organization.

Contrary to expectations they failed to appoint the four police officers over which appointment there is much speculation. The selectmen decided to postpone the matter of electing the officers until another meeting and therefore, the aspirants of gold lace and clubs are doomed to further suspense.

They appointed Jeseph Keefe to be a democratic member of the board of registrar for three years and they appointed Eugene McCarthy to the position of public weigher.

The old horse at the town farm came up for their consideration. The animal of course, didn't come up personally, as it was ill, unfit to work, unfit for anything, infact, except a bone factory. It was accordingly decided to deliver the useless animal to a place where it will be well taken care of, a fertilizing establishment and the selectmen believing in patronizing home industry, voted it to the Dracut establishment. The matter of replacing the sick horse will come up later.

The matter of licenses was not considered as no applications have been received by the selectmen and their meeting accordingly adjourned early.

Although Dracut is entitled to two licenses there is a probability that there will be only one license granted and that at the Navy Yard.

It is said there is strong opposition to the granting of a liquor license in either Dracut Centre or Collinsville, while the Navy Yard, which heretofore held the licensed place, whenever the town went "Yes," isn't particular whether or not it is granted there. For political capital prior to the election, the Dracut Tribune announced that if the town went "Yes" Tom Scully would get a license in Collinsville. This was without foundation and was undoubtedly printed to get a larger "No" vote from Collinsville. In the first place Mr. Scully's place is a good distance from Collinsville being the hotel on the Long Pond road near the last turn of the car tracks before reaching Lakeview, where last summer he served some of the finest clambakes that ever went down a "hungry gullet." Mr. Scully has not yet announced his intention of applying and it is doubtful if he will. The only probable applicants discussed about the town at present are Patrick Costello and Ed. Dunlap, both hailing from the Navy Yard and giving rise to the belief that only one license will be granted as two would never pay at the Navy Yard.

There may be others who will apply later, but as yet they have not been heard from and the wise ones are confining their discussions to the two names mentioned above. The license fee has not been decided upon as yet but under the law it cannot be less than $1300 a year and there is a probability that it will be about $1500 in Dracut this year, the town's share for which sum, by the way, will be a great help to it, for as old Mr. Hubbard said at town meeting "used to take $10,000 to run it 10 years ago; now $25,000 ain't enough and what are we coming to?"

It is probable that other towns that vote against license from year to year will carefully watch the progress of our neighboring town under license law with a view to following her example should matters go along smoothly, for the license money which the town will get is not to be disregarded in a small community.

NEVER WORRY.—Take them and go about your business—they do their work whilst you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders; every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial,10 cents.—76.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

AMBULANCE CORPS EXAMINED.

Last evening, the examination for corporals of the Lowell detachment of the Ambulance corps was held in the officers' room in the Armory. The examiners were Capt. Miles Standish, and Second Lieutenant Stedman of Boston, and First Lieutenant Robert E. Bell of Lowell. Two privates took the examination. The result will be announced later.

Fine job printing done at this office.

The Princess of Wales

ORDERS

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, S. W.
Please send for the use of H. R. H., the Princess of Wales, six dozen of JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract as soon as possible. Kindly give two bottles to bearer for to-day's luncheon. Yours faithfully,
JOHN GWILLIM, Cellarman
For H. R. H.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. One dozen bottles of the genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract will give more strength and contains more nutritive elements than one cask of ale or porter, without being intoxicating.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO.,
Sole Agents, New York.

CHIPPEWA BRAVES

Want to Fight for the United States.

WILL VOLUNTEER UNDER A NATIVE CHIEF.

And go 500 Strong on the War Path.

Superior, Wis., March 12.—In the event of war being declared between the United States and Spain, it is likely that one of the most formidable regiments in the service of Uncle Sam will be one composed exclusively of Chippewa Indians, and led by that intrepid veteran, Louis Beche, who was known during the war of the Rebellion by the appelation of "Powder Face Lou."

Beche is a full blooded Chippewa Indian, nearly sixty years old now, and for the past thirty years has lived at the head of Lake Superior in the good will of Indian and pale face alike. Beche proposes to raise a volunteer regiment to go on the war path against Spain. He has canvassed the Lake Superior Chippewas who look upon him as a sort of chief and says that not less than five hundred able bodied warriors are ready to pick up their tepees and follow their leader to the front.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, Beche believes himself capable of handling a regiment of infantry or cavalry and would like to be commissioned to the leadership of his volunteers.

SERMON SUBJECTS

FOR THE PREACHERS AT TOMORROW'S SERVICES.

Mt Vernon Free Baptist—Morning, "Actions Speak Louder than Words;" evening, " The Wheat and Tares; Which Art Thou?"

First Baptist—Morning, "Three Loves;" evening, "Jesus and Herod or the Survival of the Fittest."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "The Missionary Spirit;" evening, "Missionary Concert."

Highland Congregational—Morning, "Isaiah's Appeal to the People;" evening, "The Record of a Heart."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "The Purpose of Reconciliation;" evening, "Your Religion and Mine."

Chelmsford Street Free Baptist—Morning, "Unseen Protection or Angel Presence;" evening, regular service.

Immanuel Baptist—Evening, "Out of Egypt."

Worthen Street M. E.—Morning, "Sure Rewards of Christian Work;" evening, Sunday school missionary concert.

First Congregational—Morning, "The Lord's Prayer;" evening, "Heaven."

Eliot Congregational—Morning, "The Silencet of Jesus;" evening, children's service.

Branch Street—Morning, "A Twentieth Century Christian;" evening, "The Latest News—Special Edition."

First Unitarian—Morning, "He that Ruleth the Spirit;" afternoon at 4, "The Demands Christ Makes Upon Us."

Pawtucket—Morning, "Working for Others;" evening, "Trading."

Second Church of Christ (Scientist) Odd Fellows hall—Regular services.

Highland M. E.—Morning, "The True Ideal of Life;" evening, "Three Crimes of a Magnificent Monarch."

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Morning, "Peace on Earth and Good Will Among Men."

Grace Universalist—Morning, "Motives for Christian Living."

Paige Street Free Baptist—Morning, "Physical Difficulties in Spiritual Achievement;" evening, "The Importance of Haste."

First Church of Christ (Scientist) Pollard's Building—10.45 a. m., "The Parable of the Wheat and Tares."

Middlesex Chapel—Morning, "The Saints' Resurrection;" evening, "The Romans."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning, "The Fall of Jericho;" evening, "Elijah."

St. Paul's M. E.—Morning, "The Two Most Powerful Influences Known to Man;" evening, "What makes the Difference?"

Advent—Morning, "The Kingdom of God, as Represented by the Stone that Became a Great Mountain, Filling the Earth;" evening, "Preparation for the Lord's Coming."

First Trinitarian Congregational—Mechanics' hall, Dutton street., 10.30 a. m.,—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. George F. Kenngott, subject, "An Overflow;" 5.30 p. m., Union Temperance meeting under the charge of the W.T.C.U., to which all, especially the children and young people, are invited, to be addressed by Mrs. Helen G. Rice, state and national superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion of the W.C.T.U.; 7.00 p. m., address by Rev. Lawrence Phelps, field secretary of the Boston Seamen's Friends society, on "Sailors and Seamen."

OPEN MEETINGS.

The National association of Stationary Engineers will give a series of open meetings at their rooms in Merrimack street, when competent speakers will be heard on interesting practical topics. The meetings are free to all who wish to attend. On the evening of March 25, J. M. Jones of the Hartford Insurance company will give a talk on "Boiler Construction." On the 29th, Prof. Carpenter of the Pocahontas Coal company will tell about the mining of coal, tracing it from the bottom of the mine until it is used under the boiler. All engineers are particularly invited. On April 8, Wm. Johnson of the Mason Regulator company will speak on the subject of steam heating.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

GEN. C. A. R. DIMON, Manager of the United States Cartridge Company, Called to Washington.

Gen. C. A. R. Dimon has been called to Washington by the Navy Department and yesterday had a conference with Secretary Long in regard to supplying cartridges for the navy. He was accompanied by Senator Chandler, who is urging extreme measures of preparation for war.

General Dimon informed the secretary that his company is prepared to supply any quantity of cartridges the navy may require. He was turned over to the chief of ordinance whose duty it is to put in a requisition for supplies, and make out the contract. It is stated that after Colonel Dimon returns the United States Cartridge works will run night and day to get out the number of cartridges wanted immediately by the Navy Department.

A BANDIT'S CAVE

Lair of Outlaws Discovered at Bridgeport

WELL STOCKED WITH THE PLUNDER.

Citizens in Locality Buying Double Barreled Guns.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 11.—New evidences of the existence of an organized gang of outlaws in Trumbull vicinity were discovered today by Sheriff Plumb and a party of volunteers who have been following clews since the recent attacks upon Wolcott Beach and his wife and Colonel Hubbell as recently explained in The Sun columns. Away back in the innermost recesses of the dense woods that surround Munroe and Trumbull the party came across the lair of the outlaws. It is fully three miles from the main highway of Munroe, and is secreted in the great bear den hill.

The cave, for such it is, was large enough to accomodate a party of eight or ten though it is doubtful if the gang numbered more than half a dozen. Cooking utensils, horse blankets utilized for bed covering, three small oil stoves and a variety of odds and ends of household articles were found. A dozen novels, principally of the sensational description and three of former Inspector Brynes' books on criminals were unearthed from an old bag. A smouldering fire showed the cave had been recently occupied. A book containing the names of prominent country people residing thereabouts, was found. Sheriff Plumb retained this memoranda, but set fire to the rest of the stuff.

It must have taken the outlaws at least three hours to get to their den, as there is no road leading to it and a team cannot pass through the swamps and woods. The authorities were informed of the lair and they have information to prove that the murders of Marcus Nichols and David Lambert and the hold ups and burglaries of recent date were planned in the den.

A local dealer today sold forty double barrelled shotguns to residents of Trumbull, who are in mortal terror of their lives.

HAS WON HER CASE

Miss Addie Gillette Will be Admitted

TO THE BAR DESPITE STRONG OPPOSITION.

She Will Appear Before the Court.

Fitchburg, Mass., March 11.—In accordance with an order from the superior court, posted at the court house in Worcester today, Miss Adie Frances Gillette of Fitchburg, in response to her petition, will be allowed to appear before Judge Gaskill in the superior court of Worcester, as an applicant for admission to the bar.

C. E. Ware of Fitchburg, counsel for the remonstrants against Miss Gillette's admission at the time of her application in December last, expressed surprise when told today of the notice.

This is the climax of a discussion begun last December which has attracted very wide attention. Miss Gillette, who is the first woman who has ever applied for admission to the Worcester county bar, succesfully passed the examination, but her admission was delayed.

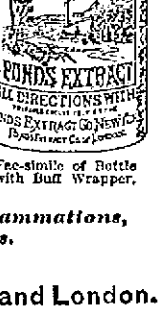
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

When an opportunity for benefitting yourself is presented to you, seize it This is good philosophy. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the distinguished specialist admitted to be the eminent authority on diseases, can be consulted personally or by letter, free. Dr. Greene's wonderful cures have made his name famous throughout the world. The weak and debilitated, the nervous and prostrated from overwork errors and indiscretions should see or write to Dr. Greene. Treatment by letter correspondence a specialty and offers an assurance of cure. All should seize this golden opportunity within their grasp without delay and be restored to health.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

First class job printing done at this office.

THERE IS ONLY ONE POND'S EXTRACT



THIS IS IT!

Fac-simile of Bottle with Buff Wrapper.

Invaluable for all Aches, Pains, Inflammations, Catarrhal Trouble and Piles.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

CASH PRICE LIST

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Butchers and Bakers. F. M. BARNEY & CO., 415 Middlesex and 28 Thorndike Streets

SUGAR.

Revere Granulated, fine and medium, 5½c. pound.
Brown Sugar 5c.

FLOUR.

Best Haxall, $5.65 barrel.
Best Haxall, 75c bag.
We also carry a full line of the leading brands, including "Swan Down," "White Sponge," "Pillsbury," "B. M. Co.," "Superlative," etc.
Try Junket, 10c. each.

BEANS AND PORK.

Best P. Beans 6c. quart, 25c. peck.
New Horticultural, 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
Salt Pork, 8c. pound, 10 pounds 75c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Raspberries, 30c. pound.
Evaporated Apricots, 10c. pound
Evaporated Apples, 13c. pound, 2 for 25c.
Old Fashioned Dried Apples, 10c pound, 3 for 25c.

CANNED GOODS.

Beat us on price and quality if you can. Every can warranted.
Canned Peas, 7c. can, 4 cans for 25c.
Canned Peas, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Corn, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 10c. can.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c. can, large size.
Canned Blueberries, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Apples, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
One gallon Can Apples, 25c., 5 cans for $1.00.
Canned Pumpkin, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Squash, 10c. can.
Canned Peaches, 10c.
Canned Salmon, 10, 13, 15 and 18c.
Canned Shrimps, 13c., 2 for 25c.
Canned Oysters 10c.
1 pound Can Ox Tongue, 25c.
Large Can Ox Tongue, 70c.
R. & R. Chicken, 25c. and 45c. can.
R. & R. Turkey, 25 . and 45c. can.
Armour Corned Beef, 1 pound can, 12c., 2 pound can 20c.
Armour Luncheon Beef, 1 pound can, 14c., 2 pound can 22c.
R. & C. Sardines, 25c. and 35c. can.

Fashion Keeps a Sharp Eye

On the Top Coat, and in this line of garments we are practically in the same class with the tailors.

You'd have to look not twice, but a dozen times to tell if our Fine Spring Overcoat weren't custom made. The fabric, style and make are "correct" and you need have no care as to the fit.

Now then one question: Why should you pay $20 to $35 for a Spring Top Coat that really is no better than one you can buy of us for one half the price.

A common-sense answer to this will bring you to the old reliable and up-to-date Clothiers and furnishers.

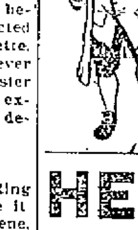
LOWELL ONE PRICE Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

MRS. RAMSDELL ENTERTAINS.

Mrs. Daniel W. Ramsdell entertained a number of her friends at her residence, 94 D street, last evening in honor of her birthday. About 35 were present and a very delightful evening was passed. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and was thoroughly enoyed by all. Supper was served at 9 o'clock and the remainder of the evening was passed in games and social intercourse. Among those present were: Mr. Henry Moore, Miss Emma Moore, Mr. and Mrs. D. Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burnham, the Misses Nilda and Viola Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. William Tyron.

There will be a reception for the officers and teachers of the First Trinitarian Sunday school to the scholars of all the departments above the Juvenile department on Tuesday evening. The reception from 7 to 8 o'clock will be followed by an entertainment and a "Chalk Talk on Sunday School Work" by Mr. Frederick T. Bailey of North Scituate and a sociable.



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

HERE

Is an excellent opportunity to test a variety of cordials and cocktails at a small cost. We have them in miniature at 15c. each, or two for 25c.

CORDIALS.
Creme de Menthe,
Creme de Roses,
Creme de Violet,
Kummel,
Orange Curacoa,
Bernardin,
Stroope Gin,
Rock, Rye and Honey.

COCKTAILS.
Buffet's Martini,
" Manhattan,
" Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Whiskey,
" Turf Club.

JOHN M. PEVEY.

55-57 MIDDLE STREET.

Tel. 452-3.

NEW [illegible] HALL

W. H. [illegible], Manager.

TODAY MATINEE AT 2.30 EVENING AT 8.00

Harry Morris'

20th CENTURY MAIDS

Presenting the unique operatic satire, "The Century Widows," and the excrutiatingly humorous burlesque, "Too Much Trilby," with Harry Morris as Slang Valley. Also the latest Parisian importation, Lola Mulliere, (the perfect woman.)

One Week, Commencing Monday, March 14. Daily Matinees after Monday.
The New England Favorite,

MISS ETHEL TUCKER,

And her excellent company of Metropolitan entertainers. Management of Wm. Richards. Special feature, The Famous Premium Lady Orchestra, all solo players. Repertoire of carefully selected plays, any amount of up-to-date specialties.

Special Prices: Evenings 10, 20, 30c. Matinees 10 and 20c.

[illegible]

Spring Cleansing

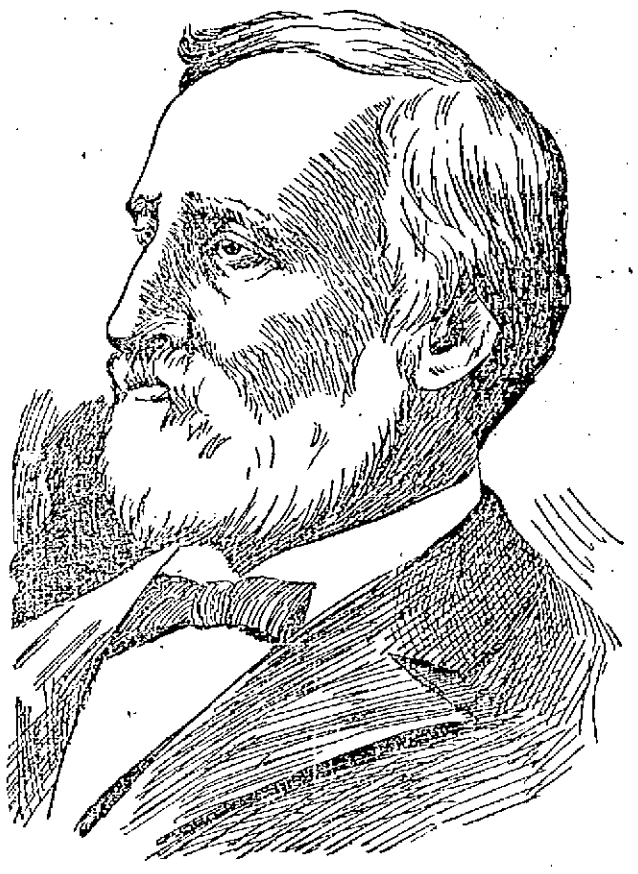
Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.

Bay State Dye House

54 PRESCOTT STREET.

GEN. ROSENCRANS DEAD

Mustered Out to Join the Majority of the Nation's Heroes.



THE LATE GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Had Served Eighteen Years in the Army and Also in Congress—Was a Catholic and a Democrat—He Cleared West Virginia of Confederates—The Hero of Corinth, Inka and Stone River.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 12.—Another of the great leaders in the war for the Union is gone. William Starke Rosecrans, after serving 18 years in the federal army in almost every position from second lieutenant to major general, and after filling many civil offices with ability and great success, has joined the majority of the heroes of the memorable contest. He was born in Kingston, O., Sept. 6, 1819, was graduated from West Point in 1842, served 12 years and then engaged in business as architect and civil engineer till the great war began. All the rest is American history.

It is, however, a history that Americans will gladly read in detail again and again, and it may be said without invidious distinction that even in death General Rosecrans will probably be the subject of more searching inquiry, and even of criticism, than any other hero of the civil war, for owing to a curious combination of circumstances he was during all the years after 1863 engaged in more and more heated personal controversies than any other.

It was his misfortune to command at Chickamauga, where success was practically impossible to the federals, and his greater misfortune that he was later compelled to defend himself against alleged charges by men who had died. The painful result has been that although General Rosecrans commanded in four of the great battles of the war and won brilliant victories in three of them, yet many of the badly instructed have been led to think of him as a partial failure. Yet his soldiers were devoted to him, and their pet name of "Old Rosy" indicates a sentiment among the veterans which will soon disperse the clouds about his fame.

General Rosecrans was a keen observer, and he was noted because of the close attention he gave to the configuration of any section of country through which he might be passing and the knowledge of its military characteristics which he would absorb. He paid great attention to details, and therein lay perhaps an element of weakness, for it took up much of his time and energy. It is claimed by his friends that whatever he did himself was well done, and that all his failures may be traced to the incompetence or lack of energy of subordinates. His critics rejoin that even if this view be correct it argues a fatal defect in his makeup—a lack of knowledge of human nature.

In 1880 he was elected to congress from California and re-elected in 1882. In 1889 President Cleveland appointed him register of the treasury. In religion General Rosecrans was a devout Roman Catholic; in politics, an unwavering Democrat. In the various discussions caused by his military career he defended himself with a vehemence which drew upon him in turn the denunciations of the friends of McClellan, Grant, Halleck and Garfield and led occasionally to fierce personal recriminations, but when anger had had time to cool the country did full justice to him. Despite bitter attack and equally bitter defense all patriotic Americans will hold him in high honor as the man who cleared West Virginia of Confederates—the hero of Corinth, Iuka and Stone River.

A happy mother is the happiest being in this world. To hold in her arms the dear little life—a part of her very own life—nestling, trusting and dependent on her protecting love, is the sweetest, most sacred responsibility of a woman's existence.

But many a woman approaching the time of motherhood feels most deeply its duties and trials. She is burdened with a sense of anxiety and unreasonable foreboding. This state of mind is unfavorable both to the mother and the child.

A prospective mother may insure herself against the slightest fear of danger or excessive pain by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, during the period of expectancy. This "Prescription" makes the coming of baby absolutely safe and comparatively painless.

It gives elastic endurance to the organism specially concerned in motherhood, and healthy vitality to the nerve-centres. It makes the mother strong and cheerful. It gives her recuperative power. It promotes abundant nourishment and provides constitutional health and energy for the child.

It is the only positive specific for all diseases of the feminine organism, devised by an educated and skilled specialist in this particular field of practice. Its sale exceeds the combined sale of all other medicines for women.

"I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. Etta E. Smith, of Grenola, Elk Co., Kansas. "About a month before I was confined I had such pains I could stand up only a little while at a time. I could not rest at night at all, nor at any other time. I could scarcely eat anything at all. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after the second dose I felt better. From then until I was sick, I carried nearly all the water that was used, up a long hill, and worked in the garden every day, besides my other work, and did not feel at all bad. When the baby was born the doctor and the women who were with me said I had an easier time than any one they ever saw for the first time. The baby is very healthy and growing right along. I have been up ever since she was five days old."

PRINCE HONORED

The Belgian Heir at Executive Mansion.

COURTEOUS TREATMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

An Array of Prominent Ladies Present.

Washington, March 12.—Prince Albert of Belgium was given a dinner by the president at the executive mansion last night in honor of his visit to the capital. The dinner began at 8 o'clock and was served in the main corridor, the state dining room being too small to accommodate those who were invited to meet the heir presumptive to the Belgian throne. The corridor was adorned with orchids and roses, the prevailing colors being red and white. Music was furnished by the Marine band, which was stationed in the conservatory. Draperies, in which vari-colored incandescent electric lights had been set by the White House electrician, added greatly to the beautifying effect.

The prince escorted Mrs. McKinley into the dining hall, while the president took the arm of Mrs. Hobart, wife of the vice president. Before the dinner the president met the invited guests in the east room, which was handsomely decorated with rare plants and in which a musicale was given after the dinner was over. About 50 persons were present, including, besides those above named, Vice President Hobart, the members of the cabinet and ladies, members of the diplomatic corps and ladies, Secretary Porter, Levi P. Morton, Senators Allison, Burrows and Hanna, Representatives Hitt, Bennett, Bingham and Adams, Admiral Matthews, Adjutant General Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Pauncefote, Miss Reed and Mrs. Sartoris.

SARAH FRIEDMAN'S ROMANCE.

Boston, March 12.—Sarah Friedman is the victim of circumstances over which she has no control.

Her life's romance was unravelled within the unhallowed, yet not unsympathetic, walls of a police station, where she was taken to be examined as a victim of hysteromania.

Not long ago a young man came into her life, and when first she looked into his eyes she knew she loved him. Patiently and persistently she wooed and wooed, but in vain. Her attentions soon became obnoxious to the young man, and finally he was obliged to so inform her. Even then she would not listen to the harsh truth, and she persisted. Then she became remorseful, refused to eat, and finally would not talk to her dearest friends. She was afflicted with fits of hysteria, and showed evidence of a deranged mind.

Efforts were made to cure, but after treatment she was still no better. The relatives of the unfortunate girl at last determined to send her across the seas to her home in Europe. The tickets were purchased and she was to start Thursday afternoon. When she learned of the plan she demanded a parting hearing with her unsympathetic sweetheart, but even this was refused her. She became hysterical and the police were called to take her to the station house and care for her.

BOTH MURDERERS CAUGHT.

Columbus, O., March 12.—Ben R. Willis, alias Charles Jerome Sharp, was arrested here yesterday by Detective Roach of the Pinkerton agency, assisted by local detectives. He is wanted for the murder of David S. R. Lambert at Wilton, Conn., Dec. 17, 1897. Willis had a confederate in the crime, Max Brokhaus, who was arrested several days ago in Chicago. After Willis was locked up in the city prison a note was found which he had written indicating that he had intended to take his life if possible. The note was directed to Mme. Louise, 246 West Forty-third street, New York city.

When arrested Willis at first denied his identity, but when put through the sweating process he confessed. He said he had been a wild man and had run away from home. He and Brokhaus had entered the house, bound and gagged the woman and, being discovered by the husband, both fired upon Mr. Lambert and escaped. They wandered over the country and landed at Chicago, where Willis quarrelled with his pal.

BARGAIN NO. 2.

HIGH GRADE

BOYS' SUITS

Our second bargain today is a lot of about 50 Boys' Suits of the finest materials in Vestee and Sailor Suits. Also 3-piece Suits, nobby Suits with vests for boys 2 to 8 years old, just the correct thing after discarding the reefers. Good style, good weight, good goods, good bargains,

$3.98 a Suit.

Worth $5 and $6.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

TEACHERS SURPRISED.

BY EVENING SCHOOL PUPILS LAST EVENING.

The session of the Lowell Evening High school came to a successful close last evening and many of the teachers were kindly remembered by their pupils who presented them small tokens.

Mr. Daniel Hogan, teacher in arithmetic, received a very pretty match case from his third forty class. Mr. John J. Murphy made the presentation speech.

Principal Irish of the day school and who has charge of the chemistry department of the school was presented with a beautiful set of Fiske's History of America, consisting of of eight volumes

The members of Mr. John J. Hunt's first and third classes in vertical writing presented him with a beautiful picture of "My Old Kentucky Home," Mr. Frederick Dugdale making the presentation speech.

WE ARE PREPARED.

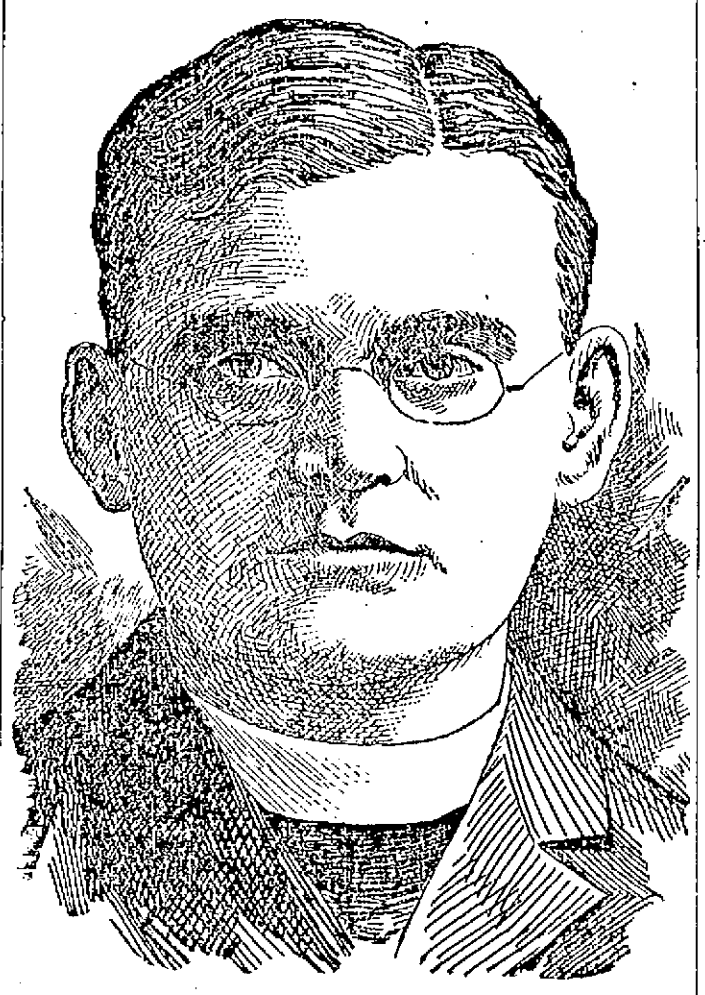
To show the latest up-to-date styles in our silk department. Plain dress goods are the newest for spring. We have them in the latest weaves and colorings. —J. V. Keyes & Co.

The Black Goods House of Lowell.

J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford.

CHELMSFORD CITIZENS.

The Citizens' party of Chelmsford held a caucus last night at which Mr. Charles T Molvin was nominated as a candidate for selectman and indorsed George A. Parkhurst as a candidate for town clerk.



REV. JOHN B. DELANEY, Formerly of Lowell.

REV. FR. DELANEY

Delivered an Interesting Lecture in Manchester.

HE SPOKE OF GENERAL DE SOUIS.

"A Soldier of the Sacred Heart."

The Rev. J. B. Delaney, a Lowell boy, stationed at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Portsmouth, diocesan director of the League of the Sacred Heart, lectured in that capacity Thursday evening before the league of the Sacred Heart at St. Anselm's college, Manchester.

Fr. Delaney selected for his subject the life of General de Souis, "a soldier of the Sacred Heart." General de Souis who lived in 1623, was as famous for his devotion to the Sachsl Heart of the Redeemer as for his great merits as a soldier.

"The life of General De Souis," said the lecturer, "is more than a rare spectacle; it is a great lesson. It is a lesson easily learned, but unfortunately often forgotten that religion and patriotism should go hand in hand and far from detracting one from the other are aids to the greatest achievements and productive of the greatest good to the fatherland.

"De Souis was pre-eminently a man of character From the first day of his career to the last, he never deviated one step from the right line of duty. 'I always put the prow of my bark toward God,' said he, 'and whatever winds blow favorable or contrary, I keep in that direction for that is the port I wish to make.'

"He was known as the 'man of duty.' This duty he practiced whatever the cost or sacrifice. Heroism was the natural fruit of such a life; and soldier as he was it could be said of him as of the apostle that he did not bear the sword in vain.'

"His gallant bravery served as an inspiration to the army and his heroic virtue will serve as a model for all time. He was a man of heart, a husband, a father and a friend. He shared all things in common with us save our weaknesses. He loved the young, and those under his command regarded him not only as a chief but as a father. He loved the poor and the oppressed. He loved the army and gave to it forty years of his life and all his strength and all his sons. France had no more devoted a son, more devoted were it possible in her disasters than in her triumphs. He loved the church as one loves a mother, but he loved God above all and Him he refused nothing.

"Patriotism is universal, religion is eternal and the consideration of such a life ought to be for the profit of us all. On your soldiers' monument in Manchester, you have the words of the Roman poet, written more than 1800 years ago, 'Dulce et decorum pro patria mori.'—It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country. We can all heartily agree with the sentiment, but we must agree, too, that it is a higher, more useful, more difficult thing to live for one's country. That is a task that is worthy of a hero's courage, a philosopher's study, or a poet's love. This is what De Souis accomplished."

BOWLING NEWS.

The bowling game between Teams One and Five scheduled to take place at the armory last night was postponed. A scrub game between two teams captained by Captain Carr and Lieutenant Fairweather was played however, ending in a victory for Captain Carr's men by 93 points. The score by totals:

Captain Carr's Team—Carr, 554; Hunton, 478; Boucher, 41; Bell, 381; Crowell, 436. Total 2258.

Lieut. Fairweather's Team—Fairweather, 447; Boyle, 37; McKinnon, 401; Kittredge, 511; Durrell, 419. Total, 2165.

First class job printing done at this office.

A CUBAN SCHEME

For the Settlement of the War.

PROPOSITION TO INSIST UPON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

On Both Sides on the Island of Cuba.

Washington, March 12.—Projects for the settlement of the Cuban question are numerous, but most of them are regarded in official circles as unworthy of serious consideration. One plan, however, has been presented to the president which has received the approval in a general way of men whose counsels have weight with the administration, and there is reason to believe it is the subject of studious reflection in the cabinet. The plan gives to Cuba all of the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by Canada, Spain reserving to herself only such rights as England exercises over her colonies.

"Suppose now we say to Spain," says the formulator of the plan, "that in the interest of humanity and peace and for the preservation of our own commercial interests we insist upon a cessation of hostilities, and that we will take advantage of it to inform the Cubans that for the sake of the same compelling considerations they must concede something. Spain's plight is unquestionably a critical one and she could honorably listen to such a proposal. The Cubans on the other hand would certainly hear respectfully any views we present to them in regard to a settlement, and could not fail to follow them. The precise terms can be worked out later; but it is not unreasonable to expect that should Spain offer such self-government as the whole world would recognize as fair, putting Cuba in the same condition as an English colony and withdrawing from the island, as soon as quiet is restored, all but a nominal military force, we might properly insist on its acceptance. This would be a substantial victory for Cuba, would leave Spain to retire with self-respect, and would leave Cuba better off than though now made independent. Spain has vainly tried to put down the insurrection; the insurgents have violently tried to drive Spain out and establish a government, and the only way to bring about speedy peace is to take into consideration the claims, rights and feelings of both parties.

"The time may possibly come when by the operation of the law of our political existence Cuba will fall to us peaceably. If this prove correct the method suggested paves the way for that by giving her an opportunity to gain some experience in self-government first. If she is to be independent, as very possibly may turn out to be the case by and by, a preliminary stage of genuine autonomy would best prepare her for that. Nor is it desirable at this time for the United States to undertake the responsibility of governing her. It is unwise and unnecessary for the United States to assume political or financial responsibility in the case, either or both of which most of the plans so far advanced involve."

PRESIDENT RESIGNED.

At the meeting of the Lowell co-operative bank held last evening Mr. A. B. Woodworth, who has been president of the bank for the past 12 years, resigned his position. His successor will probably be elected at the annual meeting in April.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ON BEACON HILL

Resolution Favoring Amendment to Constitution.

VOTE AGAINST AUCTIONING LIQUOR LICENSES.

A Lot of Useless Bills Promptly Killed.

Boston, March 12.—In the house of representatives yesterday afternoon the discussion of the bill permitting women to vote on the license question was resumed from Thursday, on the motion for the substitution of the bill for the adverse report. The house refused to substitute, 49 to 76. The resolution for an amendment to the national constitution, enabling congress to enact laws regulating the hours of labor, was adopted without discussion.

The committee on ways and means reported favorably on the $200,000 appropriation ($180,000 additional to the emergency appropriation of $20,000) for the extermination of the gypsy moth.

The committee on election laws and metropolitan affairs, sitting jointly, reported on all bills for the reorganization of the aldermanic board of Boston a bill for a board of aldermen of 12 districts and five at large members.

Governor Wolcott sent to the house his veto of the bill which would enable substitute call men of the Boston fire department to be appointed to regular duty without a civil service examination.

The committee on liquor law has voted unanimously to report against the bill providing for the disposition of liquor licenses by public auction.

Leave to withdraw was reported on the petition to provide for an extension of Huntington avenue in Boston; on the petition that a life insurance policy shall have a surrender value at the expiration of one year; on the petition to provide for minority representation in the election of senators and representatives to the general court; on the petition that no foreign insurance company shall be allowed to do business in Massachusetts unless it deposits in the treasury of the commonwealth $100,000. Ought not to pass was reported on the bill relative to the granting of licenses for stables; on the bill that no life insurance company shall issue a policy on the life of any child under 5 years of age.

BILLERICA.

The vote of thanks passed by the North Billerica Baptist society at its annual meeting was to the Talbot mills as the Talbot mills supply the church with coal and give liberal support annually to the society. The late Governor Talbot built the church, liberally considered it in his will and the Talbot mills have continued to support the church very generously.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

THERE IS HOPE!

Many Cases of Consumption Have Been Cured.

Consumption is Catarrh of the Lungs.

Pe-ru-na the Catarrh Cure, Overcomes Consumption.

STAR, Indian Territory, Dear Sirs:—I take great pleasure in informing you of my wife's recovery from catarrhal affections. The catarrh spread to her lungs, causing an abscess on her left lung, which broke. Her weight was reduced from 176 to 97 pounds. No one believed it possible for her to live. We heard of Dr. Hartman and took his great medicine Pe-ru-na. It cured my wife. She now weighs 165 pounds. J. J. McAdams."

Do not let catarrh go unchecked until it reaches some of the great vital organs. It is a disease of the inner linings of the human body—the mucous membrane—and so may appear anywhere. At the first symptom of trouble, take Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na annihilates catarrh and drives the poisonous secretions that are the result of this foul disease from the system. Druggists everywhere sell Pe-ru-na.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The Odd Fellows and Odd Ladies gave a complimentary benefit dance last evening at Manchester Unity hall, to Mrs. Sherman Young, the widow of a deceased brother. About 50 couples attended and Pease's orchestra played for the dancing. Mr. George Emsley was general manager and the committee was composed of Messrs Joseph Clark, J. W. Greig and William Walsh.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and look by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c

ALL DRUGGISTS

CHILDREN'S

Carriages

When you wish to purchase a Baby Carriage you certainly want to get the most stylish, lightest running and most durable Carriage you can get for your money and when you find a Carriage that has this combination of excellent qualities it is for your interest to buy it.

We have in stock this season a line of Baby Carriages which we and others who have seen them think possess all of the good qualities mentioned above, while the prices are lower than you are asked to pay for inferior goods elsewhere.

Don't fail to look this line of Carriages over before you purchase.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

STRAW MATTINGS

To the usual housekeeper is indispensable at the spring house-cleaning time. We ask you to look our stock over when shopping. We think we can interest you.

A BABY CARRIAGE

Is a spring medicine to mothers for that "tired feeling," for then they can have hubby "wheel the baby out" and get a few quiet moments to themselves. So say

Gaynor & Co.,

35 PRESCOTT STREET.

WHITE BROS. STRIKE ENDED

The Shavers Will Return to Work on Monday.

State Board of Arbitration Brings a Victory to the Strikers—The Compromise Being in Their Favor—All Strikers Satisfied With the Result.

The White Bros.' shavers' strike is off.

And victory crowns the efforts of the strikers.

After a conference with their employes and the state board of arbitration at the American House yesterday, the strikers agreed to call the strike off, return to work on Monday and both sides accept as final the decision of the state board, which will be rendered after an investigation of the prices paid shavers in similar grades of work in other places.

While the agreement is a compromise it is also a victory for the strikers as could easily be read from their happy faces yesterday afternoon after the conference and the fact that they were willing to go to work without definite knowledge of just what pay they will receive, as the state board will take some time in investigating.

The conference of yesterday had been formulating for a week or more past, when the employers, unable to do without the assistance of their skilled shavers broached the subject of a conference.

A date was made and a committee appointed from the strikers to meet with the firm.

A postponement occured but finally they got together and talked over matters, though the committee had no power to act. The committee reported back to the whole body of the strikers and later a committee of arbitration, to be composed of one member chosen in the trade by the firm; one by the strikers and the third by the two, was suggested but not agreed upon, when the strikers suggested the state board of arbitration as the qualified body to settle the differences existing. This suggestion of theirs was agreed upon by the firm and arrangements were made for a conference to be held yesterday.

The choice of the state board not only pleased the strikers but met with the approval of labor men all over the city, probably due to the fact that one of its members is Ex-Mayor Charles D. Palmer of this city, who is well known to all and whose liberal views in all matters could be depended upon to assist materially in the just disposition of the matter.

It was reported early yesterday morning that Ex-Mayor Palmer would not be in town until afternoon and the strikers immediately prepared to wait until he came before introducing themselves to any conference.

Ex-Mayor Palmer, however, was present in the morning and at ten o'clock the strikers sent their committee into the American House where the board met, a large number of them waiting about the street in front of the hotel.

The conference was in existence until after one o'clock in the afternoon. What transpired at it in the line of arguments is not at present known, as it was agreed not to give out the details of the conference. It is believed however, that the state board decided that under no consideration would the men be obliged to work under the cut-down schedule and that an agreement was reached in some grades of goods that was as good as can be found in any shop and hence very favorable to the strikers, while the grades not decided upon will be investigated and an arrangement with other shops decided upon, to which both sides have agreed to stand. The strikers then agreed to declare the strike off and as many as wish to return to work on Monday, the firm to hire all who present themselves for employment.

It is said that Ex-Mayor Palmer was prominent in bringing about the results as given out.

The other members of the board are Richard P. Barry of Lynn and Chas. H. Walcott of Concord.

And thus ended the shavers' strike. On the morning of January 4, when about 50 hand shavers quit work and brought the great "box calf" leather industry, which has made the White Bros. famous to almost a standstill.

The men went out because an average cut-down of 25 per cent. on all grades of leather was made, the firm claiming that it could not keep up its wage schedule and compete with the machine shaving, which was supposed to cheaper labor. But the strikers proved that claim erroneous showing that machines could not do their class of work in the first place and quoting prices paid in other places and receiving no satisfaction upon making a protest.

Immediately after striking they organized a labor union and got into the American Federation of Labor. There they received the moral support of unions all over the shoe districts, along with offers of financial aid at the asking. It is said that the organized labor men immediately stopped buying box calf shoes and the trade fell off, in Lowell at least.

After the strike began, White Bros. began sending skins to Peabody to be shaved, but the shavers there upon learning that they were shaving leather for White Bros. quit work on them.

The strikers received very little financial aid during their trouble, manfully agreeing not to ask aid until it was absolutely necessary. A quieter body of striking employes never existed and the public at large will be pleased to hear of the successful termination of their difficulty.

A SPECIAL BOARD

Appointed for the Purpose of Enlisting Men.

SECRETARY LONG ISSUES ORDERS TO IT.

It Will Visit All the Interior Cities.

Washington, March 12.—Secretary Long has decided not wait for authority from congress, but to immediately increase the enlisted force of the navy without reserve. He has detailed Captain John M. Hawley, Chief Engineer Harrie Webster, and Surgeon R. C. Parsons to duty as a board to enlist men in the South and West for the navy.

This board will enlist at least 2000 seamen and machinists. It will proceed first to New Orleans and will visit Galveston, Savannah, Charleston, and St. Louis and secure all the available men possible. Detachments will be sent to New York in charge of a mate.

The visit of C. A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation company, at the White House yesterday was for the purpose of informing the President how soon his vessels could be put in readiness to join the flying squadron. He gave assurances that his company stood ready to hasten preparations for arming the vessels and said that two of the ships, the St. Louis and the St. Paul could be made ready inside of a week.

Mr. R. A. C. Smith, president of the New York and Cuba Steamship line, also called on the president and offered the four ships of that line, which ply between the New York and Cuban ports.

Orders have been sent to the League Island Navy Yard to overhaul the machinery of the monitors Catskill, Jason Lehigh, Montauk and Nahant. These five monitors will have a speed of not more than four or five knots and are little better than floating forts.

Engineer in Chief Melville has advised the department that the three monitors Canonicus, Mahopac and Manhattan, also at League Island, somewhat larger in size than the other five monitors will require new boilers if they are to be put in service.

Secretary Long has detailed a board to discuss the work needed on auxiliary ships. It consists of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Chief Constructor Hichborn, Captain Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Captain Bradford, chief of equipment and Captain O'Neil, chief of ordnance.

MUSIC HALL.

ETHEL TUCKER CO.

Probably one of the best repertoire actresses in America is Miss Ethel Tucker, who, with her excellent company of entertainers will commence a week's engagement in a repertoire of carefully selected plays at Music Hall Monday night. Her opening play will be "Queena," a fine society comedy drama, and the play that actually made Miss Tucker famous. It is a finely woven love story, depicting characters and situations that lead up to emotional, sensational and thoroughly interesting climaxes. A special and decidedly interesting feature of each entertainment will be the fine musical selections by the famous "Premium Lady Band and Orchestra." Daily matinee after Monday.

Tonight, the Century Maids make their last appearance. Monday, Ethel Tucker's company will open a week's engagement in an excellent repertoire.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS PRESENT AT THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CONSECRATION.

Boston, March 12.—Yesterday marked the 32d anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Williams and the event was celebrated by masses of thanksgiving in several of the Catholic churches of the diocese this morning.

The occasion was particularly signalized at the cathedral of the Holy Cross Solemn high mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock. At that time the large edifice was well filled with a goodly number of Catholics from all sections of the city.

Archbishop Williams occupied a throne at the gospel side of the altar. The archbishop looked the picture of health. He appeared to be not the least fatigued during the long ceremony, and at the end, when he conferred his blessing on the congregation, his voice sounded clear and firm throughout the large cathedral.

After the mass the archbishop retired to the archbishopal residence, where he received a large number of visitors and well-wishers and during the latter part of the day he was the recipient of many congratulations.

DR. LATHROP'S ANSWER.

In the report of Dr. Lathrop's answer to Mr. Bayles' question as given in yesterday's issue that gentleman was made to say that his own action was "in violation" of professional honor instead of "no violation" which was what he did say.

IN LABOR'S CAUSE

Letter From Secy. Cunnane of New Bedford.

STRIKERS SUBSIST ON BREAD AND SOUP.

Local Labor Notes and Meetings.

The Sun is today in receipt of a letter from Secretary Cunnane of the New Bedford strikers, acknowledging the receipt of the third remittance from The Sun fund, a check for $500. He says the strikers are determined to hold out until starved into submission. He says that for two weeks past the bulk of the strikers have subsisted upon bread and soup. He also says that the mill treasurers express themselves as perfectly willing to keep their mills closed until such times as the weavers are ready to return to work.

A LABOR BUILDING.

Whenever the secretaries of the various labor unions of this city stop to figure up the amount of money these organizations pay for rent each year, they begin to discuss the feasibility of building a building of their own, and every time they do this, they come to the conclusion that it would be a paying investment.

This question has been discussed many times before. It is being discussed again now. A large number of unions have been organized during the past year and nearly every one of them meets twice a month. Take those unions which have permanent headquarters and they pay annually about $2265 for rent. The carders pay $360 per year, the loom fixers $300; spinners $120, weavers $550, slasher tenders, $108, mill firemen $72, butchers $160, and the teamsters, $216, making a total of $2266.

Then there are the unions which meet, most of them, twice a month and pay on an average $2.50 for each meeting. These are the Central Labor union, the carpenters, spoolers, and warpers, steam fitters, brewery workers, machinists, granite cutters, printers, clerks and barbers. The amount these pay for rent every year will reach at least $690. The bricklayers pay about $84 a year. They meet weekly.

Here then is a grand total of about $3010 which the unions of this city pay each year for rent. In round numbers this would pay 6 per cent. interest on an investment of $50,000 and this sum would be more than enough to put up a building suitable for the unions and it would be a great deal more convenient that having the headquarters situated as they are now in several buildings.—Fall River Globe.

MULE SPINNERS MEET.

At the meeting of the Mule Spinners' union last evening, a representative of the Stovers' shoe shop strikers made an appeal for funds. He was given assurance of the moral and financial support of the union. They also voted to purchase 100 tickets for the concert in aid of the strikers, March 27, and to attend in a body. The union will elect officers next Friday.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union held its regular meeting last evening and made plans for the support of the Stover strikers. Manager Boody tendered the use of Music Hall to the strikers, Sunday, March 27, and a concert is being arranged for that night by James A. Callahan. The strikers are confident of victory.

The Loom Fixers' union has arranged a fine vaudeville program to be given at the Opera House next Monday evening. The proceeds will be donated to the New Bedford strikers.

To the Drawing-in Girls, Helpers, and Spoolers' union of Lowell:

You are hereby requested to meet in the Burkes' hall, Middle street, Monday evening next, March 14th, when business of great importance will be brought before you. The auditor's report for the month of February will be submitted to you for your approval, or otherwise. The question of uniting with the Slashers and Tenders and the progress made in that direction will be laid before you and you will be asked to adopt the steps taken by the executive committee. It is to be hoped that every member will be present at this meeting, so that all business contracted during the last month may be fully discussed. Important changes will be made in your board of government, which is to be hoped will prove very satisfactory to all the members. We request the full attendance. The speakers will be T. F. Connolly, W. F. Carroll, and Fred Daigle, the latter in French. Yours in behalf of the committee,

—Wm. F. Carroll, Pres.

JOHN HUNT.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM LAST NIGHT.

John Hunt, an employe of the Carpet mills, died suddenly last evening at his room in his boarding place, 139 Colburn street.

He came home at 5 o'clock, ate a hearty supper and then went to his room. A fellow boarder who had occasion to go to the room later in the evening found him dead.

Mr. Hunt did not complain yesterday of being ill. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death. The remains are now at Undertaker Savage's. The deceased was 58 years of age.

First class job printing done at this office.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS')
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

HON. JOHN WELCH

Will Organize a Regiment of Lowell Men.

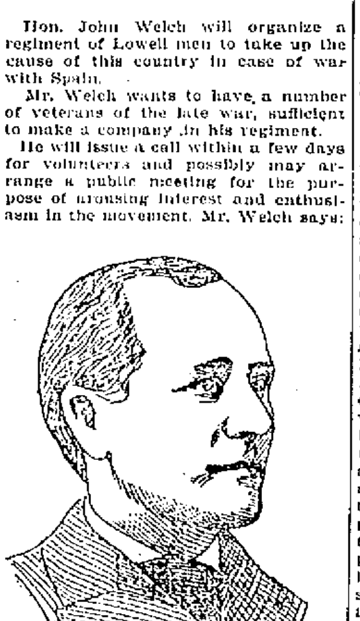
EXPECTS TO HAVE A COMPANY OF VETERANS.

He May Call a Public Meeting.

Hon. John Welch will organize a regiment of Lowell men to take up the cause of this country in case of war with Spain.

Mr. Welch wants to have a number of veterans of the late war, sufficient to make a company in his regiment.

He will issue a call within a few days for volunteers and possibly may arrange a public meeting for the purpose of arousing interest and enthusiasm in the movement. Mr. Welch says:



HON. JOHN WELCH.
To raise a volunteer regiment.

"In this movement I shall endeavor at first to obtain the sanction and the support of the press of the city. I intend to also see His Honor, Mayor Bennett today, to secure his cooperation. I intend to issue a call to the men of Lowell, veterans included.

"I will not be satisfied until I have got together a complete regiment. Included in this regiment I hope to have a company composed entirely of veterans.

"After having organized the regiment the choice of a commander would be left to its members. Until a leader was elected I should be in general charge."

DEATHS.

MINAHAN—Mrs. Mary Minahan, aged 78 years, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Saunders, 91 Tremont street. Deceased was an old resident of this city and a faithful attendant at St. Patrick's church. The funeral will occur at 8.30 Monday morning from the house and at 9 o'clock a requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's church.

CULLEN—Mrs. Ellen Cullen died Thursday in Worcester. Deceased had many friends in this city. The remains arrived here at 1.30 this afternoon and interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

HOWE—Freeman W. Howe, aged 87 years and 3 months, died Thursday at his home, 215 Stackpole street, of old age. He was a brother of Miss Laura Howe, who recently resigned after a long service as school teacher. Miss Howe is in poor health.

CLEWORTH—Mr. David Cleworth died at his home, 29 Anne street yesterday morning after a long illness, aged 47 years. He was taken ill about eleven weeks ago, and suffered from a complication of diseases. His relatives have been aware for some time that his life could not be saved, but it was not thought that the end was so near until Thursday, when his illness took a more critical turn.

Mr. Cleworth was born in Manchester, N. H., but came to Lowell in early youth and was educated in the public schools. For many years he has been a member of the firm of William Cleworth & Sons, reed manufacturers, in this city. He leaves four brothers, Allan Cleworth of the Norwich Record, John Cleworth of Manchester, N. H., and Edwin and Walter Cleworth of Lowell. Three sisters also survive him, Miss Jennie, Lizzie and Fannie Cleworth of this city. His wife died over a year ago and he leaves no children.

BURKE—William Burke, brother of Rev. Richard S. Burke of St. Patrick's church in this city died this morning at his home in Dorchester, Mass. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

HE IS MISSING

JAMES H. SULLIVAN, CHARGED WITH ARSON, JUMPS THE BAIL.

James H. Sullivan, the Lowell milkman, charged with arson, was defaulted in the superior criminal court at Cambridge Friday morning and a capias was issued for his arrest.

He has been missing since Sunday. His mother and Peter Conaton were on his bail bond of $1200.

The government was all ready to try the case and the witnesses were on hand. The case was called and Sullivan failed to show himself, and at the request of the district attorney, his default was recorded.

He was indicted on two different counts, one charging him with attempting to burn his barn near the corner of B and Puffer streets and the other with actually setting fire to the building. There was an insurance of $150 on the stock of Sullivan, which was a very small one.

Sullivan was well known in Lowell, having worked for eight or nine years for the electric road company.

It is probable that the sentence imposed upon Theophilus Smith, and the fact that being also a Lowell man and charged with a similar crime, at the same time, might influence a jury against him, frightened Sullivan into disappearance.

FOR SUPERVISION

School Board Likely to Consider the Matter.

SUPT. WHITCOMB SPEAKS HIGHLY OF SYSTEM.

A Means to Better the Schools.

It is likely that the matter of closer school supervision will receive more than passing consideration from the school board during the present year. The matter was briefly discussed last year by the school board and the result of their talk finds expression in the annual report of the committee which says:

"The second subject to which we invite your attention is the standard of excellence of our instructors. To be able to declare that the public schools of Lowell compare favorably with those of other cities is, we believe, not sufficient and whenever and wherever there can be found a means of improvement which can be incorporated into our system, it should, upon approval of the Board, be at once applied. The city of Indianapolis, Ind., has by a plan of organized co-operation, acquired an enviable reputation for the excellence of its public schools. They are largely under the control of a superintendent and a corps of 10 or more assistants and no important move is made unless sanctioned by the whole corps. For example, the act of visiting the schools by the teachers in search of information pertaining to their work, is so regulated that much good accrues to the seeker and a corresponding benefit to the pupil. It is through such channels that a spirit of inquiry is developed and the demand for a more general intelligence satisfied. We would recommend to the careful consideration of the Board these fine features of the Indianapolis system with a view to their adoption."

Bearing on this same matter, Supt. Whitcomb in his report says:

"The school committee have chosen, in the report which precedes my own, to express the opinion that the best good of the schools requires a closer and more effective co-operation between the teachers and the superintendent. In self defense, I wish to assert that I have not only welcomed but have earnestly sought for such co-operation from the first. For the teachers, to, it is only just to say that as a whole they have been loyal and kind to me to an exceptional degree. I have, indeed, been treated with a generosity so great as to deserve and win my hearty gratitude and I hope I may never say a word which, even by inference, may seem to suggest a different feeling.

The committee's reference to the school system of Indianapolis, however, leads me to suppose (for I have not discussed the subject with any member) that the matter in mind was not one of regard or support, but rather of general policy and plan of working. In Indianapolis, the head teachers—grammar masters we call them here, supervisors they are called there—form with the superintendent a board of directors for the consideration of everything which pertains to the welfare of the schools. The plan assumes that all teachers of the city, but especially those whose duties are in part supervisory, will be glad to throw into a common fund any facts, ideas or opinion they may have which will benefit the schools and that the superintendent will be equally glad to get such information and to be guided by it. Ten men are obviously wiser than one; their opinions would have proportionally greater weight and the zeal of teachers in carrying out plans which they had themselves suggested would naturally be greater than would otherwise be the case. With this general plan, therefor, I heartily agree; indeed I believe it to be the one thing most needed for the improvement of our schools and any plan of the committee to exalt the grammar masters by giving to them more power, influence, and responsibility will meet with my most hearty approval.

Copies of the annual report of the school committee can be had at City Hall by those who desire to have the document.

A prominent citizen inquired of a councilman at City Hall today, if he could tell him any place on the street where he could obtain a drink of water. "I have been to several of the drinking fountains and found no water there. This is a matter that should be attended to."

OFF FOR KLONDIKE.

And still the prospective gold monopolists seek the frozen fields of Alaska. If all who go from Lowell return with bundles, this city will be well worth living in.

The latest aspirant for the yellow metal, appears to be Philip Savard of 531 Merrimack street. Up to Thursday night Mr. Savard had no intention of going to the Klondike or any place nearer to it than Little Canada, but at that time he received a telegram from his brother who holds a responsible position in the Canadian House of Parliament at Ottawa, saying that a party of civil engineers in the employ of the Canadian government would start for the gold fields to assist in the work of ascertaining the dividing line and incidentally to do some prospecting on their own account. Mr. Savard was invited to join the party and he immediately wired his acceptance.

Mr. Savard is a tanner by trade. He resigned his work Friday and bade his wife goodbye today.

He will meet the Canadian party at some Northern point and will probably procure an outfit at St. Paul.

William A. Hoyt of the Machine shop is a member of John C. Paulint's party the Lowell & Nashua mining company, which will prospect on the Copper river. Mr. Paulint is now in the vicinity of the Copper river making preparations.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Is Still Under Fire at City Hall.

AGENT KNAPP PRESENTS HIS TESTIMONY

To the Committee on Investigation.

There was another session of the committee that is investigating the health department last night.

Agent Knapp was present at the meeting and the inquiry was conducted on the line of expenses and methods in the department.

In reply to a question as to why the appropriation asked this year was less than the expenses of last year, Mr. Knapp stated that the working force of the department had been decreased.

The question of the agent's standing was gone into at some length. Mr. Knapp said that he considered himself the board, except when two members were present in the office and were agreed or when the full board was in session. He did not believe that the board had the power to take from him any powers given by the statutes.

He also said that he did not believe that any one member of the board has the right to dictate a policy to him, but admitted that two or more of the members have. He believed it his duty to call a special meeting of the board when the occasion demanded it. On this theory, he called the board together on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of hearing an important case. During the proceedings of the board meeting, he said, considerable warmth was manifested and he was criticised for calling the board together. He gave it as his opinion that he would have been criticised to the same extent if he had neglected to call the meting. So he considered himself between two fires.

Mr. Knapp said he did not admit that the board had any right to transfer to some other official of the department who is not recognized by the statute, duties which the statutes say shall be performed by the agent.

Alderman Cosgrove did a great part of the examining and he had not entirely satisfied himself when the meeting adjourned at 10.30. The next session will be held in a week and Mr. Knapp will be again under fire.

The sessions of the committee are now public.

AGENT KNAPP'S PLACE.

A petition to the Mayor, advising him that it is essential for the city's interests that the executive head of the health department should be a physician, is being circulated among the physicians of the city, and it already has 30 or 40 signatures. It states that it is in the interest of no particular candidate. The position referred to is that now held by Agent Knapp.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

HOW IT WILL BE OBSERVED IN THE STATE.

Boston, Mass., March 2.—The observance of St. Patrick's day by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Suffolk county and the vicinity of Boston this year, it has been decided, will be on about the same plan as it has been the past few years. The great parades that were the principal features of the observance of the day some years ago have fallen into disuse and there seems to be an effort on the part of the order to substitute Patriots' Day for the 17th of March.

This change is found more convenient because of April 19 being a holiday when thousands of workingmen can leave work without inconveniencing their employers, which would be different if a parade was held on St. Patrick's Day.

Last year, the observance was carried on in a social way by the divisions keeping "open house" for the night, and that these social gatherings were profitable to the order is shown by the large number of branches of the Daughters of Erin, Ladies' Auxiliary, of the A. O. H., that have been instituted since last March.

Nearly all the divisions in the country have also made arrangements for entertaining large numbers of persons with songs, stories and banquets.

At Fall River there will be a parade of the divisions of Bristol county.

There will also be a parade in Hampden county at Springfield.

The observance of the day in other states, particularly in Rhode Island, will far exceed any held for many years.

Many of the divisions in the vicinity of Boston will begin celebrating the evening of the 16th.

AFTER FIVE YEARS' SEARCH.

New York, March 12.—Captain Frank Bailey of Bath, Me., owner of a lumber barge, was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter Friday afternoon. He was charged with having been instrumental in the death of Fannie Gallagher, the 11-year-old daughter of a retired fireman, five years ago. She and other children were playing around the barge, which was moored in the North river, and it was alleged that Bailey called a dog from the cabin and urged him against the children. The Gallagher girl, whether she was knocked into the dock or fell into it, was drowned. Bailey disappeared, and the father of the girl kept up a continual search for him until about a month ago, when he located the captain in this city, and had him arrested.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

RILEY IDENTIFIED

As the Man Who Robbed Slavin.

OTHER CASES ENGAGE ATTENTION OF COURT.

The Highwayman Held in $500.

Peter Riley, who is under arrest for the third offense of drunkenness was this morning identified by John B. Slavin as the man who assaulted him and robbed him of $7 in a street leading from Middlesex street on the night of February 5. Slavin alleges that he formed the drinking acquaintance of Riley and another man on the night in question. After having several drinks the three started to walk along Middlesex street and Slavin claims that the two took him into a side street where Riley beat him and went through his pockets, taking $7. Riley was held in $500 for trial Tuesday.

One lone drunk was in this morning. He received four months in the workhouse.

John J. Mc Dermott and Catherine Clark who acknowledged their guilt of fornication were sentenced to jail for two months each.

Amasa F. Haskell and Mary E. Lennon, charged with illicit co-habitation, were held in $500 for the grand jury.

FUNERALS.

RYDLE—The funeral of Catherine Marie Rydle was held from the home of her parents, 29 North street, yesterday afternoon, and the burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

HOWE—The funeral of Freeman W. Howe occurred this morning at 10.30 from the home of his sister, 215 Stackpole street. Funeral was private.

CITIZENS' CAUCUS

HELD IN CHELMSFORD CENTRE LAST EVENING.

Charles T. Melvin was named as a candidate for selectman at a citizens' caucus held in the town hall at Chelmsford Centre last evening. The caucus was called by several citizens and there were only a few voters present outside of those whose names were on the petition. Charles O. Stevens was elected chairman and several names were presented for secretary, but all declined to serve. However, to expedite matters, Mr. Thomas McDonough moved that the chairman act as secretary protem., and it was so voted. The chair then called on W. A. Cheney to assist him. The name of Charles T. Melvin was placed in nomination for selectman and he was the unanimous choice as none present offered any objection. Mr. Thomas McDonough moved "that the chairman appoint a committee of five to supervise the printing of ballots and see that Mr. Melvin is elected," and the following committee was elected: William Stuart, R. M. Hill, Thomas McDonough, W. A. Cheney, and Napoleon Lovering.

"Is there any more business to come before the meeting?" inquired the chairman.

Albert Davis made a motion to adjourn. A vote was taken and the chair declared the vote lost.

Mr. Thomas McDonough presented the name of Isaac Knight for town clerk.

The chairman said Mr. Knight was not a legal voter.

"I nominate George A. Parkhurst" said Will Hall.

A yea and nay vote was taken and the chair declared the vote lost.

"I doubt the vote,' said Mr. Hall, and two tellers were appointed to count a hand vote. There was some confusion in counting and also a doubt on the part of the chairman and tellers. A rising vote was demanded which resulted in favor of George A. Parkhurst, 7 to 4.

On motion of Albert Davis the meeting adjourned and Janitor Nichols put out the lights. An executive committee meeting was held outside the hall after the caucus.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Robert Kammler, the chef at the German Cafe, is quite a genius. Yesterday he sent to The Sun office a beautiful bouquet of cut flowers set in a cleverly cut vase. Upon close examination it turned out that the flowers were turnips, beets, carrots and other vegetables that had been cut by Chef Kammler to represent roses, tulips, and buds. The vase was a turnip, beautifuly turned and carved. This work is very difficult, as may be imagined. The only tool used is a knife that the chef uses in his daily work. He was taught the art, for such it really is, by his mother in the old country, and he certainly must have been an apt pupil, judging from the work he is capable of turning out.

A young physician of thiscity took his best girl to the theater one evening last week. The curtain was late in rising, and the young lady complained of feeling faint. The doctor smiled sweetly upon her, took something out of his vest pocket, and whispered to her to keep the "tablet" in her mouth but not to swallow it. She shyly placed it on her tongue and rolled it over, but it did not dissolve; ;she felt much better, however. So when the show was over she slipped the tablet in her glove, being anxious to examine at home this tasteless, indissoluble substance which had given her much relief in the opera house. When alone in the room she pulled off her glove and out came a—pants button.

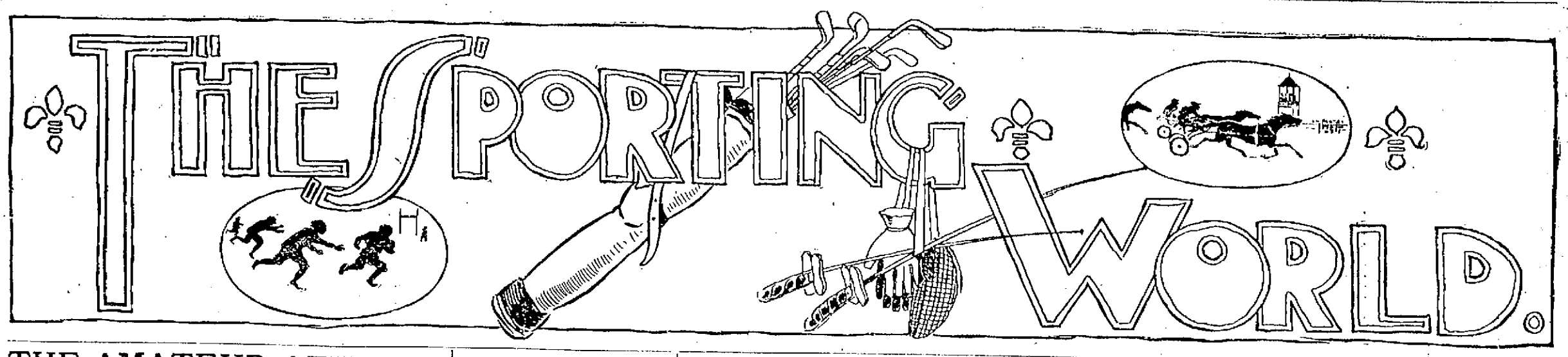
Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience; Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no head ... day work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. ...

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. J. M. NICKERSON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, ... Building ...



THE AMATEUR ATHLETE

Rise and Progress of the National Association.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The activity now being displayed by the Amateur Athletic union is the outcome of the pecuniary results of the registration of athletes which has been in operation for the past year. Up to that change the career of the A. A. U. had not been the brilliant one anticipated by its originators. It started off well, but had the misfortune to begin on a falling market and at a time when

JOHN W. KELLY JR.

JAMES E SULLIVAN

LUTHER GULICK M.D.

the public had become tired of athletics. Treasury deficits were the result, and the union lost prestige by its inability to pay its debts, while it assumed to govern almost every namable sport. For some years the lopping off process has been in operation, and the union has given up pretensions to governing some of the sports which at one time it included in its schedule, but never had anything to do with. Still, it is not averse to adding a new sport, but the principle is now a different one. A desire to be something big actuated the first managers, and now it is the desire to secure registration fees. This money making is not in itself a bad idea, as without funds the union cannot do any good, and as long as those who have to pay are content to do so it is not for others to object.

All who take part in amateur sports not governed by somebody specially intrusted with its control must now pay tribute to the A. A. U., and the athletes called upon to get their certificates last year at a cost of $1 each had to renew them this year. No opposition could be forthcoming against this initial step because all the athletes were members of clubs which belonged to the union. Only in California was there any opposition manifested beyond that of the individual reluctant to part with his hard earned dollar.

The next step of the union was a more direct assumption of power in the control of basket ball, which has this season advanced so rapidly in popularity with athletes. Dr. Gulick of Springfield is an enthusiast regarding the game and being a member of the union committee was desirous of getting better recognition for it than it enjoyed as a Y. M. C. A. sport. The leaders also saw possibilities in the control that warranted the move being made. The result was a recent announcement that all basket ball players must be registered and sanctions obtained for games in the usual way. Naturally this has met with great opposition, and the list of blacklisted clubs and players is already a long one and increasing weekly. In Philadelphia the opposition has assumed such formidable dimensions and the clubs there are so many that the union officers of the union made a special trip to meet delegates from the objecting clubs. The result of the conference was not at all satisfactory, and the breach is getting still wider. What the final result will be has yet to be determined. If the basket ball men organize as an association, then the union will have to recognize its right to govern its own sport, just as it has done in the case of other sports and very recently in the matter of the New York City Military League of Athletes. The regimental athletic organizations became restive under certain restrictions of the union and organized an association of their own, which the union at first took no notice of. As it soon became too strong to overthrow, the only thing to do was to recognize its rights, and this was done.

Not content with taking charge of basket ball, the union has lately proceeded to assert control over amateur billiards, stating that it did so because it purposed fostering the game in its clubs, but it is not a question of fostering the game so much as registering even the few men who play the game in one or two tournaments. Maurice Daly has for several years permitted an amateur tournament to be held in his rooms in New York city, and the start was made with his affair, he being advised that all would be disqualified who did not become registered, and he obtained a permit for the tournament. It must be evident to every one that billiards is not a game which can come under the head of athletics. It is no more an athletic exercise than whist, chess or any similar pastime. The excuse that it is necessary to keep billiards clean of professionalism is one that will not appeal to any one conversant with the game, and the only object would seem to be the obtaining of some fees and the possible ruling out of a dangerous rival to some athletic club member.

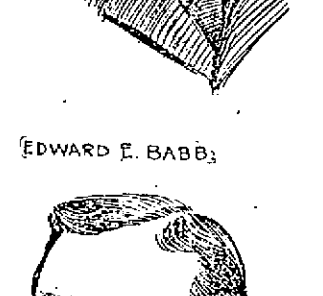
The latest move is on the line of baseball, and such amateur clubs as are called upon will have to walk up to the captain's office and settle for the registration of their members and dates of games. The promoters of this latest idea willingly acknowledge that it is not meant to apply to all amateur clubs because the field is too large to cover even in the vicinity of New York, but it will be enforced in all cases where it is considered necessary. Doubtless this is meant to apply to the clubs which have been the recognized exponents of amateur baseball near New York, such as the Orange, Elizabeth and others approaching that class. These clubs are recognized as amateur organizations only among the baseball men, for it is well known that in some cases at least there is a money consideration for services. Against such combinations of players the teams of the athletic clubs proper have no chance, and the general opinion is that one of the main objects of the new move is to cripple or bar out the clubs which have been so far recognized as amateur clubs and get a championship for a poorer club.

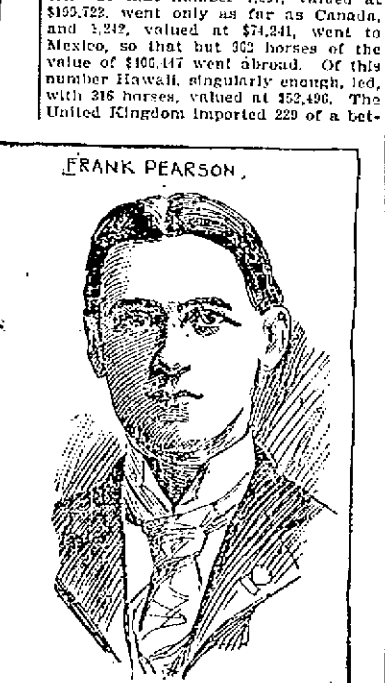
An association which was actuated solely by a desire to keep down elements of professionalism would see to it that its own nest was clean before it attempted to clean any others, yet we find that the union believes in encouraging the training table and the practical keeping of athletes by clubs. Recent investigations of the records of certain athletes showed that there was no desire to keep down this class of professionalism, and all on trial have been whitewashed on charges of certain offenses, while the athletic "stable" business has been fully recognized as purely amateur. The very men who voted to permit of this keeping of athletes, just as professional pedestrians are kept in England, privately denounce the method, but when it comes to a vote dare not offend by so voting. Far different has been the recent action of the Intercollegiate Athletic association, the rules committee of which will propose at the ensuing session of the association to do away with the free training table of athletes at college by compelling each man to pay what he would otherwise do if he boarded himself and was not on the team. Of course this would not cover the whole expense of the table, but the difference rightly falls upon the club. This is one of the most progressive steps taken in amateur athletics for many years and is of a very different character from the hunting up of games and pastimes which can be put under the registration rule.

Most of the colleges have very strict rules regarding baseball players who are found on summer resort nines, and there is no gainsaying that such men are not genuine amateurs, but there is not a particle of difference between them and the modern athletic "stable" of certain athletic clubs, and collegians are prone to figure in these as far as they can find engagements. While asserting that summer baseball players are to be refused registration the union is careful to make no mention of the summer athletic club member, and the colleges which have put a stop to the baseball business should take up this abuse of amateurism and put a stop to what the Amateur Athletic union ought to but will not suppress.

JAMES WATSON.

C. C. HUGHES


HARRY McMILLAN


FRANK PEARSON

EDWARD E. BABB

PROMINENT MEN OF THE A. A. U.

OUR TRADE IN HORSES.

The Enormous Traffic Between This Country and Europe.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The position assumed by the German government with regard to certain importations from America and the demand of certain papers of that country for an edict against the importation of American horses have called attention to one of the most rapidly developed export trades of this country. Ten years ago America had no standing as a producer of horses for export. It is true that a few stables of thoroughbreds had been sent to England, notably the Ten Broeck horses about 35 years ago, followed 20 years ago by the Sanford, Lorillard and Keene stables, but these were not exports for sale or in any way connected with making the American horse an article of merchandise. That it must be a lucrative business cannot any longer be doubted, for no men will continue to sustain losses and yet go on increasing their investments and business as the horse exporters have been doing during the last seven years. Hence any resort to such a course of procedure as is suggested by the German press will undoubtedly be met with strong protests on the part of the United States government. It is not easy to see how the German government can positively close the doors against anything but direct importations, and while the front door may be effectually barred to incoming shipments from the United States, yet to attempt to exclude American bred horses coming across the frontier would entail protests from France, Austria, Switzerland and Russia, as well as England, should there be any restrictions which would inconvenience their dealers. It is not easy to see how such a decree could interfere with any but direct shipments, and as horses are not labeled and branded, as are apples or California fruit, the hit at American horses seems to be more an attack by way of reprisal for alleged wrongs in our tariff than against the animals themselves.

Even those who have some idea of the value of our horse exports can have little conception of the wonderfully rapid growth of the industry. Going back to 1890, which is not a very long time, it will be found that the total exports of horses from the United States was 3,501 of the value of $660,410. Of that number 1,297, valued at $195,722, went only as far as Canada, and 1,242, valued at $74,241, went to Mexico, so that but 962 horses of the value of $406,447 went abroad. Of this number Hawaii, singularly enough, led, with 316 horses, valued at $52,496. The United Kingdom imported 229 of a better class than the western horses sent to work in the Sandwich Islands, they being worth $91,875. Germany appears in that year's statistics as having received 57 horses, worth $57,750. These were high class horses and included many trotters to lay the foundation for the present home output of trotters.

That the exportation business was then in its infancy is readily seen by the returns of subsequent years. In 1891 the exports numbered 3,110 of the value of $784,903. Canada remained stationary as to number and average value. The Mexican trade dropped to 695, but they were worth more than the 1,242 of 1890, which had been placed at $81,681. The increase of importance that year was the growth of the British export to 379 of the value of $141,053, but this trade showed no permanency, for, although the returns for 1892 show a slight increase in number, there is a decided falling off in value, the figures being 3,226 horses, value $611,198. Canada's figures showed an increase of 300 horses and England of about 100, but all other countries showed a falling off. The figures were still lower in 1893, Canada and Great Britain taking 2,164 of the 2,967 exported, England's lot being rated as worth $201,035 of the total value of $718,607. Germany that year purchased 33 horses, worth $70,950, by long odds the best average of any export so far made from this country.

The first impetus given to the trade is shown to have been in 1891, as the export jumped to 5,216, value $1,108,995, an increase of over 2,000 in number and nearly $400,000. Over half the number went to Canada, and as there is no reason to assume that Canadian demands increased so rapidly it is a fair presumption that a large number of the 2,635 credited to the Dominion were eventually sold at the Glasgow, Liverpool and London auction marts as specially selected Canadian horses. American turkeys are sold at Liverpool as Canadian, American hams are stamped with Irish trademarks, as was proved at a recent trial affecting the army and navy cooperative stores in London, and it stands to reason that horse dealers will cater to English prejudice when it exists. However, the Britishers soon found out that American horses suited them, and the big jump which established foreign trade took place in 1895. In that year the total figures were 13,984 horses, valued at $2,209,298, and of that number 6,525 went from New York alone and were worth $1,145,508. The misleading Canadian export was this year touching 5,000 horses, worth a little over $700,000. Most of these undoubtedly left for foreign ports. The direct shipments abroad showed most marked increases, which can best be shown in tabulated form:

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Belgium	300	77	—
France	511	—	2
Germany	1,324	12	33
Italy	3	2	1
Great Britain	5,834	1,355	561

In the matter of values the figures for the latter two years are as follows:

	1895.	1894.
Belgium	$25,560	$4,300
France	60,875	—
Germany	260,432	24,500
Italy	15,000	3,000
Great Britain	952,632	307,375

While the Italian imports were few they were very valuable, being fast record holders for trotting in Italy and Austria.

Rapid as was the growth of the trade in 1895, it is yet completely overshadowed by the returns of 1896, in which year New York exports alone exceeded the total number and value of 1895, the figures being 11,603 horses, value $2,219,272. The leading purchasing countries, exclusive of the misleading Canada figures, were as follows:

	Horses.	Value.
Belgium	1,131	$171,161
France	397	68,690
Germany	3,636	614,362
Italy	4	3,220
Great Britain	12,022	1,776,600

Having thus prepared the way for the great growth of 1897, the figures will not occasion the surprise that would be the case if placed in comparison with those of 1894, when the first indication of growth was developed. Last year the United States exported 39,532 horses of the value of $4,769,265. To show the widespread demand for horses bred in this country the figures are given in detail:

	Horses.	Value.
Belgium	4,213	$165,365
France	23	8,500
Germany	4,897	822,255
Gibraltar (Spain)	4	1,200
Italy	1	800
Great Britain	19,350	2,579,735
Bermuda	49	5,950
British Honduras	125	6,080
Canada	3,502	478,574
Central American States	261	32,092
Mexico	1,854	88,978
Miquelon	1	125
Cuba	3,889	191,189
Other West Indies	459	35,725
Venezuela	27	10,110
Japan	9	1,160
British Australasia	2	1,000
Hawaiian Islands	354	37,030
British South Africa	1	400
Total	39,532	$4,769,265

The war in Cuba was responsible for quite a decided increase, which is, of course, of a transient nature, but we have the undisputed fact that Europe is now relying very much for its horse supply upon this country. English importations represent the demands of that country; so also in a great measure with the German importation, though Austria may be the destination of a fair number, as it is well known that horses go from here to Vienna, particularly of the better class of trotters and roadsters, but having no port of entry for American trading steamers the Austrian purchasers go either to Bremen or Hamburg or figure on the Belgium importations of Antwerp.

New York practically commands the transatlantic trade, the total shipment from that port last year being 25,164, Baltimore shipping 759 and Philadelphia 257. How many Boston sent abroad is not possible to determine except by special search, as of her 2,782 nearly all went to Dominion ports, and possibly a great many went abroad from Quebec.

Big Handball Match.

William Carney and James Fitzgerald are to play for the handball championship of the world. The match has been agreed on and the articles signed.

This is a contest that the devotees of the game all over the country have been longing to see. Carney is the champion by reason of hard and superior work. He has played the best that the country affords, and every time he has carried off the honors.

Of Carney's rivals probably none has a better right than Fitzgerald to challenge for the title of champion. He is a crack among cracks, and the games in which he and Carney take part always abound with brilliant plays. They were opponents the other afternoon in a four handed game, and each was in good form.

They are to play for $500 a side and a trophy. There is to be a series of three contests, one to take place at Brooklyn, one at Jersey City and one at Greenpoint.

Basket Ball On Horseback.

In the larger cities basket ball on horseback promises to be a permanent addition to the sports of the riding school and clubs. Mounted football went out of favor because the tackles of the players and the wedge rushes were injurious to the horses. Men might injure themselves in the game without unduly worrying the riding school proprietors, but when it came to hurting the horses it was different. Basket ball is an easier game on the horses, while it brings out all the riding skill of the players.

Basket ball is only rivaled by hockey as a winter indoor game, and there is every possibility that the horseback game will be as popular as the sport played on foot. The game was first suggested to riders by Duncan Coleman, a well known New York amateur. The following is his set of rules, which virtually governs the game wherever played:

1. The ball shall be put in play in the center by being thrown up by the referee so that it will descend directly between the center players.
2. The center who first catches or touches the ball has possession.
3. In case the ball falls to the ground the center who first touches it has possession and will be allowed to mount, when the ball will be in play.
4. In all plays the player must have hold of his horse. If he does not, it shall be considered a foul.
5. The ball cannot be carried by a player more than one-quarter of the ring.
6. The quarters are marked by white spots on the side of the ring.
7. The ball cannot be taken from a player by force. It can only be blocked by the open hand when being thrown or caught.
8. When the ball falls to the ground during the play, the first player touching it has possession and will be allowed to mount.
9. There must be no roughness, tackling or pulling of any kind to players or horses. If done, it constitutes a foul.
10. When the ball is carried behind the goal, it must be thrown into the field from where the player gains possession. Failure to do this constitutes a foul.
11. When a foul is made, the ball is given to the opposite side and a player is allowed to go 15 feet from the goal for a free throw at the basket, and the player who throws the ball must not cross the 15 foot line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. Violation of this rule is a foul, and if a goal is made it shall not be counted, and if missed the ball is dead and must be put in play in the center again.
12. When a player is making a free throw, he must not be interfered with in any way whatever. The players must stay six feet from the thrower and in a line six feet wide from the thrower to the goal nor interfere with the ball until it reaches the goal.
13. There must be no shouting or swearing, and all protests must be made by the captain of the team. Play in silence, if possible.
14. A goal made from the field in play counts two points.
15. A goal made from a foul counts one point.

Players may be disqualified for striking, kicking, shouldering or any unnecessarily rough play, while the foul plays are: Players addressing officials; touching ball before center player; kicking or punching the ball; carrying the ball more than quarter of the ring; holding the ball too long when mounting or in play; tackling, holding, pushing or striking players or horses; delaying the game in any manner; letting go of horse.

The spirit of the rules is to compel dashing riding and the avoidance of all mass plays by a constant passing of the ball. The goals are usually netted hoops two feet in diameter, suspended from posts some four feet above the riders. Polo ponies are the best mounts, from their agility in turning and stopping.

Time to Stop.

Among the best stories recorded by a well known angler is one about a Scottish laird who was one day relating to his friends at the dinner table the story of a fine fish he had caught. "Donald," said he to the servant behind his chair—an old man, but a new servant—"how heavy was the fish I took yesterday?" Donald neither spoke nor moved. The laird repeated the question. "Weel," replied Donald, "it was twal' pund at breakfast, it had gotten to achteen at dinner time, and it was sax and twenty when ye sat down to supper wi' the captain." Then, after a pause, he added, "I've been tellin lees a' my life to please the shooters, but I'll be dashed if I'm going to tell lees noo, in my old age, to please the fushers."

Cyclers' Pocketknife.

An Englishman has invented a pocketknife especially for cyclers' use which has a special blade for detaching a cemented tire from the rim and also a pair of pliers formed by extending a portion of the handle and pivoting a blade so that pressure on its back causes its extension to work in conjunction with the fixed jaw.

A Senator Who Admires Fine Horses.

United States Senator John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin has stated very humorously that he was neither a scientist nor a theorist in equine matters, could not as a literary purveyor take one in fancy back to the days of the three toed horse Hipparion of classical lore or forward to the two minute trotter, genus Hippodromus, in which the enthusiast believes, but that he has been a lover of the horse since his salad (or Shetland pony) days and always delighted in driving a trotter. As a horse breeder, he is quite as famous as a politician, and takes as much interest in the four footed friend of man as he does in questions of statesmanship.

He commenced his breeding experiences in 1863 with two mares—one a pacer, whose high action astern (in the vernacular of Jack Tar) had resulted in several damaged dashboards and a bone spavin, the other a runner that displayed an early inclination to ringbones and retirement. Senator Mitchell says that the offspring of these mares proved to be sound, useful animals. Two years later he purchased of R. A. Alexander of Kentucky the mares Mendoca (sister

JOHN L. MITCHELL

of John Morgan, whose time was 2:24), by Pilot, Jr., dam Croppy, by Medoc, and Madeline, by Mambrino Chief. Afterward he became owner of Nelly Post (dam of Orange Blossom, whose record was 2:20), by American Star.

In 1882, upon his return from a prolonged visit to Europe, he recommenced breeding with Czarina (out of Director's dam), 2:21; Mary Sprague, who made the same time; Alfretta, 2:26¼; Laura E, 2:27; Belle S, 2:28¼; Catherine (out of Jewett's dam), 2:28¾; Mazourka (out of Catchfly), 2:34¾, and Ramona, whose record was that of the long famous time of 2:40.

After that he came to the decision not to breed any mare that had not trotted to a record in a race. Czarina unfortunately proved barren, but the first foals of all the others except Laura E made race records better than 2:30. The schedule is as follows: Scotsman, 2:27, out of Alfretta; Governor Merriam, 2:28¼, dam Mary Sprague; Belford, 2:28, dam Belle S; Pearl Bundo, 2:23¾, dam Catherine; Bon Accord, 2:26, dam Mazourka; Esther W, 2:23¾, dam Ramona.

The senator has further stated that his experience has not led him to believe that training or racing a mare impairs her vitality or injures her breeding prospects. On the contrary, according to his observation, every horse family of excellence in strength, speed and beauty traces its origin "to some unbearable old witch of a mare of the stamp of Idlewild or Widow Machree," some determined ancestor born with the energy and ambition to do or die, to rush ahead of its fellows, as certain men are resolved to do in the race of life for wealth and honors or position. Therefore, we can better understand the pithy meaning of the expression, "horse sense."

Frank Ives' Cues.

Frank Ives is perhaps the most troubled expert in the country on the cue question. As a matter of fact, the young Michigan man cannot get a bat that is heavy enough for him. At the present time and for a number of years Ives has always played with a cue weighing a trifle over 22 ounces. This is the heaviest cue made of natural wood, although it is possible to get a heavier one by a loading process.

Ives wants to get a cue weighing 25 ounces that will not have to be loaded to make that weight. The loading spoils the effect he would like to get from the natural wood. But the manufacturers have tried in vain to get a piece of wood of such weight as would be available and practical for the making of a billiard cue. Ives, of course, would require that the cue be not longer than the one he uses now and of the same shape.

The numerous cues used by Ives are the envy of all the other experts. They are peculiar in shape and size. All of them are a trifle over 22 ounces, at the same time being shorter than the ordinary stick. The tips, too, are not of the usual kind. While Sutton uses a tip much smaller than usual, Ives uses one that protrudes well from the ferrule. He thinks he can draw a ball with greater precision and less effort than with the other kind of a tip.

SPORTING CHAT.

Minnie Barrington, by Naham, dam of Whirligig, 2:10, who broke the record for 3-year-old pacing fillies during 1891, is now but 11 years old and produced her famous daughter when she was but 4. Minnie is again in foal to Whirligig's sire, Wilko, by Simmons.

C. H. Dubois of Bradford, Pa., has gone to Europe with the stallions Prose, 2:16½, and Roleo, 2:23. Prose should certainly become a high class horse on the European turf.

Although Tom Burns will transfer his base of operations from Springfield to Chicago, he will keep a fatherly eye on his old love and help out in whatever way he can in case of need.

On receiving his release from the Boston Baseball club Charley Ganzel will quit the game for good and devote himself to business.

The annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving club of Baltimore will be held during the first week of April. It is possible that the legislature will make some antipool law on account of the outlaw running meetings; hence the trotting industry will remain idle until the question is settled one way or the other.

Willie Dunn has laid out a nine hole course at Dayton, O., for the Dayton Golf club.

A dual track team meet has been arranged between Amherst and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The schedule of Princeton's track team is appended: April 30, annual open handicap games at Princeton; May 7, interscholastic meet at Princeton; May 14, annual Caledonian games for class handicap games at Princeton; May 21, dual games with Columbia at Princeton; May 27, 28, Mott Haven intercollegiate games at New York.

That association football was never so popular in England as now may be gathered from the fact that over 160,000 persons watched the 16 cup ties on the last Saturday of January.

THE LOWELL SUN

John H. Harrington, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3 00. Per Month, 25c.

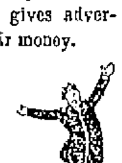
HANDBILLS

Some advertisers believe in handbills for advertising their business. They buy them by the thousand, they drive a close bargain with the printer and after counting the handbills, pay for the number received and no more. Then they pay by the thousand for distributing them, whether they are distributed faithfully or not. They consider themselves shrewd and sharp business men, but perhaps they are not sharp enough to know that the same size handbill could have been printed in a paper of large circulation for less than half the cost, and delivered without waste, to people who would read it, while they kicked a handbill off their doorstep.

If these same men will buy their advertising space in papers that can and will prove their circulation, by the thousand copies sold, they will never again use handbills.

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers printed in Lowell and therefore gives advertisers the most for their money.

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.



It is not creditable to any official of the militia to be too Swift in resigning just at the present juncture.

The United States does not want war nor does it want peace at any price. Its motto is war before dishonor.

The city council of Somerville has set its face against indecent theatrical posters. On this question, it has fallen into line with Lowell.

The intending applicants for licenses are requested to put in their applications before the 18th inst. If reports be true, the liquor business is not paying nowadays as it did some time ago.

John Wanamaker, the great merchant of Philadelphia, is to be a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. We presume Mr. Wanamaker would make an excellent governor, but he is counted too honest to be supported by the politicians.

The new Spanish minister, successor to De Lome, has arrived, and it is safe to assert that he is under orders to keep his mouth shut and write no letters. By following these instructions, he may make a very valuable representative of Spain.

The United States cruiser Montgomery is now anchored in Havana harbor near the sunken wreck of the Maine and alongside the Vizcaya. If anything happens to the Montgomery that will indicate Spanish hostility; the result will be open war between the two nations without further ceremony.

The members of all political parties are unanimous in their praise of Congressman Bailey on account of his patriotic speech in support of the defense appropriation. Mr. Bailey is one of the ablest and most patriotic members of congress and the fact that he comes from the South makes his patriotism all the more appreciable.

Rep. Hayes and Rep. Rowell give many exhibitions of their personal antagonism in the legislature. There is scarcely a question on which one takes an active part in which the other does not promptly get up to oppose him. It seems that each wants to lead the Lowell delegation and neither will be led or driven.

That supreme humbug, Justin Fulton, is out with the statement that 700,000 Catholics of the United States are drilling nightly in order to be able to aid Spain in case of war. When Fulton was making mischief and spreading the seeds of hate in these parts some years ago he said the Catholics were drilling to attack the institutions of the country. If they were drilling then, they should be well prepared now. There is only one fault to be found with Fulton's statements regarding Catholics. They are as senseless as the braying of an ass.

The cable despatches from England intimate that the British government is considering whether it would be advisable to offer the service of its fleet or a part thereof to the United States in case of war with Spain. England has always an eye to the main chance and in the contest between Spain and the United States she sees the possibility of slicing up a little territory. She would undoubtedly be willing to enter into a pool with the United States on the division of the Spanish kingdom and colonies. England, however, has too much to attend to in looking after her own interests in India and South Africa to part with any considerable portion of her fleet for any such purpose.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

A good many newspapers including the Citizen, Manchester Union, and other well known papers have predicted that the New Bedford strike will end in defeat for the strikers this week and some of the papers attribute this predicted result to bad leadership. The strikers may be forced to go back to work under the cut-down but they have inflicted an injury upon the mills of New Bedford that will make all New England mills hesitate in future before ordering another cut-down. The strike has not yet ended and we do not believe it will end right away. It would continue much longer if all the other mill cities of New England did their duty by the strikers. The policy favored from the beginning of this strike was that the battle should be fought at New Bedford and that the operatives of the other mill cities, as Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Biddeford, Lewiston and Providence should contribute as much as possible to the support of the New Bedford operatives on strike. We regret to say that they have not all performed their full duty in this respect, but we are glad on the other hand to be able to say that Lowell has done its full duty thus far and will continue to do its duty by the strikers as long as the strike be continued. We have only words of commendation for the strikers of New Bedford for their courageous fight in holding out so long against the power of the Arkwright club. They have brought the mill men to their knees in consenting to a conference of any kind and if they hold out for two or three weeks longer the battle will undoubtedly end in complete victory. We are in favor of holding out until the first of May, unless either an increase or some definite promise of higher wages can be given by the several mills.

All the navy yards and arsenals throughout the United States are working night and day on emergency orders. The military companies too, are drilling regularly and getting ready for service. The Lowell militia expects a sudden call to Boston, where there is to be a mobilization for the purpose of testing the discipline of the various military bodies.

The city of Lawrence is to charge $2500 for each liquor license for the coming year. Such a license must be more valuable in Lawrence than in Lowell. If that amount were charged here, it seems that some of the licenses might go begging.

The war scare, if it proves to be only a scare, will do no harm. It will improve business for one thing and unite people in the bonds of patriotism.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Boston Herald—Twelve good men and true have practically decided that Sheriff Martin and his deputies were justified in shooting the striking miners at Lattimer, and presumably that set-do it again. Public sentiment contles it. Nevertheless, they will not demned them in advance of the jury's verdict and public sentiment seldom errs in its judgment of such performances.

Pawtucket Times—The patience of the nation will probably have to continue in commission at least another week.

The New York Tribune says the bill to appropriate $50,000,000 for national defense is a bill "providing fifty million reasons for keeping the peace."

Springfield Republican—Your Uncle Samuel has now gone to the training table. He drinks a barrel of blood for breakfast, dines on dynamite, and for supper eats a keg of 10-penny nails. For exercise he swings 100-ton guns and to fit his nerves he sits on submarine mines and smokes gun cotton torpedoes.

Newport News—Such interest, such unanimity, such spontaneity, such enthusiasm among the people and their representatives in congress and in the executive offices must have their moral effect upon the nations of the Old World and will doubtless lead to peace rather than to war. The American spirit is thoroughly aroused to the dangers that may beset the country and when that is true there need be no fear of war; its spontaneity, its unanimity, its enthusiasm, will do much for peace. It will prepare us for war as we could not have been had there been no present trouble; but it will make the peace which it reasonably assures, the more enjoyable because it has brought this about.

Cohoes Despatch—The jury at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies who were charged with firing upon and killing or seriously wounding the striking miners at Lattimer, Pa., came into court this morning with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict is a most unpopular one, yet the trial and its incidents ought to prove a warning to all officers charged with enforcing the law. The right of workingmen to strike cannot be abridged by sheriff or militia, and the false notion that strikers are necessarily criminals should be dispelled. The militia has become very unpopular through its being utilized to coerce workingmen who resisted encroachments upon their rights by arrogant employers and it is hoped the Latimer affair will result in recourse being had less often to the militia in case of contention between employes and employers.

First class job printing done at this office.

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True **BLOOD** Purifier.

THORNS TO SIT UPON.

Many people gather thorns by failing to heed the warning sent out by diseased kidneys—coated tongue—parched skin—feverishness—dull dragging pain—general feeling of weariness—is sure evidence of kidney and bladder trouble. Take Utah Kidney Beans at once—they will cure you—they have cured thousands of others. THE TURNERS OF PHILADELPHIA make Utah Kidney Beans.

E. B. Samuels, County Clerk of Hickman County, Clinton, Kentucky, testifies, that he suffered for years with horrible pains in the back, kidney and bladder—was treated by many physicians—they gave him no relief—he got so that he could hardly stand alone—Utah Kidney Beans, he says, completely cured him. He gladly recommends them to all sufferers.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

MANLY VIGOR

Martial Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored to men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1858. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of man, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

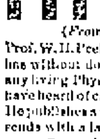
FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

DR. PEFFER'S

ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.



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A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO,

WORTHEN STREET.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
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LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
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Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
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CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
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MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms at T. G. ... Corp. ... as been a boarding house for years and is to ... near the corporations.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Sun Building, 40 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone [illegible].

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When you have found

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For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

12 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 161 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

Seven SUTHERLAND SISTERS

HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S

DRUG STORE,

217 CENTRAL STREET.

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 567-3.

ESTEY

Our new instalment plan and low prices is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk. Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.

New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, scarf, book for

$200.

Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 2 years free of charge. Just watch and see if Pianos don't move from the Estey Parlors.

ESTEY

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PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
160 WORTHEN ST.
☞ Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

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Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET. LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Catey. { Clerks } H. Gervais

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SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

After taking a medicine you don't want to guess whether you feel better or not. There is no guesswork about

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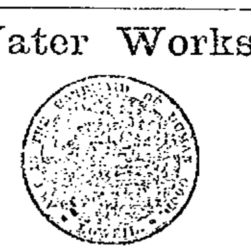
the results are certain. It builds up the blood and is a nerve food.
All druggists. 50c.

Water Works.



Blow-Off Notice.

Water will be blown from the city mains on Saturday, March 12, between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m.
ROBERT J. THOMAS,
Supt. of Water Works.

FREE. Trial Bottle of
SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

At all drug stores free, to convince Lowell people that Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures, not only relieves, but cures, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Heartburn and all Stomach Disorders. A 25c. bottle at all drug stores convinces. Trial bottle is free. Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Dec. 22, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 5.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.10, 12.45, 2.40, 3.20, 4.45, 5.10, 6.15, 7.30, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.37, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.31, 3.20, 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 6.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m. 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 6.50 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., and Saco, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Biddeford, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 6.50 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays at 12.05 p.m.
For Castine Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.
Last trip east for season Dec. 21.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, ¶6.42, *7.45, *8.55, ¶9.16 ¶9.40, 11.50 a. m.; 1.45, ¶3.00, 4.25, ¶6.44 p. m. SUNDAYS, 1.15 a. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 6.18, 6.28, ¶6.45, 7.14, 7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.48, *8.57, ¶9.19, *9.50, 11.13, 11.42 a. m., 12.16, 1.43, ¶3.03, *3.52, 4.28, 5.22, ¶5.19, *1.22, *7.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.21, 7.23, 8.48, *9.19 a. m; 4.25, 5.58 p. m.
For Woburn, 1.25, 1.54, 7.53, 1.45, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 4.35 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., 4.25, 5.53 p. m.
Note—*Express. ¶Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.05 a. m; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.55 a. m.; 1 23 5.53 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.05, 5.01 and 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.15, 3.31, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS 3 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.17 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.49, 3.41, 5.40, 6.20, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 5.05 a. m., 2.00, 6.07, 8.10, 8.40 p.m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m; 12.09, 1.40, 5.40, †8.10 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m; 1.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m; 1.49, †8.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.09, †8.10 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.
☞ † Daily for Montreal.
D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
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T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 90 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 411-4.

Special for Today

Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at

$2.75.

This is an unusual value. A sample of the reduction in price of several lines of goods.

J. J. Lonergan
215 DUTTON STREET.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO SEWING at home; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. H. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL Nova Scotian preferred, for boarding house with few boarders. Call at 27 Robinson s reet, city.

FOUND—A SHEPARD DOG. OWNER CAN have same by calling on Samuel Pollard, 767 Central street.

$150 A MONTH; ONE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS man in each city and town as manager to show the County Gas Retort in operation with exclusive sale. Makes fuel gas from coal oil; miniature gas works; entirely new, scientific method. Three cents a day will run a cook stove; causes intense excitement when shown. Can be put in any furnace or stove; saves half the coal bill. $500 to $1000 a month profit; only first class men wanted. U. West Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A GOOD HAT TRIMMER, ALSO an apprentice at Mme. Maxime Lepine, milliner, 337 Moody street, cor. Race.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT OF LADIES' trimmed Hats, latest styles, prices very low. Mme. Maxime Lepine, milliner, 337 Moody street, cor Race.

WALL PAPERS—$1.50 WILL PAPER YOUR room with the latest design of wall paper with border to match. First class work guaranteed. We also do painting, whitewashing and kalsomining at low prices. New York Wall Paper Co., 325 Middlesex street.

CUT DOWN—I WILL CLEAN AND REpair any sewing machine for 50 cents for the next 30 days, where there are no parts to be furnished. Francis Rowe, 160 Gorham street. Drop a postal.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK HOUSE; finely located for lodging and boarding house. Would pay for itself in short time. Inquire 183 Appleton street.

WAGONS—I HAVE SOME HIGH GRADE wagons, new and second hand, such as square wagons, open and covered, panel side wagons, open and canopy top democrats. Concords, business wagons, etc., which I will sell very low. J. F. Libby, 19 Robbins street.

WANTED—PRIZES. ROSEDALE IS TO BE produced at the Savoy theatre, March 22, under the direction of Miss Hard principal of the Isaac Pitman school of shorthand. The proceeds are to be devoted to the fund being raised by writers of this system, as a memorial to its founder. Miss Hard offers the following prizes: To the person selling the largest number of tickets to this performance, a four month's course of instruction in the Isaac Pitman school of shorthand. A beautiful pair of opera glasses is offered as second prize. Third prize, a course of instruction on the typewriter.

RUBBER STAMPS AT WHOLESALE prices. 1½ inch one line stamps, 10 cents; 2 inch 15c.; 35c. ink pads 25c.; 25c. ink pads 15c; 50c. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 156 Merrimack street.

TWO NICE FOUR ROOM TENEMENTS TO rent. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

WANTED—600 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 50c., 75c. and $1 at Mme. Maxime Lepine's, 337 Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF store 97 West Fourth Street. A bargain if taken at once.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE. NEAR Bridge and Fourth street, 8 room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN WIGGINVILLE, COTTAGE house and barn. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage, 24 Starbard street, on line of cars. Terms easy. Buy of owner, G. H. Davis, 113 Woodward avenue.

FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred H. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED—HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 359 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 252 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1850. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 14 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1117 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, —STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 8, 1898. The committee on Banks and Banking will give a hearing to parties interested in bill proposed by the Savings Banks Commissioners in regard to withdrawal profits, relating to co-operative banks, at room No. 453, State House, on Wednesday, March 16, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. W. A. Whittlesey, Chairman. Carlton I. How, Clerk of the Committee.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. This location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not this a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

By virtue of a license issued to me as administratrix of the estate of James Casey, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said County, I shall sell at public auction on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1898, at five o'clock in the afternoon the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased, to wit:—A triangular piece of land, containing about 585 square feet more or less, with buildings thereon situated on the northerly side of West Third street in said Lowell, being the same premises conveyed to said James Casey by Charles Callahan, June 7, 1870 recorded with Middlesex No. District Deeds, lib. 136, fol. 15. Ann Casey, alias Ann E. Casey, administratrix of the estate of James Casey.
JOHN W. McEVOY, Attorney.

Light As Day

Acme Gas Burners

Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,

ONLY **59c.**

Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 CENTRAL STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. Harris, Prop. J. J. Regan, Man.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

FOR
Spring Cleaning

Whitewashers, Kalsominers and Painters should see our stock and get our prices for

Brushes, Plastico, Paris White, Lime, Glue, Fresco Colors.

and all the requisites for spring work.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on hand all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

STEINERT'S
PIANOS

14 Pianos that have been rented at greatly reduced prices, from

$125 to $225.

We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.

STEINERT'S
PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT STREET.

Lick Spain

Well, I Guess

Us Americans Can Do Anything

WHY, LOOK AT THIS!

100 Fresh Eggs, $1.00. Silver Onions, 25c. pk. Potatoes, 90c. a bushel. Fresh Pork Roast, 7c. a lb. 6 lbs. Salt Ribs, 25c. Cream Cheese, 10c. lb. 5 lbs. Good Butter, $1 00.

THAT'S THE WAY WE DO IT.

CENTRAL
CASH MARKET

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

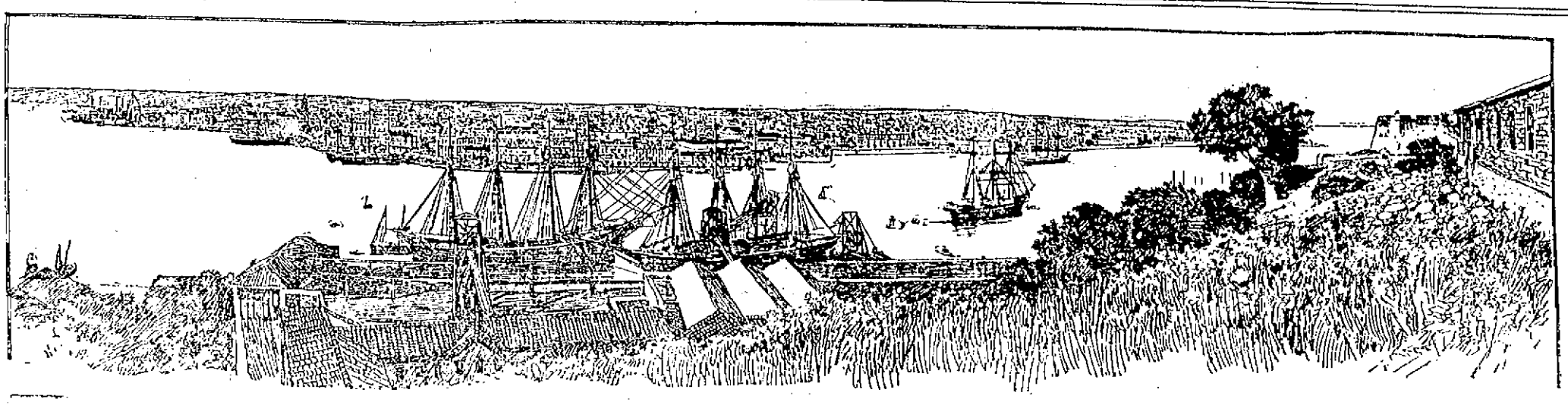
Joseph J. Johnson,

328 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinner specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.50 Ladies', $2.30 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25 ... and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF HAVANA.

SENOR ANTONIO GOVIN.

AUTONOMY IN CUBA.

A Statement by Senor Antonio Govin.

SPAIN'S CASE PRESENTED.

Interesting Interview With the Secretary of Cuba's Department of Justice—A Pro-Spanish View.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Havana, March 6.—Senor Don Manuel Rafael Angulo, delegate of the colonial government in Cuba, is authority for the following statement of the aims, condition and prospects of the Autonomist government now established in Havana. The statement was made by Senor Don Antonio Govin, secretario de gracia y justicia (secretary of the department of justice).

Autonomy has been pronounced a failure by some persons who should know. On the other hand, Senator Morgan of Alabama, a most uncompromising "jingo," declared in the United States senate that autonomy had given freedom to the people of Cuba equal to that enjoyed by the citizens of Canada. As a matter of fact, the people of the United States are not well informed on the subject, and Senor Govin is anxious that they should be.

"It should be remembered, first of all," he said to a friend, "that the revolutionists are not now struggling against the old Spanish form of government, but against autonomy, which has been established to give them freedom and independence equal to that of any of the provinces of Great Britain and to preserve Spanish protection and slightly modified Spanish rule.

"And the American people must not suppose," he continued, "that autonomy is merely a promise or a proposition on the part of Spain. It is not even an experiment any longer. It is actually the only government existing in Cuba and is firmly established as a permanency. It is a long step forward in the governmental policy of Spain and may be fairly said to be the most conspicuous example of modern progress in the present age. As such it will be appreciated by the United States when the present unhappy conditions of Cuba shall be reduced to peace.

"It is true that there have been disturbances in Havana, but their importance has been maliciously exaggerated by the enemies of autonomy in Spain and by the enemies of Spain in the United States. They were nothing more than street brawls such as might occur in any crisis among people as excitable as Cubans are. They were suppressed without difficulty and are now heartily condemned by public opinion in Havana. The condition of peace in this city is now unalterably fixed, and the government is working hard to give to the entire island of Cuba an administration of peace. It will surely make an end to the operations of the insurgents by depriving them of any ground for their plea of unjust treatment. It is rapidly and surely gaining ground throughout the island, not merely in Havana, but in the hitherto disaffected provinces as well.

"It cannot be denied that the coming elections may bring complications. The extremists on both sides, who hate each other more than they hate autonomy, will yet unite for the purpose of defeating us at the polls. We know, however, that they are not strong enough to overthrow us. Autonomy is now too firmly established and too heartily approved by the mass of the people to be overthrown even by the coalition of all opposing factions. This we know certainly, though of course it is impossible to tell until after election what the real strength of the opposition may be.

"One great difficulty we have had," said the secretary, speaking with great bitterness, "and the most serious hindrance in our way in trying to get the people of the United States to understand our position, has come from the character of the newspaper reports sent from here by nearly all the New York correspondents. I do not say that they have been willful or malicious, but their reports have been badly distorted. Some have striven for sensationalism; some have sought to influence public opinion in their own country. It is fair to assume that some have been honest in their desire to tell the truth, and that they have been unable to discriminate between reliable and unreliable sources of news, but the fact remains that their letters are mostly untruthful.

"Our attitude should not be misunderstood. It is not one of hostility to Cuba or the Cubans. The most earnest efforts of the colonial government, of the crown and of the armed force are being exerted toward the restoration of peace. Our warfare with the insurgents is not offensive, but in the truest sense is defensive of the liberties of the people. We have no sentiment of revenge. Our first aim is to restore peace and order to all Cuba. It is totally false to say that there are dissensions among the members of the Autonomist council. That story has been circulated with the sole idea of discrediting us. The truth is that there is perfect harmony among us and that we are thoroughly united on all questions of policy and action.

"The most serious problem that confronts us is presented by the lamentable condition of the reconcentrados. The government has initiated several important measures looking to their relief, and it may be positively said that we shall not rest for a moment while the suffering continues. Moreover, we thoroughly appreciate the broad humanitarianism which has excited the sympathy of the American people on their behalf. It is difficult, however, to say much about this without appearing either heartless on the one hand or senselessly partisan on the other.

"Our greatest need is that the American people should cease to afford aid to the insurgents in keeping up a struggle which has entirely changed in character since the Autonomist government has been established. For the one thing to remember above all is that they are no longer fighting against Spanish rule, but against their own government, of which they may become a part whenever they choose to acquiesce in it. The war is no longer one for freedom, for Spain has already given them freedom equal to that of the Canadian people."

WEATHER VANE ART.

Odd Designs For the Wind to Blow.

GLADSTONE'S COPPER LION.

The John Jacob Astor Crescent and Levi P. Morton's Queer Example—The Blenheim Rooster and Other Novelties.

[Copyright, 1898.]

One of the handsomest and most artistic weather vanes in the vicinity of New York city turns with every wind on the apex of the Casino at Babylon, N. Y. It was manufactured expressly for the Casino and represents a three masted ship in mediæval design. The hull is full and bulging and the lines of the craft are very far from being those of an America cup defender. Every sail is set to catch the breeze, and you can readily see that the ship is a good air craft, even if it would scarcely be a good sea craft. It is ornamental as well as useful and is regarded as a triumph of the weather vane art.

A St. Louis brewery has a weather vane that is the admiration of the entire section that it dominates, perched high on the pinnacle of a tower. It is the figure of Gambrinus resplendent in gilt. The patron saint of the brewers, bearded and long haired, is clad in trunks and blouse, with sweeping, kingly robes trailing from his shoulders. A crown rests upon his head. One foot, booted and spurred, stamps upon the head of a barrel. In his right hand he holds high up a glass of foaming beer, while his left hand clasps the hilt of a sword that hangs by his side. What more appropriate insignia could a brewery have than this vane, which may be considered as showing not only which way the wind blows, but also where good beer flows? In similar line other brewer establishments have a malt shovel pivoted on a beer barrel, or the figure of a capering goat, which by common consent is held to be significant of bock beer.

There are fashions in weather vanes as in everything else, but a great deal goes by individual taste. A man can have almost any design that his fancy dictates. The cock and the single arrow still maintain their pre-eminent popularity, but many unique and original designs can be seen—forked lightning, a pair of pheasants, griffins, a comet and others. One oddity is an old newsman with a red coat and a horn. Another is the figure of a woman who carries an umbrella that is arranged to open when the wind blows from the south, thus indicating rain. An amusing automatic indicator shows at certain conditions of the wind a cat catching a rat.

On a New Jersey barn roof is a pole wound around with vines and carrying a wooden arrow. Again, on a tall clothes prop is spliced the crooked, untrimmed branch of a tree with a rude wooden bottle for an indicator. Over a wheelwright shop is a wooden ax, and over a cigar factory a gigantic reina victoria.

Every sporting man wants the figure of a trotting horse on the roof of his stable. A few years ago the gilded representation of Ethan Allen was the only thing in that line that would suit him. Later on it was Smuggler and other favorites that were most in demand, and during the last few years Salvator, Tenney, Longfellow, Lonnawell and their compeers down to Dobbins have had the call. The enterprising weather vane man has at all times been quite equal to the demand made upon him. His stock in trade has always included the latest favorites, but it is not wholly apparent that the model of the last Suburban or Brooklyn handicap winner has not in years gone by done duty for other old time famous racers.

A rich man in Connecticut put upon his stable two vanes in juxtaposition, one representing the sun and the other the crescent moon. He copied this idea from the vanes that were once on the ancient Hotel de Vaulinsant, an imposing structure at Troyes, France. Originally there was some mystical significance in this combination of the two vanes, but this has been quite lost sight of in the New England adaptation, and only the picturesqueness remains.

Another instance of appropriation from foreign sources is a Long Island man's serpent and dove vane—an imitation of the vane that crowns the gate of honor at Caius college, Cambridge. And recently a special order was placed with a local manufacturer for the life size figure of an angel, so posed as to always swing around, face to the storm. Figures of this description once stood upon the spires of the cathedrals of Reims and Chartres.

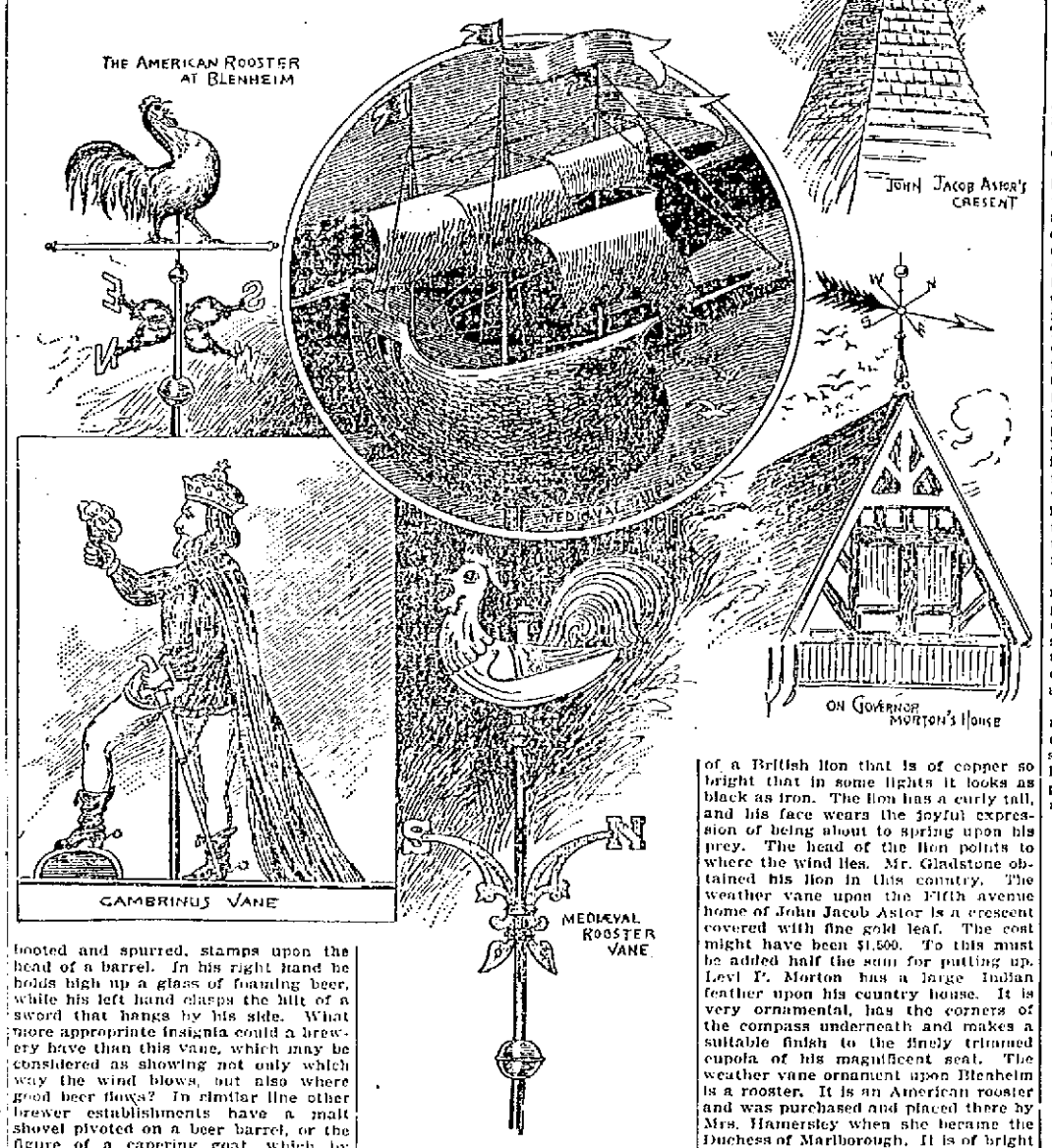
But most people who buy vanes are more prosaic in their tastes—a dog, an ox, a deer, an eagle, a horse, a scroll. In addition to the conventional arrow or rooster, most often hitting their fancy. Generally speaking, a man's vane reflects his personal taste, either in the way of pleasure or employment. Thus, the farmer will put upon his barn a gilded ox or a rooster. Hog vanes are more numerous in Chicago than in any other part of the country. Carriage builders put a representation of a wagon or a buggy on their factories, often with their name emblazoned or stenciled upon it, and tobacco factories set up a gilded tobacco leaf as often as anything else. A Massachusetts devotee of the prize ring had especially made for him a few years ago a vane representing John L. Sullivan. The champion stood with fists up in fighting attitude to point the way the wind blew. When Sullivan went down in the ring, the vane was taken down and the figure changed into the representation of J. J. Corbett, who in turn was succeeded by Fitzsimmons.

Truth to tell, however, the eternal fitness of things is not always observed by the man who buys a weather vane. It was a New Jersey man who wanted a vane for the big poultry house that he had just erected. Naturally, a rooster seemed to him to be quite the appropriate thing, but when he came to buy he could not at all be satisfied with the modern cock. That was too commonplace for his taste, but he bought instead one of the largest and most gorgeous mediæval roosters, so that now his poultry house has perched upon its gable an emblem that belongs only to church or cathedral, and that, to the well informed observer, gives the structure a curious, ecclesiastical air.

Other odd things are sometimes seen on manufacturing establishments. A maker of locks and keys has two keys crossed. He would probably be very much surprised to learn that his weather vane is the symbol of St. Peter and in England is used for weather vane purposes almost exclusively upon churches dedicated to that particular saint. A peaceful citizen may have a figure of an Indian chieftain armed with bow and arrow on his wood shed or upon his house a fiery dragon with wings and forked tail.

Gladstone has upon his country home, Hawarden, a weather vane in the form of a British lion that is of copper so bright that in some lights it looks as black as iron. The lion has a curly tail, and his face wears the joyful expression of being about to spring upon his prey. The head of the lion points to where the wind lies. Mr. Gladstone obtained his lion in this country. The weather vane upon the Fifth avenue home of John Jacob Astor is a crescent covered with fine gold leaf. The cost might have been $1,500. To this must be added half the sum for putting up. Levi P. Morton has a large Indian feather upon his country house. It is very ornamental, has the corners of the compass underneath and makes a suitable finish to the finely trimmed cupola of his magnificent seat. The weather vane ornament upon Blenheim is a rooster. It is an American rooster and was purchased and placed there by Mrs. Hamersley when she became the Duchess of Marlborough. It is of bright gold and is very large. Its pole is 100 feet high, and the bird itself from tail to head measures six feet.

L. H. WEEKS.



A Remarkable Knife.

The most remarkable knife in the world is that in the curiosity room of a firm of cutlers in Sheffield. It has 1,880 blades, and ten blades are added every ten years. Another curiosity is three pairs of scissors, all of which can be covered with a thimble.

SMOKELESS GUNPOWDER.

Uncle Sam Soon to Have His Own Factory.

MILLIONS IN EXPLOSIVES.

Experiments Made at the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport. All Our Battleships Soon to Be Equipped.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Washington, March 10.—The government is going to undertake the manufacture of gunpowder. Experiments carried on at the naval torpedo station at Newport for several years have convinced the ordnance bureau of the navy department that a point has been reached in the manufacture of smokeless powder which shows that it is going to supersede the brown powder now in use. Just as a great many street railroad companies have been running horse cars for several years while waiting for the perfection of electric traction, the government has been using brown powder and buying it in small quantities while waiting for the smokeless powder to be improved. Hanging in the air in this way, the navy has been without an adequate supply of ammunition, and if we were thrown into conflict with Spain tomorrow we would not have powder with which to load the guns on our ships.

If congress is liberal, the navy department will spend $1,000,000 this year buying smokeless powder from contractors to begin the work of stocking the ships. This will be a good step in the right direction, but not a great one.

It will take more than one-third of that million to stock the battleship Kearsarge alone.

It will take $1,695,603 to stock with smokeless powder all the ships now in fighting condition.

To stock the five battleships under construction will take $1,896,482 more.

In case of war the government would be thrown on the resources of the private powder factories from which it now gets its supply of ammunition. Of course it could seize these factories and operate them, and that is undoubtedly what it would do. Therefore it is not the possibility of a war emergency which makes the navy department anxious to build its own powder works. There is little competition among powder makers for the government contracts, and the secretary of the navy thinks he has to pay too much money for his powder. He believes that a factory built on government ground—probably at Bellevue magazine, on the Potomac, just below Washington—costing $93,727, would save the government that amount in a very few years. It would be convenient, too, to the proving grounds at Indian Head, on the Potomac, where tests of powder, projectiles, guns and armor plate are made for the navy.

At present two private concerns are making 100,000 pounds of smokeless powder each under the formula of the ordnance bureau for delivery to the ships on the Atlantic and Pacific stations. The torpedo station at Newport could not turn the powder out as fast as it was needed.

This powder, according to the official report, results from the "development of a special variety of nitrocellulose, soluble in ether alcohol, forming a colloid of extreme toughness, that burns progressively in a very regular manner and which may be converted directly into smokeless powder, decomposing wholly into gaseous products and possessing a high ballistic efficiency." The formula is secret.

The advantages of all smokeless powders are manifold. Their comparative smokelessness and noiselessness are not their chief merits. They are almost entirely safe to handle, because they will not explode unless confined and set off with a strong primer. If ignited, they burn slowly. They do not foul the barrel of a gun, and if the primer is strong enough they are sure to "go off." They can be varied so as to be slow or quick burning.

The use of the smokeless powder, which is now for the first time adopted officially for the general use of the navy, is going to make a great difference in the conditions of the next sea fight. In our last war ships had to fight blind after the first five minutes of firing because the smoke obscured the enemy. This was very dangerous in maneuvering, and in great naval battles sister ships sometimes ran each other down or fired on each other. The admiral had great difficulty communicating orders to the ships of the fleet, and sometimes the smoke was so dense that men at the guns could not see each other, and serious mistakes occurred. With the new powder fighting will be done in plain view, and it is probable the fleet drillbook will have to be overhauled soon to make allowance for the ease with which signals can be used.

Unless some great emergency, like an international war, should arise the supply of smokeless powder will be increased gradually, at first under contract with private manufacturers, and the navy will continue to use the combination of black and brown powder for a time. The brown prismatic powder has taken the place of the black powder for everything but igniting. The brown powder comes in hexagons, each perforated in the middle, very different from the grains or cubes of the old black powder and still more unlike the long strips or fibrous forms in which the smokeless powders are made. These hexagonal grains are not handled loose, but are confined in a canvas bag. A load is prepared with the aid of a wooden frame on which are mounted upright wires. The powder grains are strung on these wires one at a time, and as their shape is exact they fit together closely. It takes about 600 hexagonal grains to make a charge for one of the larger guns. When the charge has been built up, an inverted canvas bag is fitted over it, the frame is turned upside down, and the wires are withdrawn. This leaves the grains in a compact mass in the bag. The top of the bag is tied up, and the bag is dropped in a cartridge shell.

It takes 550 pounds of powder to make a charge for one of the 13 inch guns. These guns could be fired ten times an hour in actual service, and as each of the big battleships mounts four of the big guns that part of the armament alone would eat up more than ten tons of powder every hour. The cost of the brown powder is about 27 cents a pound. With all the guns in service, a modern battleship would use 50 to 75 tons of powder every hour, or from $30,000 to $40,000 worth.

The smokeless powder is more costly than the brown. But with the refinement in the methods of fighting it is certain that actual encounters will be fewer and with the range of fire constantly increasing the exchange of shots will be less than in the old days of hand to hand fighting.

The government owns a number of magazines in which it keeps stores of powder ready for emergencies. They are at the League Island navy yard, Norfolk navy yard, Mare Island navy yard; Dover, N. J.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Chelsea, Mass.; Malden, Mass., and Fort Lafayette, N. Y.

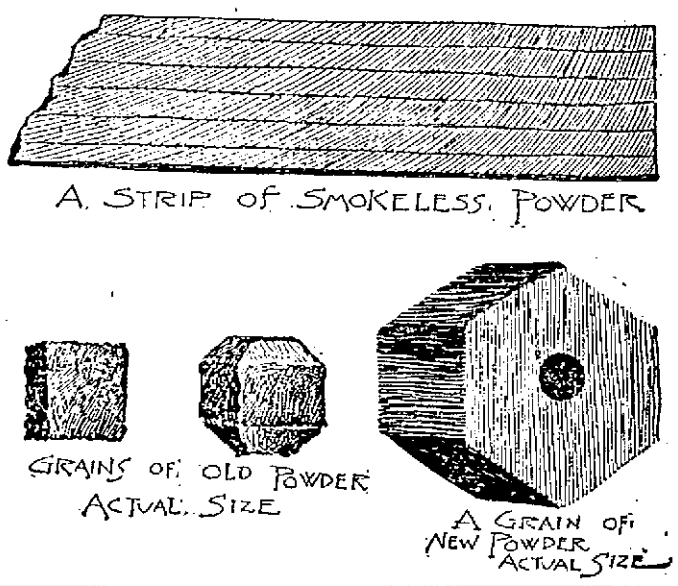
Two Remarkable Rivers.

From the beginning the Nile was an exceptional river. Its sources were unknown. There were those who thought that the Nile flowed down from heaven; that it welled up from streams that disappeared, or, at the very least, that its springs were inaccessible to man.

There was no such mystery about the Euphrates. From the remotest times its sources seem to have been known by hearsay, if not by observation, to the dwellers on the coast.

The Nile was beneficent even in its floods. The people learned to let its waters flow over their lands at the time of the inundation, and where they raised dikes and sunk canals and basins it was to let in the water and not to keep it out.

The Euphrates also had its floods, but these were destructive. They scarred the soft earth with ravines and swept the fertile soil onward to build new lands along the edge of the Persian gulf. The people anticipated the overflow with dread, and their most absorbing task was to restrain the river within bounds. They became more intimate with the earth than their Egyptian contemporaries. They learned how to mold the clay and make their houses and the houses of their kings and their gods out of the material under their feet. The Egyptians learned something about brick manufacture, but they had no need to depend wholly upon that sort of building material. It was easy for them to obtain stone, as their huge piles attest.



THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

Nearly 1,200,000 pounds of colors are used by the United States government annually for printing paper money, revenue and postage stamps.

At Munich there is a hospital which is entirely supported by the sale of old steel pen nibs, collected from all parts of Germany. They are made into watch springs, knives and razors.

The public schools are the means of saving a great deal of property. It is said that during the vacation the school children of America destroy, waste or damage property of various kinds to the amount of $1,000,000 a day.

It is estimated that North Carolina mills are consuming annually 50,000 more bales of cotton than are produced in the state.

A Minnesota farmer insists that corn makes a better and cheaper fuel than coal. He raised enough corn on ten acres to heat his house and feed two horses and a cow through the winter.

A remarkable instance of harmonious relations between employers and employed is the fact that no fewer than 41 men and women in the employ of the steel pen manufactory of Heintze & Blanckerz, Hamburg, recently celebrated the day on which they entered the factory 25 years ago.

Paris sends £750,000 worth of toys to England every year.

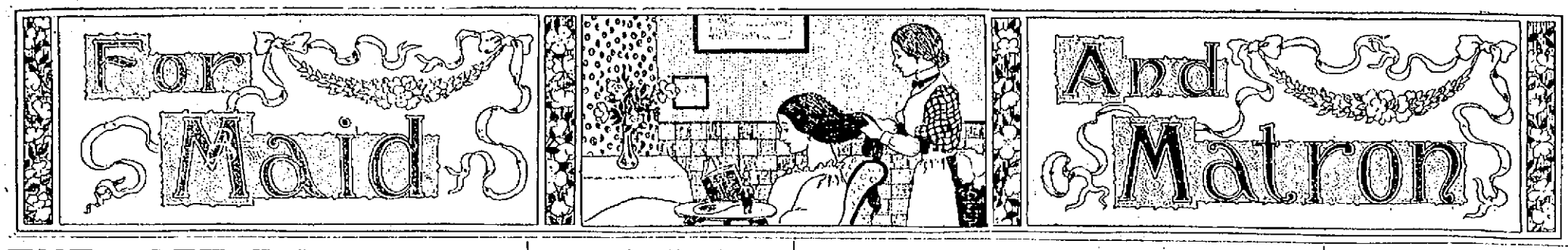
Figures have been collected in a suburb of Berlin showing that 44 per cent of all the children work two to three hours at home before school hours.

Rev. W. H. Morrison of Manchester, N. H., has voluntarily relinquished $500 of his $2,000 annual salary because of the cut of 10 per cent in the wages paid at the mills and the consequent hard times in the parish and the town.

The Swiss national council has adopted, by 101 votes to 9, a bill for the introduction in Switzerland of a system of compulsory insurance against sickness by all persons having no independent means.

In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of nails. Today a bushel of wheat will buy 25 pounds of nails.

Thomas Homar, a colored man of South Carolina, has built more cotton mills than any contracter in the south.



THE POET AND THE ACTRESS.

BAB DISCUSSES THE QUALITIES OF TWO PEOPLE NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

[Copyright, 1898.]

It is a good thing to be endowed at one's birth with enthusiasm. Perhaps those people who are stolid and do not allow their fancies to get the advantage of them go through life in a more even manner, but I doubt if they get one-half of the pleasure out of everything that comes to them as does the enthusiastic woman. I say "enthusiastic woman" because enthusiasm in a man is apt to degenerate into silliness unless it grows into hearty likes and dislikes about the time he is 21. But that is another story.

When I first read the "Prose Fancies" of Richard Le Gallienne, I said to myself, "Here is a man who knows how to find beauty in everything, and here is a man who isn't ashamed to have intense likes and deeply strong dislikes, and here's a man who controls the best English I have met since I was introduced to the essays of Stevenson."

Then from here and there would come a poem with the somewhat romantic signature of Richard Le Gallienne, and after awhile the newspapers began to tell, not of his great genius—that isn't the way of newspapers—but of his peculiarities and distinctive likings. Of course nobody amounts to anything who has not decided likes and dislikes, and as we are all so fond of saying this world is free and people can do as they please in it I fail to see why, if a man prefers wearing a knee tie or his hair a little longer than ordinary or inclines to knee breeches or finds a loose jacket more comfortable, he should not follow his fancy.

A week or two ago I took into my hands that most strange book, "The Quest of the Golden Girl." I say "most strange." A great many other people put a different adjective to it, but there must be something else in this world except milk for babes, and as it is already in its ninth edition there must be other people who, like me, found in it much that was interesting. Perhaps, indeed certainly, I did not approve of everything. Perhaps, indeed most certainly, I disagree with the author about some things, and not perhaps and very certainly there are some of the most delicate touches, some of the most exquisite poetry, in this book that were ever written. Therefore when I saw a small announcement in one corner of the paper that Mr. Richard Le Gallienne would read at a certain time at a certain place I presented myself at the box office of that theater and bought the first ticket that was sold, since when I hear people read I like to be near them.

There came the day and the hour—later on the man. The curtains parted and showed a stage set after the fashion of a simple English interior. There were a few books on the table in the center and beside them a big bunch of violets. In a second a slender young man, dressed in the most conventional afternoon dress and wearing a perfectly fitting frock coat, made a polite bow to his audience. The face was classic to a degree. It was the face that Maclise drew so many years ago when Charles Dickens was his sitter and when Charles Dickens was just about the age that this man is. The eyes are peculiarly clear, and the hair, which, oddly enough, you would first think was long, is in reality tremendously thick, inclined to wave, very black, and, though worn longer than the average man wears his locks, still its thickness impresses one much more than its length. There were a word or two of introduction and a simple speech to the effect that American people, like English people, were probably interested in simple things and liked to hear about everyday affairs, as springtime, the moon, the heart beats of the world and the world itself.

The greatest peculiarity of Mr. Le Gallienne to me is his supersensitive mouth. If I were stone deaf, I could tell what he said from the motion of his lips. He absolutely caresses his words, although he is entirely free from gestures and has no tricks of elocution. He is yet a pleasant reader, but, oh, what a writer! Truly he can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, since one of his most charming descriptions of spring makes poetical the antics of a matronly pig, followed by her ten little piglets.

It is easy to understand his great admiration for golden haired women, for he is a perfect brunette, and yet the lady pointed out as his wife was dark haired. In "The Quest of the Golden Girl" he finds that the woman whom he loves and whose hair is golden has gained this golden tinge through the agency of a little vial marked "Peroxide of Hydrogen," so he asks her to let her hair go back to its natural color, and she promises to do it, saying at the same time, with that wonderful foresight that comes only to women, "All right, dear, but something tells me that when my locks are all brown again our happiness will be at an end."

He asks her how long it will take for this wonderful hair, which reaches almost to her feet, to lose its artificial color, and she tells him about two years. He speaks of cutting a lock of it—that is, one-half golden and one-half brown—and he says it seems to him to represent her life, only the dark part is the golden and the golden days are the dark time. The two years go by, and for you who have not read this book I am going to quote just the end of it:

"Two years did Elizabeth and I know the love that passeth all understanding, and day by day the chestnut upon her head was more and the gold less till the day came that she had prophesied, and with the day a little child, whose hair had stolen all her mother's gold, as her heart had drained away her mother's life. Ah, reader, may it be long before you kneel at the bedside of her you love best in the world and know that of all your love is left but a hundred heart beats, while beside sits Death, watch in hand and fingers upon her wrist.

"'Husband,' whispered Elizabeth as we looked at each other for the last time, 'let her be your little golden girl.' And then a strange sweetness stole over her face, and the dream of Elizabeth's life was ended.

"As I write I hear in the still house the running of little feet, a fairy patter, sweet and terrible to the heart. Little feet, little feet—perhaps if I follow you I shall find again our mother that is lost. Perhaps Elizabeth left you with me that I should not miss the way."

Could any man write that unless he were a poet? Ah, my friend, if Richard Le Gallienne comes to the town in which you live, go and hear him read if only to pay the poet a compliment and to hear him tell with a boyish smile on his face that the best explanation he can give of a paradox is "that it is like truth standing on its head to attract attention."

In "The Quest of the Golden Girl" the author grows most enthusiastic and uses capitals to express his enthusiasm for "The Girl Who Works." Today she is many; she is rich; she is poor; she is nobody; she is a great swell; she may be Peter Cooper's daughter, who supplies various restaurants with eggs and milk, or she may be little Miss Blossom, from a country town, who is busy all day long behind a desk. But you are entirely out of the world—that is, out of the fashion—unless you buy everything possible from "The Girl Who Works."

For wear with your tailor made gown you are nobody unless you deal with the latest fashionable shopkeeper—that is to say, you must get your big puffed scarf, your narrow string tie, your medium sized teck, or whatever you may lean to in the way of scarfs, from the Johnstone Bennett Neckwear company. That is the business into which the clever little actress has gone, imitating a titled woman in London. You go to the handsome building; you ride up several flights in the elevator, and, wishing the newest thing in scarfs, you enter an artistically furnished room and then wonder where the stock is. There is no sign of trade. The room has been properly arranged by a famous Boston house decorator, and when you speak to one of the pleasant women standing around you are shown the richest as well as the newest materials. There are pictures or samples of the styles, but your special scarf will be made to order for you, and, delight of delights, you will have one like the one that I ordered, which can't be copied—a darling that has not merely the name of the maker on the back, but "Made to order for Bab by the Johnstone Bennett Neckwear company." That is the reason the smart girls are all going there for their scarfs. That the scarfs are well made goes without saying, but every woman likes this individual ownership, and then, too, every piece of silk or brocade or madras or lawn, or whatever it may be that is used, is made especially for this firm, and the manufacturer cannot sell the pattern to any one else in America. We women are all selfish in loving that best which nobody else can get; that is why we are faithful to men.

Enthusiastic? Of course I'm enthusiastic; that was my endowment at birth. But there are worse things than being enthusiastic.

Enthusiasm is not a bad thing when it induces you to do the right thing at the right time.

Enthusiasm is not a bad thing when it induces you to give of your sympathy or your money where it is most needed.

Enthusiasm is not a bad thing when it induces you to stand up boldly for your friend and to show a cold shoulder to your enemy.

Enthusiasm is not a bad thing when it induces you to be kind, sympathetic and loyal; it is only bad when it makes you bitter of speech and cold of heart, and I hope it will never affect in that way either you or

Bab

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RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Scotch College Girls.

Since the college doors were opened to women in Scotland the students have shown a pardonable patriotism in many curious ways. The formal college cap has met new rivals in the Flora Macdonald bonnet, the Glengarry, the Tam O'Shanter, the cock of the walk, the Robbie Burns and the highland chieftain. In wearing apparel there has been a revival of Scotch friezes, Caledonian shawls and historical plaids and tartans. Some of the college clubs and societies have adopted as a uniform the style made famous by great women of Scotch history.

The most general of all fashions, however, is the use of tartans for street and college costumes. The effect is described as most happy, bringing to mind the picturesque days of the highlanders of romance.

SHE GUARDS THE MORAL WICKET.

MRS. REGINA STUCKLIN, IMMIGRATION INSPECTRESS, AND HER WORK.

[Copyright, 1898.]

New York, March 10.—For 14 years Mrs. Stucklin has guarded the moral wicket of the immigration highway into the United States. The plain record, "Mrs. Regina Stucklin, inspectress," in the blue book of the treasury department gives no hint of the peculiar nature or extent of the work she does, still less of the conscientious manner in which Mrs. Stucklin guards the trust imposed on her.

In these 14 years 2,000,000 women coming into the port of New York by the immigration bureau have passed under Mrs. Stucklin's critical, questioning eye, and to her thousands of children in the United States, perhaps thousands yet unborn, owe their stainless birth and the very name they bear.

She is the only woman in the service of the immigration department who has the right to sit in a board of inquiry and has the same right to sit on a special board as the assistant commissioner of immigration himself. She also has the same power to administer an oath in the work of the bureau as the inspectors have. Both of these powers, however, Mrs. Stucklin rarely exercises unless the bureau is overcrowded with work or some special case is under consideration where a woman or young girl would be placed in an overembarrassing position without the official presence of a woman.

Mrs. Stucklin, with her assistant, Miss Taylor, has a little desk in one corner of "the center" of the bureau, which is railed off to receive women and children who have become separated from their party, haven't tickets or are in any kind of position that requires some special attention from inspectress or from missionaries at her approval.

A list of incoming steamers, with the number of steerage passengers, hangs at the desk, and when the warning whistle blows in the bureau Mrs. Stucklin takes up her position opposite the chief inspecting physician.

As the long line of immigrants approaches, each laden with many children and many pieces of luggage of strange descriptions, Mrs. Stucklin glances down the line, watching faces of girls and children and women. As the medical inspector examines and turns them about Mrs. Stucklin is sizing up the feminine portion of the line. Once past the doctor it is her chance. Among the first things she is hunting for are apparently newly wed couples. More than frequently they are not wed, but Mrs. Stucklin at once perceives the pressing need of the services of priest or pastor.

Every woman of that description, whether 14 or 40, is held up and questioned by Mrs. Stucklin.

"Where's your husband?" is the first question.

Very often the man whom the woman points out as her husband doesn't bear that relation to her and may have left his real wife behind him when he sailed, preferring the inamorata whom he has in tow.

Then there are young women with elderly lovers, fleeing from the wrath of husband or wife; eloping couples scurrying before the blast of parental opposition; girls who have yielded to the attentions on board ship of strangers or former friends and covoyagers.

All these and many more it is Mrs. Stucklin's duty to discover. How she recognizes them is a mystery to one unfamiliar with the motley crew she overlooks. There are signs in a girl's face. What they are—blushes of shame or joy, proud possession of a sweetheart or expected husband—Mrs. Stucklin's long study of feminine human nature in the steerage has taught her. And there passes in review before this tall, dignified, impassive faced woman these regiments of misshapen love affairs from the slums and purlieus of every country in Europe and the orient.

Mrs. Stucklin's desk in "the center" becomes the clearing house and she the power behind the throne of the unlucky love affairs of lower Europe and the steerage. After days and weeks of watching Mrs. Stucklin's work it becomes apparent that immigration to this country is considered the cure all for Europe's unhappy affairs of the heart and passions. Whether in cabin or steerage, elopers are detained by the bureau if detected.

When an eloping couple appears, no matter by whom discovered, they are turned over to Mrs. Stucklin. She speaks German and English fluently and has gained sufficient mastery of about all the languages and dialects to obtain all the information necessary from the women she handles. Sometimes it is a stubborn case, where for days both parties deny their relations and other men offer to wed the girl and even other women claim the man as their lawful husband. What tangles these women of the steerage and their heart affairs do weave no romance writer has ever surpassed. Some of the affairs become humorous and even run the gamut of emotions to end in the woman or man being ordered deported to the port from which he came. It is impossible to understand the extraordinary scale of ingenious plots and emotions the human peasant heart is capable of until, like Mrs. Stucklin, one spends years among these arriving people with their heart affairs in full sway.

Only after Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie had given his permission would Mrs. Stucklin consent to talk of her experiences:

"I went into the service in old Castle Garden 14 years ago. For six years it was state service for New York. When the bureau was turned over to the national government, I went too. The biggest day's work I ever did was to inspect over 9,000 immigrants between 8 in the morning and half past 12 midnight. I have nothing to do with the morals of men except as they concern some woman immigrant. I am supposed to see that people who ought to be wedded are not admitted to the country until the ceremony has been performed. Sometimes the men object, but generally when they find they will be returned to the port from which they sailed if they continue to refuse everybody consents. The couple is sent out under bureau charge, and when the guard brings back a receipt from pastor or priest for one married couple, with names in full, they are released. We have to be sure no impediment to the marriage has been left behind in the old world.

"I average about 150 couples a year. Sometimes a couple is to be deported in any event, and they want to get married for fear of consequences on their return. Then if there is no obstacle we allow them the felicity of making a honeymoon of the return trip to Europe.

"The prettiest girls? I shouldn't want to say, but some of the most beautiful to me are the peasants of southern Italy.

"The English, German, French and Scandinavian women are almost sure to read and write their own languages because compulsory education exists for those nations. So do the Slav girls generally.

"It is one perpetual procession of novelties in emotions and stories coming through the immigration bureau, always some variation of love, tragedy or drama. What could be more dramatic than a recent case where a woman, tilting on her very high heeled little shoes and wearing peasant garb, was claimed by two men as their wife, and then when the real husband arrived and refused to receive his wife the woman was sent back to Italy without even being permitted to speak to the husband, who marched off contented as soon as he learned his unfaithful spouse could not land in this country?

"One strange feature to people are the babies born under the shadow of the bureau itself. There have been cases where reputable women, accompanied by husbands and other children, have given birth to children while waiting to be sent back to Europe. In such a case the family is held until the woman is able to travel again, but the baby, although it may be born in the Long Island City hospital or on Ellis Island, is not a citizen of this country because the mother has not been admitted to the country.

"The most interesting cases to me are the many children traveling alone unprotected but by friendship and the kindnesses of strangers. I think the one case that stands out in all my experience is that of a baby boy just able to toddle and patter a little who arrived without our being able to secure any trace of his destination or previous location in Europe. His mother had fallen down stairs on the steamer, broken her neck and died instantly. Nothing could be found to give any clew to her destination. The baby was with me in Castle Garden for three months, and all we knew was his last name. We grew to love the child, and he persisted in calling me mamma. Every one took to the boy, and his strange condition, a little Mr. Nobody of Nowhere, gained him much sympathy. Finally, after advertising, a man wrote from Kansas that the boy was his nephew, and his sister, the baby's mother, had been on the way to Kansas.

"Documents arrived from Europe to prove the man's story, and the child was finally sent on to him, but it was a very sorrowful child that cried and struggled to stay with us in Castle Garden. I remember one baby in arms that arrived bound for Chicago traveling only under the guide of a tag.

"There are just as good chances in this country for immigrant girls as ever. But the race of domestic servants has passed away. No girls really want to do housework. They would rather go into stores or shops at $6 a week than have a home and $14 a month. They seem now to look down on domestic service, although my experience has been that a girl with $8 a week in a store is not so well off as a domestic with only $6 a month.

"Every safeguard is thrown about girls and women in this bureau. No girl is permitted to go into the city unless we know where she is going or unless she insists, and we have no power, once admitted, to detain her after telling her of the pitfalls into which she may fall. The missionaries here do a great work in protecting girls and women. Their work is thorough and effective, and only one who knows its importance in helping newly arived women and girls can understand its value.

"I do not think many girls are brought here now in the steerage for immoral purposes. Under the regular arrangements every girl is protected if she desires it for a year after landing. If she of her own volition leaves places found for her by the labor bureau without notifying the bureau and gets into trouble, that is her own fault. The government has provided every safeguard wisdom and experience can suggest, and I faithfully try to carry out every provision so made and any that common sense and womanly sympathy dictate.

"But it is always an ever pressing stream of new women with new stories, and no sooner do I wonder 'What will become of that woman?' than another takes her place, and the first drops out of sight."

KATE M'GUIRK.

MRS. REGINA STUCKLIN.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

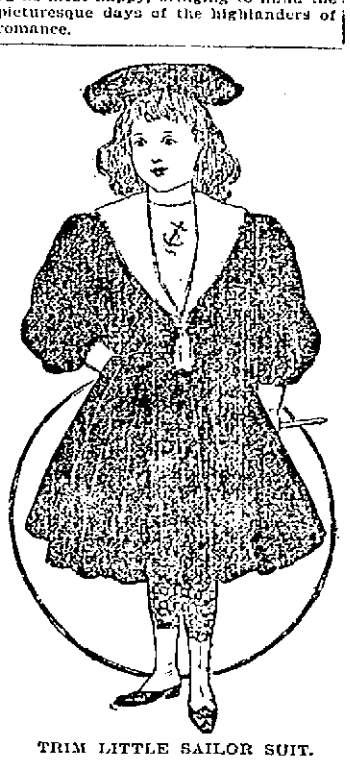
Velveteen makes a serviceable as well as stylish gown for a 12-year-old girl. Rich blue velveteen is used for the pretty costume illustrated. The blouse and skirt are laid in deep box plaits. Two plaited ruffles lined with white satin head the tight sleeves. The plaits on the blouse are trimmed with strips of heavy lace insertion run with white satin ribbon. This ribboned insertion is also used for belt and stock and to trim the sleeves. This model would be equally attractive if made of golden brown velveteen with turquoise blue ribbons or willow green velveteen with shell pink or deep cream ribbons.

A popular model for school gowns this spring is shown in the accompanying sketch. In this instance a dull green cloth with wavy brown lines is the material chosen, but any of the pretty fancy fabrics will make a serviceable and attractive little gown. Brown velvet is used for garniture, a set of three rows on the skirt above the hem and two sets on the blouse and sleeves. The droop of the blouse conceals the joining of the waist and skirt, so no belt is needed, but two velvet rosettes in front give a pretty finish. As will be seen, this model is very simple in construction and presents no difficulties to the home dressmaker. The blouse has a tight fitting lining. The skirt is made without gores and is gathered to hang in full folds. The tight sleeves have shoulder puffs, which are sewed on separately. The trimming may be varied to suit the taste. Braid, heavy lace, insertion and narrow velvet ribbon are all much used.

One little maid in the illustration wears a jaunty spring school suit of serge, a blue ground with lines of apple green and black forming a broken plaid. It is made with a four gored skirt, having three large plaits at the back. The waist, which is attached to the skirt, fits the figure at the sides, but the front and back have a gathered blouse effect. The deep scalloped yoke is separate and is trimmed with two rows of black velvet ribbon and a quilled velvet frill. Velvet is used on the sleeves and for belt and stock. A blue straw sailor with black quills and rosettes of ribbon completes this costume.

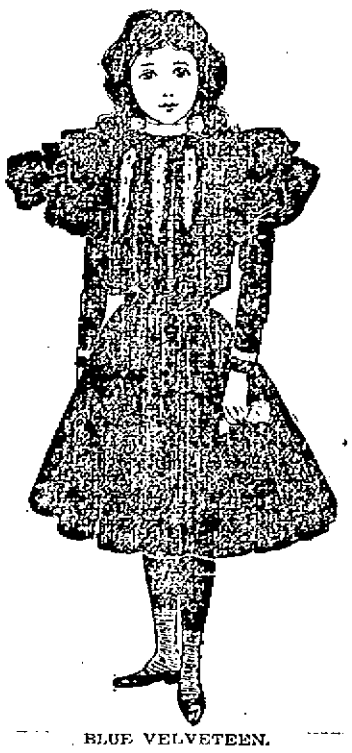
The sailor suit still remains in high favor, notwithstanding its more pretentious rivals, and makes an admirable choice for a gown for the little maiden fond of outdoor play. A smart little suit has a black serge skirt and a blouse of scarlet and black plaid. The collar and shield are black.

The little maid depicted is very trim and nautical in her regulation sailor suit of marine blue serge. To wear with it are sets of embroidered cuffs, collars and shields of white, dull blue and scarlet duck, which give variety and a touch of color to the costume.

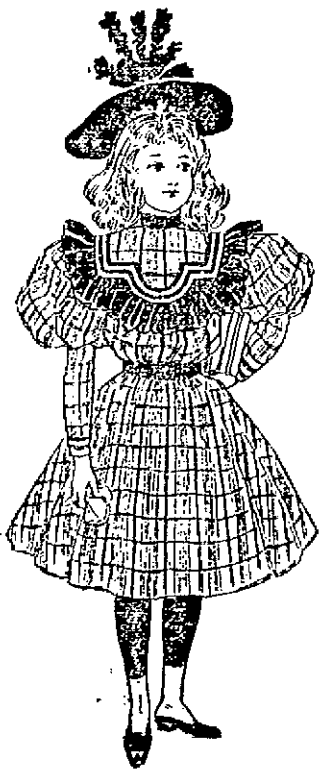


TRIM LITTLE SAILOR SUIT.

FOR THE CLASS ROOM.



BLUE VELVETEEN.



JAUNTY SCHOOL GOWN.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

The German woman proclaims her emancipation not only by going for academic degrees in competition with men, but by engaging in all sorts of trades in like rivalry. A recent official report shows that there are in Germany 3 women employed as chimney sweeps, [illegible] as coppersmiths, 379 as farriers and nailers, 309 as masons, 8 as stonecutters and 2,009 in marble, slate and stone quarries.

Miss Hsu of Soochow recently married a red flower vase as a substitute for her betrothed, who died before the wedding day. He was a son of Lu Jen Hsiang, vice chancellor of the imperial academy at Peking. The young woman, having determined to marry no one else, adopted this means to enter her betrothed's family and so be treated as a widow. The people of Soochow are talking of building a stone arch to commemorate Miss Hsu's virtues.

The infant daughter of a German nobleman who is also a wheelman was given a bicycle recently. The baby and nurse rode to church on a tandem propelled by a manservant, and the christening party of over 80 people followed on wheels.

Mrs. Robert Osborn, a New York society woman who has gone into trade and designs costumes for dressmakers and actresses, thinks that American taste and originality are specially to assert themselves in the creation of modes and that the reign of Paris and Vienna in this department will end. She thinks also that the exploiting of American designs is the privilege of the stage and that the subject of stage dressing is likely to be one of natural importance. Mrs. Osborn claims the invention of the ubiquitous shirt waist.

Lady Murray, widow of the late Sir Charles Murray and sister of Lord Castleton, is establishing a home for poor authors at Antibes, France. Those sent there who are not incurable, but are likely to get benefit from it, will pay $1 a week. What kind of authors are eligible is not known.

A young Boston woman advertises that she devotes herself to home cooking specialties and prepares luncheons and dinners at residence of employer.

Mrs. Steele, the novelist, has been invited to stand for election as president of the Women Writers' club of London in succession to Mrs. J. R. Green, who has held that office for a year.

A female town crier fulfills her duties in the Scottish town of Dunning, Perthshire. She is a hale, hearty old dame of 70, locally known as the "bell wife," and is very proud of having proclaimed the queen's birthday for 53 years running.

The Chinese dress in white at funerals and in black at weddings, and old women always serve as bridesmaids.

UNPARALLELED ACTIVITY

In the War Department to Meet Any Emergency.

Three New Battleships Ordered—Officials Straining Every Nerve in the Work—Unlimited Material—Spanish Minister on the Attitude of His Country.

Washington, March 12.—Hoping for the best and preparing for the worst about represents the situation in the war and navy departments. The officials still profess confidence that there is to be a peaceful outcome of the threatening difficulties, but meanwhile prepare with serenity to meet their duty if events should shape themselves otherwise.

The most important developments of Friday were the decision of the house naval committee to place in the appropriation bill a provision for three battleships and a conclusion on the part of the secretary of war to issue an order creating a new military department, including within its confines that part of the country which would be in all likelihood nearest to the field of hostilities in case it should come to that. The present department of Texas is abolished by the order, and there is created the department of the south. General Graham, at present commander of the department of Texas, will command the new department, which will include the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. All of these states save the last are at present attached to the department of the east under command of General Merritt of New York. It is said at the department that General Merritt is fully compensated for the strength of the command which passes away from him by the addition to his forces of the two regiments of artillery now recruiting. Headquarters of the new department of the south will be at Atlanta, chosen because of its strategical value, from its excellent railroad connections.

For the first time officials of the war department admit that they are straining every nerve to improve that part of the defenses of the country confided to their care. The president and Secretary Alger have impowered General Flagler, chief of ordnance, to give orders without limit for the purchase of war material. Flagler has instructed every concern capable of supplying war material, such as rapid-fire guns, shot, shell and ammunition, to go to work at full capacity.

The navy department has reason to believe that it has secured the Amazonas and her sister ship now building in England for Brazil. It was stated at a cabinet meeting yesterday by Secretary Long that the naval attache at London, Lieutenant Colwell, had almost completed negotiations for the purchase.

Most of the time of the cabinet meeting was taken up in the discussion of measures which have been put into operation for the acquisition of naval vessels. One of the members said after the meeting: "It is not possible at this time to say just how many ships in all the government will be able to secure. It has options on a number that have been offered, but nothing is likely to be definitely accomplished in the way of acquiring them until an examination is made into their condition, for which purpose a naval officer has been dispatched abroad. We do not want a lot of vessels that other nations contracted to be built and now find are not up to expectations. The fact is notorious that there are not a great many really good vessels to be had, but I should not be surprised if we were able to get at least a half dozen formidable ones. The $50,000,000 appropriated for war preparations will be expended in this country except such as may be used in the purchase of ships and in the acquisition of munitions of war that are not obtainable here.

"Yes, I think the sympathy of the British government in this controversy is with the United States. At any rate she does not side with Spain. I do not mean by this statement to have you infer that England will openly advocate our cause and extend us substantial help, but will give us its moral support."

WAITING FOR ORDERS.

Washington, March 12.—In anticipation of a rupture between the United States and Spain, many officers on the retired list have notified the secretary of the navy of their readiness to perform any duty in the line of their profession that he may deem suitable for them. There seems to be considerable misapprehension on the part of the general public as to the availability of officers on the retired list for active duty in times of war. Section 1162 of the revised statutes bearing on this subject provides as follows: "No officer on the retired list of the navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war." Under this section it is apparent that if war should break out, all officers on the retired list competent to serve will be subject to the orders of the secretary of the navy.

The president has power to assign any retired officer to duty during the progress of war, but can only assign him to the command of squadrons or ships by and with the advice and consent of the senate. There are many officers on the retired list in the full enjoyment of health and mental vigor, despite the fact that they are 62 years of age, whose ability and experience would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the nation in case it proved necessary to go to war. Notable among these is Rear Admiral John G. Walker, recently retired for age and now engaged on special duty as president of the Nicaragua canal commission.

"ARBITRATION OUT OF PLACE."

New York, March 12.—Horatio S. Rubens, counsel to the Cuban junta in this city, in an interview said: "The suggestion that if our naval board of inquiry should report that the destruction of the Maine was due to external causes and if the Spanish court of naval inquiry should report in favor of the accident theory, the decision would have to be arrived at by submitting the question to an international board of inquiry, must have been made without due consideration of the subject. The principle involved in the Maine disaster differs materially in character from the claims usually submitted to arbitration. This is not a question so much of the material or financial loss as it is of the principle of international responsibility for the safety of national property and of the lives of government officers. The question of national honor enters largely into the consideration of this matter, and it is improbable that any nation will ever submit to arbitration on such a subject.

"If the court of inquiry reports the destruction of the Maine due to external cause, Spain is prima facie responsible. Inasmuch as a sufficient quantity of explosives could not have been obtained by private parties without the knowledge or consent of some Spanish officer, her responsibility is greater than if the act were that of an ordinary subject. Because of the surrounding circumstances she should have exercised the highest degree of care in providing for the security of the Maine. In view of the law and the facts in the case, the arbitration of the character suggested is clearly out of place."

TO MAN NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

Washington, March 12.—Orders have been issued for manning the newly established fortifications on the Atlantic coast from Boston down to Galveston, including the organization of the two new artillery regiments, numbers six and seven, authorized by a recent act of congress. The Sixth regiment will have its headquarters at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and the Seventh regiment its headquarters at Fort McHenry. In organizing the new regiments six men will be taken from each of the batteries now in service, so that each of the new batteries will have at the rate of 15 experienced artillerymen.

Fort Monroe, Va., is probably the strongest and best equipped station on the Atlantic coast, and the garrison there will be called upon to man other fortifications, but not to an extent that would weaken its own efficiency. One battery of the First artillery will be transferred to Fort Morgan, Ala., which, in conjunction with Fort Gains, commands the entrance to Mobile bay. Another battery will be sent to Tybee island, Ga., for the protection of the mouth of the Savannah river. For the better protection of the national capitol, one battery of the Fourth artillery at Fort Monroe has been ordered to Sheridan Point, Va. This fort is nearly opposite Fort Washington and, in connection with it, commands the approach to Washington by water. The batteries of the Fourth artillery stationed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, will be distributed between Fort Delaware and Fort Mott, N. J., thus providing for the protection of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden and other cities in that vicinity.

Arrangements have been made by the chief signal officer of the army, by authority of the secretary of war, to establish immediate telegraphic and telephonic connections between all the new stations on the coast to which troops have been assigned. All the movements are to be made without delay and are the results of the recent tour of inspection of General Merritt, commanding the department of the east, in which all of them are located.

THREE SHIPS MORE.

Washington, March 12.—Three new battleships of the staunchest type afloat were authorized by the house committee on naval affairs yesterday, and a provision for their construction was inserted in the naval appropriation bill. At the same time the committee agreed on a maximum price of $100 per ton for armor plate for our vessels, increased the force of naval marines by 473 men, and put matters in fair shape for a decision on the location of dry docks, probably four in number, capable of accommodating the largest sized war vessels. The committee was in session practically all day, and before the decision on the increase of ships was reached there was a long and interesting discussion.

FINANCIAL SIDE OF A WAR.

London, March 12.—The Statist, discussing the financial side of a possible Spanish-American war, agrees that the United States will eventually obtain command of the sea, adding: "Then, if Spain submitted, the expenditure would rapidly end, and the war might not cost very much; but if Spain prolonged the contest the United States would find itself in an embarrassing position. The creation of a large army to drive Spain out of Cuba would mean a very considerable expense, and when accomplished, what would the United States do with Cuba? Lastly if Spain then refused to submit, would America, after capturing the Spanish West Indies, extend the war to Europe? The collapse of Spanish credit might force her to peace; but if Spain simply defaulted her debt and devoted the money she could raise in any way to protracting the struggle, the cost to the United States would certainly be very great."

CLAIMS FIRST HONORS.

Chicago, March 12.—Chicago has a regimental claimant for the honor of being called the First Illinois volunteers in event of war with Spain. The full roster is in the hands of Governor Tanner with the assurance that the regiment is ready at one hour's notice. Colonel Thomas L. Hartigan heads the list of commissioned officers. Every officer of the regiment has been either in the service of the regular army at West Point, or in the militia of Illinois or other states.

A FULMINATING ARCHBISHOP.

Madrid, March 12.—The cardinal archbishop of Valladolid has published another letter refuting some of the comments upon his recent pastoral, in which he blamed America for the prolongation of the Cuban war and said that "the hypocritical friendship of the United States wastes Spain's resources in order the better to attack her when weakened." He affirms his attachment to the queen regent and his obedience to the pope.

The Herald's statement that America will indemnify Spain for giving independence to Cuba is regarded here as a balloon, but also as displaying a recognition of public sentiment in Spain where it would be impossible for any government to propose a sale of Cuba.

NEW MINISTER TALKED.

Washington, March 12.—Speaking of the present policy of Spain in giving autonomy to Cuba, the Spanish minister said: "The government has granted autonomy on the broadest and most liberal lines. It is designed to give the Cuban people the complete direction of their international affairs, thus gratifying the honorable ambition of the Cubans while maintaining the historic allegiance of Cuba as a colony of Spain. The government is not executing this plan grudgingly or with any technical restrictions. On the contrary, it appreciates the fact that the largest degree of prosperity for the island may be expected from such a measure of reform as will meet the cherished expectations of Cubans loyal to Spain."

The minister was asked if he viewed the present condition of affairs between the United States and Spain as indicating war. After a moment's hesitation he answered: "I am sure that the United States does not want war, just as I am sure that the Spanish government does not want war, and will do everything honorable in its power to avert such a calamity."

FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Washington, March 12.—The statement was persistently circulated yesterday that the administration was in possession of intimations or information that the result of the investigation of the court of inquiry as to the cause of the Maine disaster would show that the explosion which destroyed the battleship was caused by an external agency. A cabinet officer was even quoted as making this announcement, and another report had it that the stenographic notes of the court of inquiry were before Secretary Long. Secretary Long pronounced the statements false in every particular.

GONE TO MATANZAS.

Key West, March 12.—The Fern sailed for Matanzas last night with a cargo of provisions for the starving Cubans. From Matanzas she will go to Sagua la Grande. Her departure was without incident.

PARSONS PILLS

Best Liver Pill Made

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts; five $1. Pamphlet free. L. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have entitled it to everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its great power. It is safe, nothing satisfying; to any sick, sensitive sufferer. Internal and External. It cures every form of inflammation. Pleasant to take dropped on sugar for colds, coughs, cramps, burns, bruises, all sore ness.

I am ninety-one years and nine months old, was born September 17, 1706. I have been a standard bearer for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment more than fifty years. Have found none for it ever since. I have found it superior to any other. MRS. WEALTHY L. TOZIER, East Corinth, Me.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents. Six bottles, $2.50. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

MOST FAMOUS WOMEN IN THE WORLD

Recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy as the Greatest of all Cures.

Illustrious Women, Like Clara Barton and Belva A. Lockwood, Who Are the Leaders of Women, Tell You to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura if You Wish to be Surely Cured. In the Spring You Need the Wonderful Strengthening, Purifying, Invigorating Effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura. Take it Now, For it is the Best of All Spring Medicines.

Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, Indorses Dr. Greene's Nervura.

What higher commendation can a medicine have, what more convincing proof, what more positive assurance that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will surely cure, than the recommendation and indorsement of the world wide known and universally loved and honored, Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society!

Such is the world famous Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, and her words in praise and recommendation of the wonderful cures of disease, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, will be a new hope to thousands upon thousands of those who are sick, out of health, weak, nervous, or who suffer from headaches, rheumatism, neuralgia, or other painful and distressing disease, nervous affections or poor and devitalized blood.

Clara Barton says:

"We have tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and although the remedy has been in our hands but a short time, we judge that the remedy has all the merits which are claimed for it. We shall still continue its use, with the expectation that we shall be able to endorse it still more highly.

CLARA BARTON,
President of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

Belva A. Lockwood, foremost woman of her time, cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura. "There is no word so powerful among women, no influence so great, and no authority so high as the utterances of a recognized leader when speaking to her sister women for the good of womankind. I am, therefore, the voice of Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., who is recognized among women as their mightiest leader and champion in all woman's movements which mark this generation, is raised in the interests of women; when this representative of her sex to such an extent that she has been twice nominated for President of the United States by the Equal Rights Party, publishes the fact to the world that she owes her present good health and strength to the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, it comes as a positive proof, a revelation of the way to health to the thousands upon thousands of people who droop and languish under the burden of ill-health, over-taxed strength, nervous disorders and the weaknesses, pains and aches of female complaints.

Mrs. Lockwood says:

"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and am pleased to say that it has improved my digestion, relieved the sleeplessness under a great nervous strain, during which I believe that sleep would otherwise have been impossible, and seems in every way to have built up my general health. The attacks of faintness to which I had previously been subject have entirely disappeared. It increases the appetite, tends to cheerfulness and general good feeling and leaves no ill effect.

"I can freely recommend it to all persons afflicted with nervous disorders, or that tired feeling which is so common. I recommend it also to nervous people, aged people and to all persons in delicate health.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, A. M. & B. L.,
Secretary American Peace Bureau."

Vice-President of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Vice-President of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, Mrs. S. Louise Barton, of 4 Union Park St., Boston, Mass, says: "I am glad to give my testimony in regard to the great worth of Dr. Greene's Nervura. Two years ago my husband and myself, both slowly recovering from a severe illness, found ourselves unable to sleep, and becoming, by reason of this, so nervous and weak as greatly to retard our recovery. By the advice of a friend (after trying various other remedies) we began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura. It acted like a charm, giving us refreshing slumber and also returning strength. I had been troubled with dyspepsia and found, to my surprise, that as my strength returned I was being cured of this disease also. I have relied on it ever since when wearied with my brain work, and found it the best thing I have ever tried."

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, wife of the Greatest Preacher and Divine that ever lived, knew and told the wonderful good Dr. Greene's Nervura is doing.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, whose name is revered and honored by everybody, wrote to the people out of deep regard for humanity and an earnest desire to restore the weak, tired, feeble, nervous and suffering, again to health and strength: "I have given some of Dr. Greene's Nervura to several friends who I thought would be benefited by it. They speak highly of it, and feel they have been much benefited by its use. These people are very responsible witnesses as to the beneficial character of the medicine, and I am ready to vouch for the honesty of their approval of Dr. Greene's Nervura. If needed in my own case, I certainly should use it."

Remember also that Dr. Greene, 31 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Much Gold Coming From Europe.

AN INCREASED SHIPMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Number Failures for the Week Were 248.

New York, March 12.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade, say that it is most gratifying that no industry or branch of business shows any restriction or hindrance, but some have been rapidly gaining for the past week and month. The railways are gaining, even while speculators are selling their stocks, and the demand for products of all the great industries is increasing. More gold is coming from Europe than is needed, $10,805,000 having been ordered during the past week, and money markets are nowhere alarmed or stringent, though reasonably more cautious. The country rests assured that its industries, almost all its business, the foreign demand for its products, and practically all its resources are beyond the reach of any foreign power, and that its honor and foreign interests are in safe hands.

Shipments of boots and shoes from the east have been for two weeks 18 percent and for the year 14.5 percent larger than last year, much the largest heretofore for this month, and purchases have been the largest ever known, in several branches covering five to six months' production, prices being generally conceded below original demands. Open quotations for boots and shoes are more than one percent lower than a year ago, with leather four percent higher, notwithstanding some decline this week, but it is not unlikely that concessions to large buyers have made up the difference.

Sales of wool for the week have been the smallest since the week of greatest alarm in August, 1896, but not because any mills have stopped work. Cancellations are frequent, and jobbers evidently have failed to sell as much as they expected at the advanced prices asked, but even these would not be possible had wool cost the millers current market prices. Little wool can be moved with a new clip near and heavy stocks still in mills, without further reduction. Goods are now lower in qualities less well known, though unchanged on standard grades. Cotton goods have a large distribution, and prices are generally steady, though in outside dealings print cloths are a shade lower. Prints are in better demand.

Failures for the week have been 219 in the United States, against 258 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 61 last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It was announced at New Brunswick, N. J., by President Scott of Rutgers college, that Helen Gould had made a gift of $20,000 to the college.

The print cloth market in Fall River, Mass., is dull at 2 3-16 cents, nominal. It is reported that 50,000 pieces were disposed of outside at 2 1-8 cents.

The Paris police have arrested three persons on a charge of complicity in a bomb explosion last June when Mr. Faure was on his way to Long Champ.

In the supreme court at Riverhead, L. I., William Seaman was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for the theft of a bicycle. It was Seaman's second offence.

John C. Parsons, one of the most prominent citizens of Hartford, died Friday afternoon after a short attack of bright's disease. He was 66 years old and graduated at Yale in 1855.

Domestic Joy.

The charm of domestic joy will be preserved, if those parents, who fear the early death of one of their loved ones when attacked with a serious throat or lung trouble, resort at once to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a never-failing remedy. "I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for my son, who was eight years old. He has been troubled with a bronchial cough since he was two and a half years of age, and I have tried everything, but found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does him the most good." Mrs. A. Geib, 317 Demott St., West Hoboken, N.J. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and is cheaper than the dealer's big profit making substitute, because Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always sells the substitute does not.

THE LOWELL

Gas Light Company

Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB KOGEBER, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cummock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, Jas. Francis.

Price of gas with the discount off for prompt payment is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet.

First class Cooking Stores set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EYES.

We examine your eyes free and only charge moderately for the glasses, which we make to fit your eyes.

Come Now.

J. A. Legault & Co.

OPTICIANS.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

IN EIGHT ROUNDS

Choynski and Sharkey Ended Fight

WHICH WAS DECLARED A DRAW.

Sharkey is Accused of Foul Blows.

San Francisco, March 12.—Seven thousand persons saw the Sharkey-Choynski battle in this city last night. It was after 10 o'clock before the men appeared in the ring, each accompanied by three supporters. There was a long wrangle over the choice of a referee, and finally George Green was agreed upon.

In the eighth round the police interfered, and the referee declared the fight a draw. Choynski had the best of it throughout, despite the fact that Sharkey repeatedly fouled him.

COUNTERFEITING IN PRISON.

Folsom, Cal., March 12.—A counterfeiting plant has been discovered within the walls of the state prison. The work was done in the engine room by Convicts L. H. Coyne and James Brown. So far as known, only nickels were coined, presumably because no silver could be obtained. A large number of well executed 5-cent pieces were found. They were made from babbit metal, taken from the engines which run through the prison grounds for the purpose of hauling rock from the quarries. It is thought that the dies or moulds were made by some of the expert counterfeiters in the prison.

CELERY IS A WONDERFUL PLANT

And is now universally conceded by scientists to be the only herb which effectually cures all nervous troubles. Celery forms the principal part of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, the great vegetable remedy for Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Impure Blood and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

shortness of breath—a sensation of dryness and heat in the throat. Neglect is dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like a charm on the throat and bronchial tubes. Use it before it's too late. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $25 suits for $20, his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 CENTRAL ST.

LOWELL HIGH GRADE

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price,

Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Box any where, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Gondalo's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

A Carload of Bicycles

Just received direct from the Monarch Co. These wheels are listed at $50, high grade in every particular and fully warranted. Our price

$31.50.

Don't buy until you see them. Other makes from $20 up.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Banner Market, Grocery and Butter House

The only complete Combination Department Store of the kind in Lowell.

Our butter department is complete, containing 10 different Vermont and New York creameries, which we receive weekly as well as some of the choicest dairies and Elgin creameries. These butters are sold everywhere at 23c. to 26c. We will sell this week at 18c. to 20c.

Fine Full Cream Cheese, 10c. lb.

5 lbs. or more Armour's John P. Squire Pure Lard, 6c.

N. K. Fairbanks' Lard, 5c., 5-lb. pails.

Raspberry, Strawberry, Golden Drops, Damson, Apricot, 40c. Currant Jelly, 25c. pail; 30-lb. pail, 90c.

5 lbs. fine Mixed Tea $1, regular price, $2

5 lbs. fine Japan Tea $1, regular price, $2

5 lbs. fine Formosa Tea, $1, regular price, $2.

6 lbs. fine Oolong Tea $1, regular price, $2

6 lbs. fine Old Government Java Coffee, $1, regular price, $2.

5 lbs. fine Java and Mocha, $1, regular price, $2.

5 lbs. fine Turkish Prunes, 25c.

5 lbs. fine Raisins, 25c.

3 lbs. Dried Apples, 25c.

2 lbs. Evaporated Apples, 25c.

3 packages Rolled Oats, 25c.

3 cans Corn, 25c. 3 cans Peas, 25c.

3 cans Salmon, 25c.

Best Mealy White Potatoes, 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.

Best Early Rose Potatoes, 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.

Best Rutabaga Turnips, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.

Best Purple Top Turnips, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.

Best Blood Beets, 60c. bus., 20c. pk.

Best Danvers Carrots, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.

Best New Parsnips, 60c. bus. 20c. pk.

Best Silas Seaweed Onions, 85c. bushel 25c. peck.

Best Scotch Kale, 40c. bus., 15c. pk.

Best Native Spinach, 90c. bus., 25c. pk.

Best Native Radish, 5c. bunch, 3 for 10c.

Best Native Lettuce, 5c. head, 3 for 12c.

Rhubarb, Parsley, Strawberries, Leeks, Scallions, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Apples, Cauliflower, Chives, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, Squash.

Extra large fancy Navel Oranges, 40c., regular price, 50c.

Large fancy Navel Oranges, 25c., regular price, 35c.

Extra sweet Jamaica Oranges, 25c., regular price, 35c.

Good sized Oranges, 10c., 3 doz. 25c.

Turkish Prunes 6c., 5 lbs. for 25c.

Large Lemons 15c., 3 doz. for 25c.

Turkish Dates 6c., 5 lbs. for 25c.

Best hand picked Pea Beans, peck 30c., bushel $1.15.

Best hand picked Yellow Eye Beans peck 40c.

Best new split Peas, peck 40c.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT—Fine fresh killed Turkey 11c. to 14c.

Fine fresh killed Chicken 10c. to 13c.

Fine fresh killed Fowl 10c. to 12c.

Fine fresh killed Ducks 10c. to 12c.

Strictly fresh Eggs 30 for $1, 45 for 50c., 22 for 25c.

MEAT DEPARTMENT—Fore quarter Lamb 7c. to 8c. Hind quarter Lamb 10c. to 15c.

Fore quarter Veal 7c. to 10c. Hind quarter Veal 10c. to 15c.

John P. Squire sugar cured Hams 8c. lb.

Leaf Lard 8c. lb.

Fresh Pork Ribs or Loins, 7c.

Fresh Shoulders, 7c.

Fresh Hams, 7c.

Fresh Millings to salt, 7c.

Choice cuts Roast Beef, 8c. to 10c.

Choice cuts Beef Boil, 3c. to 5c.

3 lbs. Round Steak, 25c.

3 lbs. Pork Steak, 25c.

3 lbs. Lamb Chops, 25c.

3 lbs. Pork Sausage, 25c.

3 lbs. Beef Liver, 25c.

3 lbs. B. Bacon, 25c.

3 lbs. H. C. Tripe, 25c.

2 lbs. Sliced Ham, 25c.

3 lbs. Loin Steak, 25c.

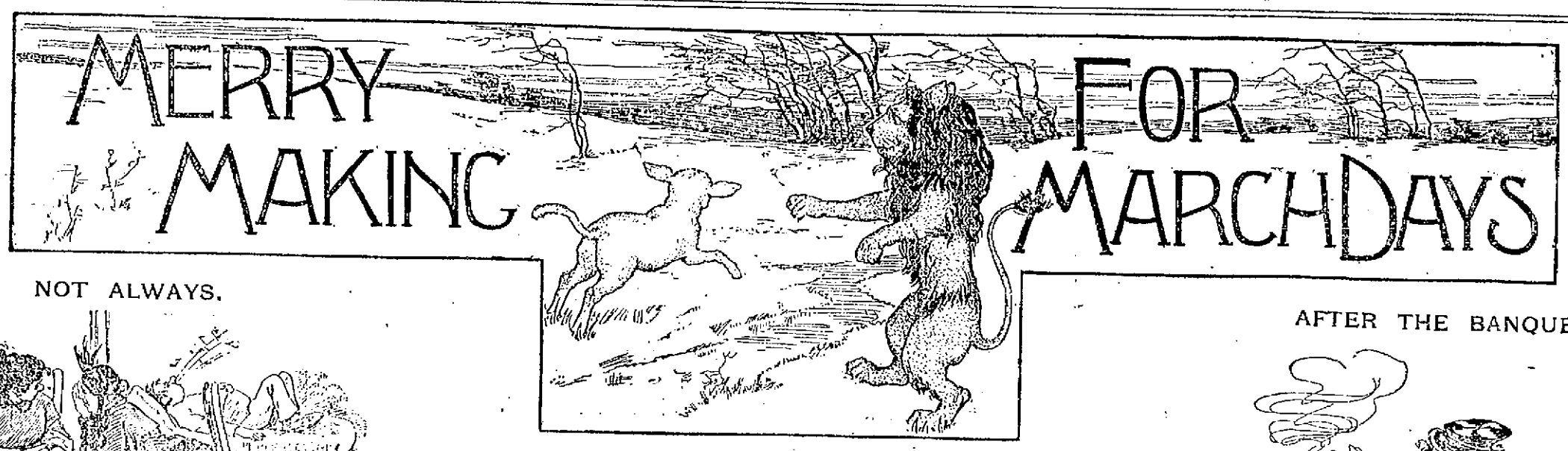
2 lbs. Rump Steak, 25c.

THE KLONDYKE OF THE DAY.

76 different varieties of Fresh, Salt, Pickled, Smoked, Shelled, Bottled, Canned, clubs, opened ready to eat. Call for the only Daley. Cod, Haddock, Halibut, Pickerel, Perch, Eels, Flounders, Sculpin, Chock, Tongue, Scrod, White Fish, Ciscoe, Haddy, Red Heads, Bass, Oysters, Clams, Bloaters, Smoked Herring, Salt Cod, Pickled and Fresh Salmon and others. If for fish you are looking, the finest in this town for cooking, call for the only Mike, always ready at his post, ever ready to give you a cut from a fine halibut.

Call for the Fish Man, MIKE DALEY, that's me.

MERRY MAKING FOR MARCH DAYS



NOT ALWAYS.

"Does your husband always snore that way?"
"No, indeed! Only when he's asleep!"

DID SHE MEAN IT THAT WAY?

"Dear! dear! I don't know what I shall do with my husband. He's getting so jealous."

"Surely you have given him no cause."

"Of course I haven't! That's what aggravates me."—Cleveland Leader.

HOW HE FELT.

"Ah," said the salmon, shudderingly, as he slipped back into the river, "I really feel uncanny!"—Indianapolis Journal.

THE EXCEPTION.

He was a pious millionaire,
And thought it awful wrong to swear—
Oh, awful wrong!—yet did not scoff
To go and swear his taxes off.
—New York World.

PERFECTLY EXCUSABLE.

"You say one thing to my face and another behind my back."

"Why not? Don't any one's opinions depend on the point of view?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LITTLE WILLIE IS WARLIKE.

What is the good of all the talk 'bout war with little Spain?

Put away the navy boats, and let me give 'em pain.

I wouldn't do a thing to him, the little Spanish elf.

W'y I kin lick Alfonso, boy king of Spain, meself.

REASONABLE IDEA.

"So you are the glass eater, are you?" asked Uncle Reuben Sassafras of the museum freak.

"Yes, sir. Would you like to buy my photograph? Only 25 cents."

"No, I don't care for no photograph, but I would like to ask a question."

"Well?"

"When you want a square meal, do you tackle a window pane?"—Detroit Free Press.

OBLIGED TO REFUSE.

Dick—I'm going to the races. Want me to put up something for you?

George—I haven't a cent, Dick. I was there yesterday.—New York Weekly.

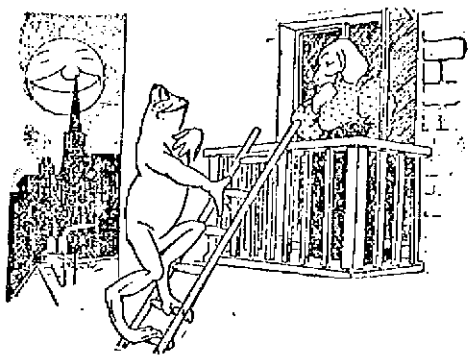
WHERE TO PUT IT.

A.—I'm thinking of dabbling a little in stocks. What's a good thing to put your money in?

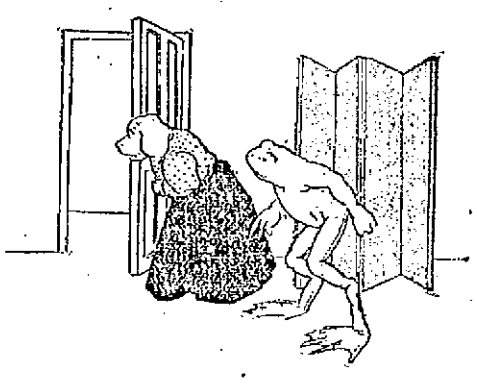
B.—Your inside pocket.—London Tit Bits.

UNCLE SAM: "SPEAKING OF DOG SHOWS"—

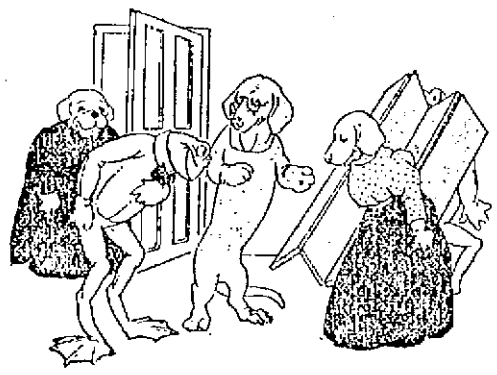
THE FROG WHO WOULD A-WOOING GO.



"Fair one, what will not love surmount? What will not true love dare?"



"Oh, Mr. Spreckles, I think I hear pa. Oh, do hide!"



"Mr. Croaker, my dear. Mr. Croaker, my daughter never sees gentlemen, so that you are privileged."

"Ha! There are others! What is the meaning of this, sir?"

BEREAVEMENT.

I's sittin alone wif nuffin 'roun
But my lonesomeness an me,
An watchin de snow dat piles de groun
An hangs f'um de hick'ry tree.
It's many a month sence I has knowed
What real enj'yment is,
'Case dat lonesomeness, it come an growed
When de bullfrog done got friz.

I useter wait an listen when
De sun wuh giltin low,
He'd allus staht atunin den,
So serious like an slow.
An dah he'd sit, an he'd sing to me
Dem curious songs o' his.
Dis life ain' half what it useter be
Seence de bullfrog done got friz.

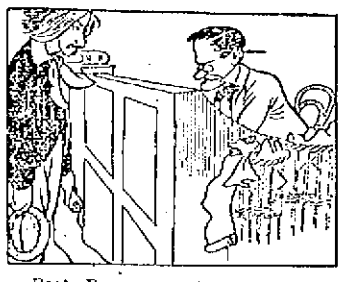
I los' de cricket wifout a sigh
An de tree toad f'um de bough,
An I says, "Goodby, Mistuh Butterfly,
You couldn' sing none, nohow."
But I mus' confess to my lonesomeness
As de cold winds whine an whiz.
My pleasures is little an growin less
Sence de bullfrog done got friz.
—Washington Star.

GOOD WISHES.

"Proud beauty," said the rejected young man, "next week I go to seek my fortune in the goldfields!"

"I sincerely hope, Mr. Perrywinkle," said the heiress, "that you will meet with better success than you have with me!"—Indianapolis Journal.

EXPENSIVE STUFF.



Poet—Do you pay for poems?

Editor—Yes. Each poem, as a rule, costs us several subscribers.—New York World.

A SOCIABLE AFFAIR.

We regret to state that several parties were wounded at the holiday sociable Wednesday night. It would have been an elegant affair if it hadn't ended in a row.—Exchange.

Kin I take you ter the sociable?
Thar'll be lots an colds o' fun!
An we'll dance away till break o' day—
But wait till I git my gun!

Thar'll be fiddlers fine ter play in line,
An folks from Rip ter 'Run,
From Golden Mine ter Rise an Shine—
But wait till I git my gun!

Thar'll be cake for two, and a possum stew,
An a drink for every one;
An the cider's mixed with mountain dew—
But wait till I git my gun!

My honey sweet, kin I dance with you?
Would you like ter join the fun?
I'll wing that chap in the speckled cap—
But wait till I git my gun!
—Atlanta Constitution.

MONKEYED WITH A HORNET'S NEST.

HOW HE KNEW.

"Begorra, an it's har-rd to collect money these days."

"Is you bin tryin to c'lect some, Mr. Murphy?"

"Divil a cint, but there's a plinty tryin to collect from me."—New York Truth.

THE MODERN VERSE.

Little Jack Horner
Sat in the corner
Mending his bicycle tire.
He put in a plug
And gave it a tug,
Then vulcanized it over the fire.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

FORTUNATE CHANGE IN SYMPTOMS.

"Hobbs didn't have appendicitis after all."

"Who said so?"

"His doctors. It seems he hadn't money enough to pay for a surgical operation."—New York Herald.

AFTER THE BANQUET.

The Hon. Jerry Fuddler: "Greatsh Scott! Never thought I could do split before!"

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

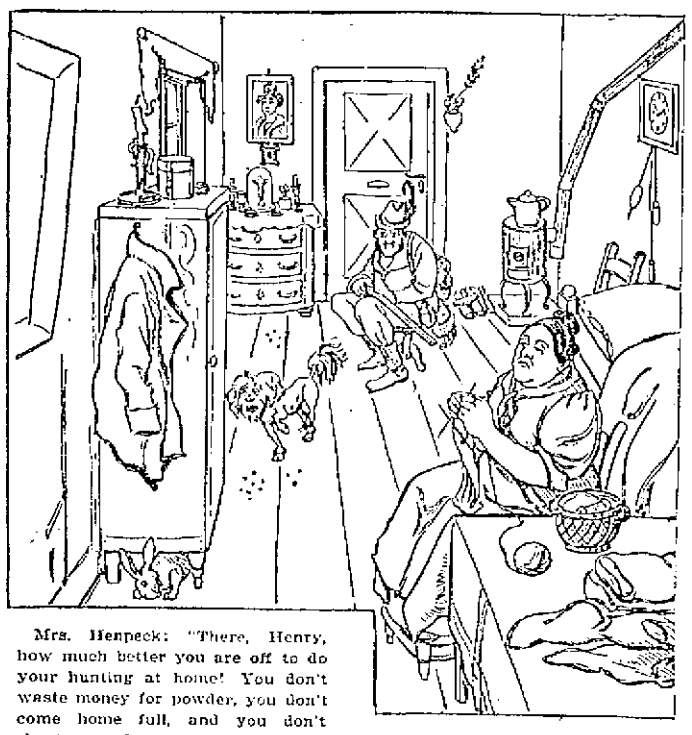
My dearest friend and I one day,
While in a truthful spell,
Agreed on this, that come what may,
Each other's faults we'd tell.

We pointed out the facts and fears
For less than half a week,
And now it's quite a dozen years
Since we were known to speak.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE SECRET OUT.

"I'd rather," said the actor, "that you would devote fewer of your stories to my personal traits and adventures and more o' them to my acting."

"Billy, my boy," said the press agent, with the easy familiarity of a man with an ironclad contract, "it is your acting that I am trying to draw the public's attention away from."—Cincinnati Enquirer.



Mrs. Henpeck: "There, Henry, how much better you are off to do your hunting at home! You don't waste money for powder, you don't come home full, and you don't shoot any of your friends by accident!"

A DIFFERENT DIRECTION.

"Didn't somebody call you up on the telephone just now?"

"No; that was my wife; she called me down."—Chicago Record.

ALWAYS.

It's the bald headed man that always has the most to say about the "doods" who part their hair in the middle.—New York Journal.

CRUEL GIRL.

Fweddie—Aw, I couldn't get along without my watch.

How much do they let you have on it?—Harlem Life.

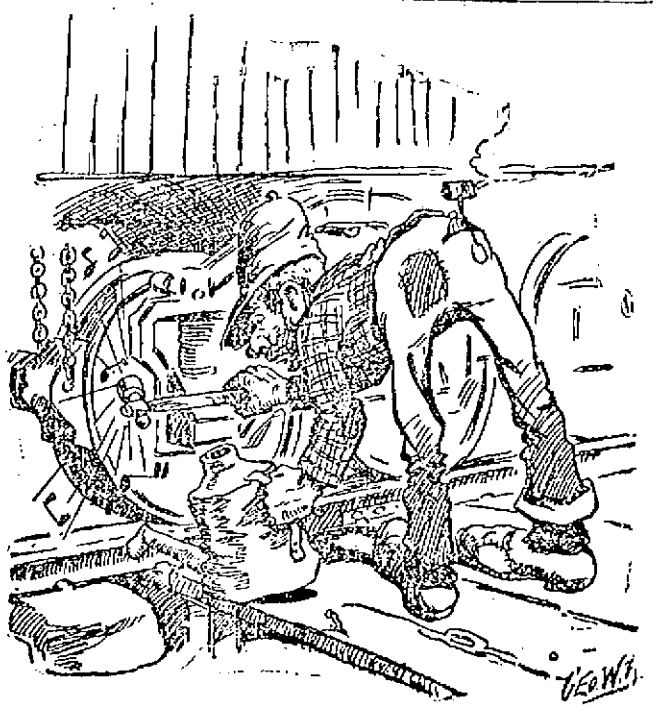
BACHELOR THOUGHTS.

Every girl practices looking embarrassed so she can use it at the right time on some man.

A woman always has as many excuses for feeling blue as a man has for smoking too much.

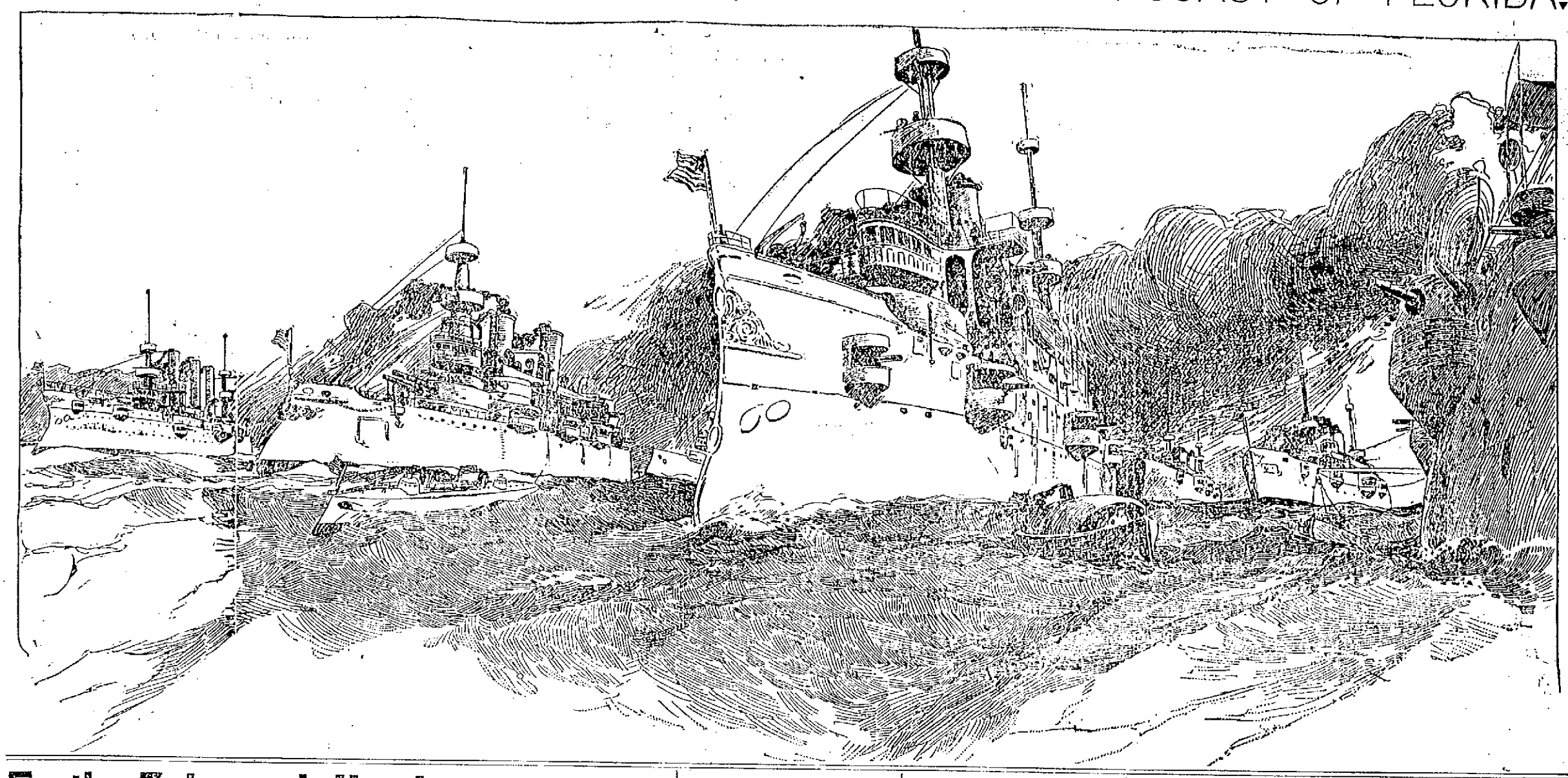
Methuselah was probably able to live everything down except the stories circulated by the women who remembered him when he was a boy.

Whenever a woman cooks up anything extra nice, she always acts as if she expected her husband to flap his elbows and crow so all the neighbors could hear.—New York Press.



A CARTUNIST.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL SQUADRON OFF THE COAST OF FLORIDA.



Emile Zola and His Literature---A Critical Estimate by Paul Bourget.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Paris, March 1.—The great French public is following "Paris," the latest production of Emile Zola, as it appears day by day in the morning paper. And the laboring man reads it as eagerly as does the man of letters. It has been translated and soon will be in the hands of a large portion of the world. The idler, the artisan and the financier will discuss it with an interest as deep as the more critical inspection with which it is studied by the politician and the poet. This same interest has met each of Zola's works as they have appeared at short intervals during the past 20 years, and this interest explains the fact that throughout a long struggle the critics have not been disarmed by the writer, whose energy, unwearied by success, pours out as from a well-spring delineations of reality—reality in the deep, true meaning of the word. Zola's imaginative work is an impelling force, the active movement of two forces combined. This force acts not only upon France, but upon the civilized world at large. It animates the electrical influence which is as vital and as active in New York and in St. Petersburg as it is in Rome or in Berlin. These two forces acting in the writings of Zola are democracy and science. Let us see how they animate that work from the beginning to the end, shaping the diverging lines traced throughout the prodigious variety of subjects of which his writings treat, and let us note the place to which they assign him in the history of contemporary literature.

First this work is democratic. By this term I do not mean that it develops or sustains the theses familiar to the party bearing that name, and right here I must observe that Zola, who has been unjustly accused of speculating in the weakness and the vices of his fellow mortals, has not swerved from a direct purpose. In all his work he has maintained the courageous liberty of his observation, and turn and turn about he has displeased all parties. His understanding (conception) of democracy is not translated by electoral platforms or governmental programmes. He looks upon the world and what men call democracy from a point of view which gives him a peculiar vision of human life. Try to define for your own satisfaction the meaning of the terms "aristocracy" and "democracy," and you will find that the first means a uniformity of habits, manners and customs working together in a routine, the result of which is a small number of superior individuals.

The term "democracy" means a uniformity of combined effort having for its aim the greatest good for the greatest number, an amelioration of the general condition, tending to the culture and refinement of the greatest possible number of collected individuals. Taking this for a premise, let us say that the sum of excellence of an aristocracy is the exceptional personage who represents it, the supreme result of thousands of destinies occupied in sustaining this rare product. Democracy, then, is the designation of a great community where enjoyment and labor are doled out in indefinitely disintegrated portions between many individuals.

Without the aid of a very keen observation we can see that the modern world—our modern world of France more particularly—is marching, goaded by its own impulse, toward a democratic form of existence.

The originality of M. Zola's work consists in this—that he was the first to perceive and to disclose the element of beauty which is enveloped in a collective energy. If we study the structure of the greater part of his recitals from "L'Assommoir," which marks his entrance as a master, we shall see that the hero of Zola's romance is not like the hero of other great writers, the hero in "Pere Goriot" or "Rouge et Noir," such or such an individual, but it is many, the great whole, a vast anonymous activity upon which each integral part depends. In "Germinal" it is a mine with all its life. In the "Bete Humaine" it is a railroad put with all its accessories into action. In the "Bonheur des Dames" it is a great store. In "L'Argent" it is a financial scheme. In the "Debacle," that formidable and vague monster, it is a modern army. In "Lourdes" and in "Rome"—and so it is in "Paris"—it is a whole city. In these enormous organisms the individual effort counts, but it counts as a figure in addition counts, absorbed in the ultimate result, and of value simply by reason of its relation to the sum total. Zola's books inspire with the magic comprehension of the agglomeration figures, and we grasp the colossal, unmeasured character—I had nearly ascribed to it the attribute of grandeur—of the total thus obtained.

If you realize that the displacement of the ideal in this art corresponds exactly with the displacement of general vitality which is being accomplished in the civilization of the present day, the prodigious celebrity of the work explains itself. The creator of "Rougon" was the first author to see and accept this new condition of society in all that constitutes its change from a former character—the displacement of the organized mass and its substitution by personal individual initiative—the event of self asserting crowds of people and the disappearance—or, to say the least, the diminution—of the power of an aristocratic few. Whether we acclaim or deplore this violent and irresistible impulsion of the democracy—and for my part I will avow here that every fiber of my being proclaims its allegiance to the old conservative forms and usages, and I will add that I believe with a profound faith in the superiority of all-garchies—whatever our prejudices may be, we must admit that the democratic impulsion is in progress, and that in Zola it has secured a painter, or, to speak more justly, a poet, the evoking oracle of visions, the seer of this fear inspiring flood tide, an interpreter equal in the strength of his genius to the phenomenon which he sees before him.

* * *

When once this idea is admitted, when we recognize the fact that in the works of this artist the master place is held not by the individual being, but by a being so complex as to be amorphous, a collectivity, we can explain to our own satisfaction that the artist's methods are subordinated to this novel aim, and we understand for what motive the make up of the romance is molded in his hands in such a manner that it is easy to reproach him. It is such a pretty pastime, this demanding of an author qualities diametrically opposite to those of which he is possessed.

Determined to show the masses of the people in action, the author of "Germinal" has been obliged to apply himself to the task of reducing to a minimum that part of his work which comprises the individual analysis. The characters in his novels, boldly outlined, living and full of movement, are never chiseled, never shaded, beyond a certain point. Each takes his place in the immense groveling human mass which it is the will of the artist to reproduce—a place where each one is well seen, but where no one is saliently conspicuous; such a place as is held by the opposing faces in a crowd. The result of this method is that M. Zola has set on foot innumerable creatures, but he has never brought his experimental knowledge of a given passion or a given mania to bear upon the foreshortening of a single one of the strong types of men that he has sketched. Take, for example, Baron Hulot, Julian Sorel or Homais. Painting his pictures at the integer rather than the integrant parts, aiming to show his heroes in active participation in the universal movement, he has perforce established them in living reality by means of some of the profound necessities which render every man more or less analogous to every other man.

It is his unremitting practice not to make a study of character, but to lay bare the instinct which animates the character. Read again in "Germinal" the story of the strike, in the "Debacle" the account of the battle of Sedan, and ask yourself if such effects could be produced in any way other than by a resolute sacrifice of all that is psychologically picturesque. We have seen often at the theater the extreme modification brought about by the massing of spectators. There are there perhaps 1,500 souls who have, as units, separate and distinct turns of mind, with differences, it may be, absolutely antagonistic. Suddenly all these differences are forgotten, the various minds unite in a common emotion, and the many independent beings tremble together as if animated by one great spirit. This almost miraculous accord of broad, human vibrations invariably results from an appeal to some very simple but very essential sentiment, diverted from his object neither by curiosity nor by subtleties. M. Zola does no more or less than obey a radical principle, and to dispute with him as to the limit he has set for his line of artistic conduct is to reproach a painter of frescoes because he is not a painter of miniatures.

* * *

The principle of forced simplification conducts this mighty artist to the extremity of the bold reality which is so often incriminating in his work, and right here we must take note how far this work of Zola, bold, but true—and because of its boldness and its truth healthful—is animated by this other force of our epoch, faith in science. In this our day we are beginning to circumscribe the domain of the experimental method, and we do not expect to gain from it what a Renan or a Taine expected when Renan wrote "L'Avenir de la Science" and when Taine wrote that chapter in "Literature Anglaise" where we read:

"Science advances and draws near to man, and now it is the human soul which she attacks."

We, living in these modern days, regard the hope of resolving the important problems of the moral world by analysis as beyond all reason. Such a hope animated the writings of Renan and of Taine, but were Taine to appear among us at this hour he would hesitate—he, the standard bearer of conscientious exactitude—before giving place in his writings to the announcement that "virtue and vice are products, like vitriol and like sugar"—a form of words, if I must say it, very ill construed, for in the mind of our regretted master they meant nothing more or less than this—that virtue and vice are psychological conditions, just as vitriol and sugar are chemical conditions. But if we have discerned that there is in the soul, as there is in nature, a nescio quid, an unrecognized point of reality that cannot be reduced or changed; if we go so far, thanks to this nescio quid, that we no longer consider religion and science as irreconcilable—the first reveals to us what the other cannot reach—we have not denied that which was the firm, strong, valid part of the credo of our great elders—that part which stands the intimate and profound credo of the work of Zola—faith in the oneness of the true, the conviction that the only element of salvation for man is the knowledge and acceptance of the law. In pursuance of the real, for in moral order, as in physical order, the definition is exact, "Laws are the necessary relations which result from the nature of things." All the aesthetics of the scholastic philosophy, named in their turn realistic, naturalistic, analytical, psychological, and that which ought to be called the school of observation, hold by this formula.

Follow this school across the centuries and see it as it grows, little by little, manifesting its existence in every enduring work of time. It is shown in the eloquent but shallow imagination of Chateaubriand, this meager splinter of anatomy, the dry, sapless character Adolphe, which it is very possible the author of "L'Itineraire" would not deign to read. Today "L'Itineraire" is only a magnificent literary ruin, while Adolphe is alive, virile as if he dated from yesterday, simply because he is true to life, true with the precise exactitude of the monograph of a physician. Following immediately after the epoch when romanticism weaves her fairy network over everything, the romances of Balzac and of Stendhal, with all the portraiture of Sainte-Beuve, appeared. How these names resound even at this hour of the century! They seem to belong to our own neighbors. And when we read the "Comedie Humaine" and "Rouge et Noir" and the "Lundis" we are moved by an emotion not archaeological or artificial, but actual and direct.

What we find in these works and what we love in them is truth, truth with its inimitable accent. It is truth that we search for and that we devour in such portions of the great lyrical creations of a bygone day. The verses of Lamartine, of Hugo, of De Musset, of De Vigny and of Gautier which have preserved their youth are those verses in which their authors, putting aside their own theories of art, have portrayed with simplicity and strict accuracy the deep feeling and the sensitive tenderness, the joy or grief, of the generation. The forgotten or ephemeral portions of classic works are those in which their authors misunderstood the spirit of incisive analysis which is the veritable essence of a century. We see, moreover, how the late comers of the school of romanticism padded science with poetry and loaded reality with imagination.

In the hands of Baudelaire the elegy became a creature wrapped in a mantle of analysis and psychology. Behind all the poems of Leconte de Lisle is hidden vigorously precise technical erudition. Then comes Flaubert, who, born in a hospital, the son of a doctor of medicine, although he had inhaled science through every pore and in spite of his ardent passion for synthetic form, created in "Madame de Bovary" the finished type of the work of modern art, in which are found united, blended, fused in an indissoluble amalgamation, truth and beauty and all that one of these attributes can derive from the other.

* * *

The romances of M. Emile Zola spring from this new birth, which Taine defined with marvelous interpretation when he called literature "living psychology."

The author of "Rougon-Macquart" has considered romance a species of hypothetical experiments made upon positive data, but the first condition upon which his experiments depend is this—the admitted principle must be unquestionably true and the hypothesis logical. When the hour of justice sounds for the indefatigable specialist Zola, the world will recognize the mighty labor of preliminary documentation which was the basis of each one of his works, and we shall see clearly that the constant intention of the writer has been to establish throughout France, as far searching and as impartial as he can make it, an inquest which is to set forth the social problem in its true aspect and to throw a clear light upon its real conditions.

When the hour of justice sounds, no one will dispute the right of the author to paint truth in its naked reality, and this right is the right of every painter of sociology and, to speak with more simplicity, of every historian.

If the order of conviction, the courage of his own rule of conduct, the uncompromising character and a doctrine which cannot trim or relax in subterfuge—if these are the high professional qualities of the literary artist, it must be confessed that at the present hour M. Zola is one of the figures in which these strong virtues are undeniably evident in all their strength. Every atom of his work is impregnated with the intellectual loyalty which in itself holds the energy and the virility of precept, and this is why, not long since, he protested, armed by right, against the injustice of the critics who either form a shallow misconception of his work or with perfidious disregard of it accuse him of diffusing immorality by his immense labor. It may be that in the panorama of our democracy he does not see all things with a clear vision, and the freedom of his coloring is well calculated to offend certain sensibilities, but I defy the unprejudiced reader who traverses the field of "Rougon Macquart" or the "Trois Villes" from the beginning to the end to refuse to salute in the creator of these vast monuments a great and honest man of letters and the most robust talent of our day.

PAUL BOURGET.

EMILE ZOLA.

PAUL BOURGET.

The Erratic Needle.

One of Russia's innumerable mysteries is the erratic behavior of the magnetic needle in many parts of the great empire. The compass is freaky enough anywhere, but it seems to take a particular delight in refusing to point north for the subjects of the czar. French and Russian scientists have recently been investigating this subject on the vast central plain between Moscow and Kharkov.

The greatest aberrations were found in the province of Kursk, the capital town of which is some 600 miles almost due south of Moscow. In the northern part of the province, near Tim, the needle deflects 20 degrees; farther south, in the province of Staroi Oskol, up to 30 degrees, while in the southeast of the province, about 150 miles south of Tim, the deflection is over 96 degrees, the needle standing almost perpendicular and pointing nearer east and west than north and south.

This reversal of the magnetic forces may have some curious effects. A number of new railways are building in that region, and the engineers are interested in finding out whether the durability of their lines will sustain the long accepted theory that those rails last best which are parallel with the magnetic meridians. As these run east and west over a considerable part of Russia, it will be the north and south lines that first show signs of wear, whereas such lines in other countries are the more easily maintained in repair.

A western man has invented a self rocking cradle, in which a spring motor is attached to a reciprocating arm at one end of the cradle, which is pivoted to its frame and moves with the arm.

SOME NEW INVENTIONS.

A planette improvement is in the shape of a rest fixed under the frame so as to prevent it from being affected by the weather, the rest being firmly fixed in holes in the socket plate, keeping the wood frame in good condition, securing the iron one tightly in place and greatly improving the tone of the instrument.

Inventors in India are not as slow as might be supposed. A cooking box, introduced by a Hindoo, is run by solar heat. It is lined with mirrors, concentrating the rays of a heater of copper, covered with glass, and performs its work quickly in boiling, baking or stewing.

Padlocks are being manufactured with an auxiliary chamber which carries an explosive to be fired by a hammer inside the lock and give an alarm when the lock is tampered with.

Pumpkins are preserved for making pies by a newly patented process, which consists of cooking or steaming them and mixing them with starch and reducing to powder, which quickly dissolves into a jelly when mixed with milk and is then ready for use.

A single trolley wire can be used on a double track by means of a new trolley pole, which has a curve track attached to the upper end lying close to the wire so that a trolley wheel running in the opposite direction will leave the wire and pass over the track around the other trolley wheel instead of striking it on the wire.

P. G. Salom of Philadelphia has patented a process for extracting commercial lead from ore without the application of heat, which he accomplishes by subjecting the ore to the reducing action of hydrogen evolved by electrolytic action, thereby producing a spongy lead, which is then compressed into commercial form.

Bricks made of plaster of Paris and cork are now used in the construction of powder mills. In case of explosion they offer slight resistance and are broken to atoms.

A new pencil holder is formed of a single piece of metal bent into curves to grip the pencil, with projecting points extending above and below the curves by which the holder can be attached to the vest.

Curtain rollers are being manufactured with a bevel gear wheel at one end to connect with a vertical shaft, which is operated by a crank or key at the bottom of the window to raise and lower the shade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. M. Barry, 89 Market street.

SUGAR AWAY DOWN.

Nineteen pounds of the best granulated Sugar for $1. This price will save you many a cut down. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

The best of coal, carefully screened and delivered in bags, can be purchased of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

One new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, No. 9, latest, $23. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

A. E. O'Heir & Co., 16 Merrimack St., are showing a beautiful line of baby carriages this week. Your baby will be strictly in it if you secure one. Cash or instalments. Price from $3.00 to $25.00.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Commander Leonard C. Couch of Taunton, of the Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, has issued his first general order, in which he says:

"In assuming the position of commander of this great division I feel that the only way that success can attend my efforts for the good of the order and this division especially is by asking for the most fraternal feeling between each brother and these headquarters; don't hesitate, but be prompt to make of us your confidential correspondent; keep us fully informed of the needs of your camps, your town and your district;; throw aside all disinclination to discharge faithfully such duties as devolve on all members of the order; be active in disseminating its principles, and so conduct yourselves as to convince all of its excellence, and thereby induce all sons of fathers' comrades to join our ranks.

"At the present and in the future, as in the past, may you be ready to display true loyalty and willingly discharge all duties incumbent on loyal citizens."

INJURED HIS KNEE.

James Devaney of 26 Kinsman street was taken by the ambulance from the Belvidere Woolen mills, Lawrence street, to St. John's hospital with a dislocated knee cap at 4.25 yesterday afternoon. The injury was the result of a fall.

CYCLING NEWS.

Tom Linton and Eddie McDuffee affixed their signatures yesterday to contracts to race under the auspices of the N.T.C.A. By so doing, it is said, they do not surrender their rights to make matches or ride on any track. The association claims to have no desire of establishing a corner of racing men.

Cycles whose price is from $200 to $250 have been placed on the English market. The frame and rims are made from a patented composition of nickel, aluminum and tungsten, known as romanium. It is patented, which accounts for the prices. The wheel weighs 22 pounds with road tires, mud guards and brake. The metal resembles polished silver and will not tarnish.

Tom Eyck, Dave Schafer and W. J. Morgan are expected in Boston in a few days. The location of the proposed Boston velodrome has at last been decided upon. The strictness of the building laws in this state is said to be responsible for the slowness with which the new scheme is progressing.

The rumor is current in New York that Billy Michael and C. W. Chinn, whom Tom Eyck said he had induced to come to America, have changed their plans. Billy is but 18 years old, and his parents are said to object to his coming, while Chinn is reported to have signed an English firm to ride on the Continent.

C. F. KEYES, AUCTIONEER.

List of Sales to March 19, 1898.

Commencing Friday evening, March 11th, at 7 o'clock and continuing Saturday afternoon and evening at No. 108 Gorham street, a stock and fixtures of a well equipped shoe store that must be sold for just what they will bring.

Saturday, March 12, at our regular sale, we have a number of acclimated horses booked and some good second hand carriages.

Monday, March 14th, commencing at 1 o'clock at No. 200 Church street, a first class grocery, stock and fixtures, 1 large Morse safe, 4 show cases, 1 coffee mill, 3 sets scales, 1 large oil tank, 1 bay horse, weighing 1100 lbs., which will make a first class business horse; 1 grocery wagon, nearly new, with covers, 1 Travers runner sleigh, collar and hames, harness, 1 bay mare, first clas roader, and can show a three-minute clip, 1 Democrat wagon. 1 single sleigh, and set light harnesses. It will be for your benefit to attend this sale if you want anything in this line.

Tuesday, March 15, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., and will continue afternoon and evening. The entire stock of the Globe shoe store at 227 Central street. Stock consists of about 1600 pairs of shoes of new and up to date goods, of all styles and quality, also trunks, bags, and umbrellas, 1 safe, 2 settees, and window fixtures. As the firm has changed its business the stock must be sold for just what it will bring. Globe Shoe Store.

Saturday, March 19, at 5 o'clock p. m., at Nos. 81, 83 and 85 West Third street, I shall sell 3 separate tenement houses, with 5328 square feet of land. The tenements are rented and are in good repair. Seven tenements in all and will certainly prove a grand investment to the purchaser.

—J. W. McEvoy,
Attorney for Estate.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 31 MERK. ST.

AGAINST THE CITY

Several Claims Presented by Persons Injured.

CHARLES L. ADAMS OFFERS A STRONG CASE.

A School Boy Also Seeks Damages.

There was a lengthy meeting of the committee on claims last evening at which the principal claim presented was that of Charles L. Adams of Westford, who asked for compensation on account of injuries received on the evening of Oct. 22, '97. Solon W. Stevens appeared in his behalf and a civil engineer submitted plans of the portion of Chelmsford street where the accident happened.

Mr. Adams told the committee that he was returning home after selling produce in the city. He had reached a point in Chelmsford street, where he saw an electric car approaching and turned out to avoid it. His wagon struck a large stone and was overturned. He fell beneath it and was badly injured. The fall bruised his left side from his head to his foot. The wagon bruised his right side, cutting his clothing "through to the hide."

"I was ill at home for four weeks," he continued. "I have not yet recovered and have put my farm in the hands of a real estate dealer for sale, since I can no longer run it. The damage to my wagon was $10 and I lost a barrel of flour and some sugar. The damage to my health was much greater. I have not paid my doctor's bill. I never had a doctor before, but twice in my life."

William Marr corroborated Mr. Adams' testimony and Mr. Stevens said that he would claim $1000 damages.

The second hearing was on a petition of A. L. Russell and E. H. Sanborn for $35 damages, the amount of plumbing bills necessitated by him by a bursting sewer drain in houses owned by them in Howard street. Four feet of sand in a catch basin caused the water to back up and was responsible for the trouble.

Thomas Pyne appeared with his son, John Pyne, aged six and a half years, to ask for damages on account of an accident January 25.

Fisher H. Pearson and John A. Gately appeared as counsel and the former said that the boy had started, at the close of a recess, to enter the basement of the Central street primary school by a bulk head flight of stone steps, covered with snow and ice. He had fallen, receiving a broken arm. The teacher kept him in school until the close of the session, but when his injuries were examined at home, he was sent to a hospital.

Mr. Pearson stated that he had no witnesses but the boy and his father, and he hesitated to put the former on he was so young. One of the physicians had refused to attend the hearing and the other had not been seen, owing to lack of time.

J. W. Bruce asked for $18, the amount of damage done to a wagon by its coming into collision with a hydrant in Middlesex street October 21.

The committee then went into executive session in the city solicitor's office.

It was voted to refer the Adams claim to the chairman for a conference with Mr. Stevens. The Russell and Sanborn claim was laid over until the next meeting. The Bruce claim was allowed and it was voted to recommend $100 on the Pyne claim.

LICENSE APPLICATIONS

ARE BEGINNING TO FIND THEIR WAY TO BOARD OF POLICE OFFICE.

With the approach of Spring, comes the prospective liquor dealer for '98-'99, with his application and the accompanying $6 to the office of the Board of Police smiling blandly at everyone within that awe-inspiring chamber. Only this wek were the annual notices of the board, inviting those who wish to apply to send in their applications, advertised in the daily papers and already aplications have begun to rush in. Charles W. W. Richardson of the Richardson House was the first to get in, while many others followed, all being dealers at present engaged in the business. If the applications get in early, they will be advertised early, and the licenses will probably be granted earlier.

At present, the probable number of applications or the number of new applicants cannot be estimated. It is reported however, that several dealers now in business will not apply again, owing to the fact that business with them has not been a success the past year. In their place, undoubtedly, new aplicants will be found, for an established stand is preferable to a new place in many cases. The commissioners will demand similar fees and regulations to those now established.

The Bay State Dye Works on Prescott street is the best and safest place in the city to have your dyeing and cleansing of ladies' and gent's garments, old clothes made almost as good as new after passing through their care. Give them a call and get their prices. See ad. in paper.

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood.
And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CRISP GOSSIP.

"Billy" Barry, the Irish comedian who starred for several seasons in "The Rising Generation" and who has many friends in this city, is seriously ill with liver complaint at the Long Island college hospital in Brooklyn. He has not been in good health for several months but he continued to play until four weeks ago, when his condition became such that he was forced to close his season in Buffalo. He went to Brooklyn and entered the hospital at once. The physicians hope for his ultimate recovery.

As the early Spring is nearly here, the peddling fiend is once more with us. I do not mean the street fakir, but the house to house peddler, who makes life a burden to housekeepers. While busy below stairs or at the top of the house the incessant banging or tingling of the door bell soons gets so as to set the nerves of the women folk on edge. These venders are in many cases most audacious in their behavior. When the door bell is answered they force themselves in the hallways and it is with difficulty that they can be got from the house unless the householder purchases from them. Here is a suggestion.—put a chain on your front door.

CITY HALL NEWS.

All of the driven well plants have been running during the past month. The average daily consumption of water has been 7,780,523 gallons, 200,000 more than last year at this time.

There is practically no work being done in the lands and buildings department, beyond the customary minor repairs on school buildings.

INTEREST NOW on Daily Balances SUBJECT to CHECK At MIDDLESEX TRUST CO.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

In order to clean up stock of goods carried over, we offer for 10 days a few $30 Spring Overcoats at $20, and a few $7.50 Trousers at $5.00. New Spring goods now ready.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
Formerly of 5th Avenue, New York.
IMPORTER and TAILOR,
65 CENTRAL STREET.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, "THE BIG STORE"
NOS. 49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

Don't be Deceived by Promises.

The smallest house in town can make the biggest promises. There are Clothing Houses in Lowell, which, owing to their limited output and financial disadvantages, must pay 25 to 30 per cent. more than we do for the same goods—yet these very houses pretend to be able to compete with us.

No further comment is necessary. Cheap buying makes cheap selling. That's how we can sell at only $6.50 the same Men's Suits which other houses are selling at $9, $10 and $11

How's This—We Stand Ready to Meet and Match for $10 the $15 or $16 Qualities of Men's Suits Sold by any Other House in Lowell.

In order to test the matter, simply bring us any man's suit at these prices offered elsewhere (we do not care where) and we will cheerfully duplicate the same qualities at above named prices.

Any material you want is here—Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Diagonals, Tweeds, Serges, etc., in all the newest shades, colors, patterns, mixtures, plaids, checks, etc.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Bob Allen was roundly hissed at Lyceum Hall, East Boston, Wednesday night, for deliberate misstatements concerning his bout with Tim Kearns, the previous evening. Allen is quoted as saying that the sixth round was cut short to save Kearns, and that instead of boxing twelve rounds, the referee stopped the contest in the eleventh.

There were some 600 members of the club present at the contest and all agreed that Kearns did all the work, and that Allen was almost finished in one of the early rounds, when he turned tail and gave every indication of pulling off his gloves, until warned not to do so by his seconds.

The bout went the full distance agreed upon and a draw was declared because Allen's manager had insisted on such being the decision if both men were on their feet.

Allen's misstatements were all too palpable as many of those who saw his bout with Kearns heard his remarks at the Noddle Island club and the hissing he received showed the sentiment of his hearers for the unmanly remarks. The best proof in the world that Kearns was regarded as the worthy man is that his services have been secured for several future contests by club managers who witnessed Tuesday night's exhibition.

Another thing, Allen's statements libelled the club, its members, the referee and his own timekeeper, who was John E. Butler, one of the most gentlemanly colored boxers hereabouts, Billy Hurd of Manchester, a sport with a national reputation, held the watch for the club, and by agreement Butler called "time" at the end of every round the other watches being used to compare the times. This brands as false Allen's statement that one round was cut short.

It is hard to figure out just what Allen means by his remarks but that it does not improve his popularity was easily shown by the temper of those who heard his remarks at Lyceum Hall.

John E. Butler of Lynn and Tom Carpenter agreed on terms at a Boston newspaper office Thursday night for a 12-round contest to take place on March 25. Carpenter will be allowed to weigh in at 150 pounds at 8 o'clock on the day of the contest. This is a big concession on the part of Butler, who can scale as low as 138 pounds.

Tim Kearns and Professor Robinson met yesterday to arrange details for a 12-round contest, but Robinson claimed that he could not scale to 140 pounds and negotiations were dropped. Kearns' manager went to Lawrence westerday to arrange a match with Patsy Hennessy, if possible. A purse has been offered for this pair.

George Dixon and Young Mahoney, who recently bested Tommy White in fifteen rounds, have been matched to spar six rounds at the Arena at Philadelphia on April 1. The men are to weigh in at 130 pounds at the ringside. Mahoney is said to be one of the clevcrest and quickest men of his class in this section, but it is said that he cannot hit. His cleverness, it is said, will carry him safely through a limited-round bout with Dixon.

Peter Maher has signed articles for a six-round contest with Steve O'Donnell at the Philadelphia Arena on March 16. This will be their fourth meeting. In two of the previous contests Maher finished the Australian in less than a round.

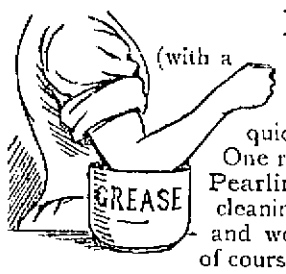
What is a house without a baby, and when you want to give the little darling good, pure air, call at Gaynor & Co.'s, 35 Prescott street and select a Baby Carriage, and then mamma and baby will be happy.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Quickly cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



Elbow-grease (with a little soap) used to be the thing to clean house with. Now-a-days it's Pearline. Pearline is easier and quicker and better than elbow-grease. One reason why millions of women prefer Pearline, rather than anything else, in cleaning house, is that it saves the paint and woodwork. But the principal reason, of course, is that it saves so much work. 383

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* JAMES PYLE, New York.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS Bicycles

Price $125.

The elimination of the chain, driving gear from rain, mud and dust, are superlative elements of safety, efficiency, pleasure, appearance, and of relief in the care of the wheel. Columbia chain wheels, $75. Hartfords, $50. Vedettes, $40, $35. Our special wheel for ladies or gentlemen, $33. The best wheel ever brought out for the price.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY
254-256 MERRIMACK STREET.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.
Continue Their Great Sale of
HOSIERY
AND LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR.

Hundreds of pieces have been sold, but there is still enough for every woman in the city. New goods, clean goods, stylish goods, all extra good values at the price asked.

They also offer today 1000 yards of very fine, soft finished Bleached Linen, suitable for Handkerchiefs, Ties or Stamped Goods, worth 75c. a yard, at only

33 Cents.

BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Books will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, and will continue for one week Our entire stock to be marked regardless of cost.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,
70 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.
Telephone 373-4.

A TONIC TREATMENT.

Dr. Chapman's Treatment of Special Value During the Summer Months.

Many people are now debating in their minds the question of some tonic treatment for the Spring months; something to tone up the system and purify the blood; something to counteract the depressing and nervating influences of the Spring and early Summer. Scores who have learned the great value of Dr. Chapman's treatment are enrolling themselves for a Spring course, an extra inducement being that this careful and scientific course, adapted to each one's peculiar physical needs, does not cost scarcely any more than a supply of patent medicines probably not at all adapted to their trouble.

Consultation, examination and first local treatment free.

Bear in mind that Dr. Chapman treats all chronic diseases, including catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, nervous diseases, blood, diseases, skin diseases, etc.

ROSE COLD AND HAY FEVER.

Permanently Cured by Dr. Chapman. Begin Now and Avoid the Usual Attack.

From the time the first rose appears in Spring until after the last heavy frost in autumn many people suffer with that most disagreeable affection variously called hay fever, rose cold, hay asthma, or autumnal catarrh. The attack is usually provoked by the pollen of certain grasses, wheat, rye or roses althought it must not be supposed that these are the real causes of the disease. The real cause is in the system and is nothing more or less than catarrh. Catarrh so affects the membrane that the pollen of these various grasses, etc., when inhaled, produces that stuffed up feeling, sneezing, running at the nose, watery eyes, etc., so characteristic of the disease. By having your catarrh cured now, you avoid all this suffering. Scores of people were treated by Dr. Chapman last year for this disease, and not one case was accepted but that was almost instantly relieved. The testimonials published at that time from cured patients will be well remembered. If you have rose cold or hay fever consult Dr. Chapman at once, for it is important to begin this treatment early in order to secure the best results.

DURING MARCH

all patients commencing or renewing placed under treatment at a nominal fee rate. All medicines for the entire course, Free. This notice applies only to the present month, but those taking advantage of it will be treated until cured without raise in rate.

CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, M. D.
138 MERRIMACK STREET.

Consultation and Examination Free.

HOURS—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 6 to 8:30 p. m., except Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sundays by appointment only.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Extra Good Values in Basement in
FRINGED ALL LINEN
TABLE CLOTHS

We closed out from an importer 3 good bargains to sell all at 98c. each, as follows:

1st LOT—100 Table Cloths, pure linen, bleached loom Damask, 2 1-4 yards long by 2 yards wide, from soft quality of linen, and with borders in red, blue and pink, worth $1.39,

98 Cents.

2nd LOT—165 Table Cloths, all pure linen, cream damask, 2 1-2 yards long by 2 yards wide, extra heavy quality of nice damask and all white, worth $1.50,

98 Cents.

3rd LOT—125 Table Cloths, pure linen cream damask, 3 yards long by 2 yards wide, good, heavy quality of damask, all white and with red borders, worth $1.75, at

98 Cents.

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